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CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 27 of 1916**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 1st July 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

		PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—		
	Improvement in the pay of head constables and constables	1088
(*g*) *Forests*—		
	The new forest policy	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—		
	Railway officials and the Honours list	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—		
	Social prejudices of Europeans	1089
	The future of India	*ib.*
	The Indian Press Act	*ib.*
	The Indian National Congress and Home Rule	*ib.*
	The time limit in Legislative Councils	1090
	The *Indian Emigrant* and the Press Act	*ib.*
	Income-tax administration in Madras City	*ib.*
	The persecution of *New India*	1091
	Prussianism in India	*ib.*
	A commotion in Calicut	1092
	Inhumanity	*ib.*
	Village panchayats	*ib.*
	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and political controversy	1093

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
Yet another war	1094
The war in Europe	*ib.*
The war	*ib.*
The Paris Economic Conference	*ib.*
A great naval battle: Britain's brilliant victory	1095
The tumult of the rising in the desert of Arabia	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—

Dacoity in the Trichinopoly district	1096

(*d*) *Education*—

The Madras University	*ib.*
The Madras School Final examination	*ib.*
Arabic Professorship in the Presidency College	1097

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Public health in India	*ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—

The closing of the gate leading from the Calicut railway station to *Tali* and *Chalappuram*	*ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

Sugarcane cultivation	*ib.*
Public opinion about the Press Act	*ib.*
The Registration department	1098
Economy in irrigation	*ib.*
An Indian army	*ib.*
Bombay members for His Excellency the Viceroy's Council	*ib.*
The Government of India Bill	1099
Civilian officers	*ib.*
Swaraj, our right	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant and *New India*	*ib.*
New India security case	1100
India and the Empire	*ib.*
The division of Malabar and the memorial of the people of the Kasaragod taluk	*ib.*
The Maharaja of Travancore and the Madras Government	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

Native Chiefs in Legislative Councils	1101
The United Provinces Municipal Act	*ib.*
The Press Act	*ib.*
The Indian Consolidation Bill	1103

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore University	1104
His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and his summer residence at Ootacamund	*ib.*
The agricultural banks in Mysore	*ib.*
The Mysore Excise department	*ib.*
The Mysore University scheme	1105
The Mysore Economic Conference	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A. Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
10	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
11	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
12	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
13	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayulu, Balija, 62 years.	500
14	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co 's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
15	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
16	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
17	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
18	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
19	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
20	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
21	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
22	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
23	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
24	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
25	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
26	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
27	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
28	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
29	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
30	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
31	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
32	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
33	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
34	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
35	**Bharata Kesari*** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,800
36	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
37	**Bharati** †	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
38	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
39	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
40	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
41	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
42	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
43	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
44	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years,	5,000
45	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
46	**Catholic Friend.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
47	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
48	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.**‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**‡	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
50	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
51	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
52	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
53	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
54	**Choudari** §	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Not known.
55	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
56	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
57	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600

* Started, February 1916. † Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ‡ Started, January 1916. § Started, about March 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
58	Church Mission College Magazine.	English.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
59	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
60	**Commercial World Advertiser.**	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
61	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
65	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
70	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
73	Deseeya Missionary Patrike.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
74	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
75	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
76	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
77	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
78	**Dharmaprakasika.***	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
79	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
80	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
81	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
82	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
83	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
84	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
85	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
86	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
87	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
88	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
89	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
90	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
91	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350

* Not published for the last two years.

† Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
92	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
93	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
94	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
95	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
96	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
97	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
98	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
99	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
100	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
101	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
102	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
103	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
105	Indian Church News and Review *.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
106	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
107	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
108	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
109	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
110	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
112	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
113	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
114	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
115	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
116	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
117	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
118	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
119	**Janopakari** † ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
120	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350

* Discontinued, January 1916. † Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
121	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
122	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
123	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
124	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
125	Kairali *	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years	800
126	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
127	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
128	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
129	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
130	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
131	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
132	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
133	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
134	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
135	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
136	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
137	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
138	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
139	**Keralam** †	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
140	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
141	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
142	Kerala Vyasan ‡ ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
143	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
144	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
145	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
146	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
147	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
148	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260

* Started, February 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
149	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
150	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
151	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
152	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
153	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
154	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
155	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
156	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
157	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
158	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
159	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
160	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
161	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
162	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
163	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
164	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
165	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
166	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
167	**Madras Economic Journal** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
168	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
169	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
170	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
171	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
172	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No. (1)	Name of publication. (2)	Language of publication. (3)	Where published. (4)	Edition. (5)	Name, caste and age of editor. (6)	Circulation. (7)
173	**Madras Young Men.**	English.	Published at the Y.M C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
174	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
175	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
176	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
177	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
178	**Malabar Herald ..**	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
179	**Malabar Islam ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
180	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
181	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
182	**Malayali .. ..**	Do	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
183	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
184	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
185	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
186	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
187	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
188	**Manorama .. ..**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
189	**Meraj-i-Khiyal ..**	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
190	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
191	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
192	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
193	**Mission News ..**	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
194	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
195	**Mitavadi .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
196	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
197	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
198	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
199	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
200	**Mushír-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
201	**Muslim Dutan ..**	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 42 years.	900
202	**Mysore Patriot ..**	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
203	**Mysore Star ..**	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore .. .	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
204	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
205	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
206	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Tamil ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
207	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.*	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
208	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
209	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
210	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
211	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
212	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
213	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
214	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
215	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
216	Noor†	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
217	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
218	Our Little Paper‡ ..	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian.	550
219	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
220	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
221	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
222	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
223	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
224	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
225	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**§	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
226	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
227	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
228	**Prapanja Mitran**‖.	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
229	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Elloro, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
230	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
231	Presentation Annual ..	Do.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
232	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
233	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
234	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 6th May 1916. † Printer declared on 15th May 1916. ‡ An old paper not previously reported.
§ Not published for the last two years. ‖ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
235	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
236	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
237	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
238	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
239	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
240	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
241	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
242	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
243	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,350
244	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
245	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
246	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
247	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
248	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
249	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
250	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
251	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
252	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
253	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
255	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
256	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
257	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
258	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
259	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
260	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
261	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
262	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
263	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjām district.	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
264	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
265	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
266	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
267	Satya Sākshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
268	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
269	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
270	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
271	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
272	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
273	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
274	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
275	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
276	Sirencha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntūr ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
277	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
278	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
279	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
280	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
281	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
282	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
283	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
284	Sri Krishna Rāja Vijnāna Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
285	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
286	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
287	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
288	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godāvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
289	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
290	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
291	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
292	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
293	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
294	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
295	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
296	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
297	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
298	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
299	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
300	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
301	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
302	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
303	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
304	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
305	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
306	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
307	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 51 years.	500
308	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
309	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
310	Taylor High School Magazine.‡	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
311	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
312	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
313	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
314	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
315	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
316	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
317	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
318	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250

* Revived, February 1916. † Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
319	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	English.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
320	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,509
321	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
322	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
323	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
324	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
325	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
326	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
327	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
328	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
329	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
330	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia, 36 years.	1,000
331	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
332	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Kalyana Sundram Power Press, Tanjore.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
333	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
334	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
335	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
336	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
337	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
338	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
339	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
340	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
341	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700

* Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
342	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
343	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
344	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
345	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
346	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
347	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
348	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
349	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
350	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
351	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
352	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
353	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
354	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
355	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
356	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association. printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
357	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
358	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
359	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
360	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
361	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
362	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
363	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
364	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
365	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane. and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
366	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
367	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
368	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

New India, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

Improvement in the pay of head constables and constables.

1. *New India*, of the 1st July, remarks:—"We have often drawn attention to the miserably low pay of constables, Rs. 8 being their wages for the first five years. It is raised to Rs. 10 for the first three years, and then to Rs. 11 for another three years rising to Rs. 12 and Rs. 13. Even the highest is not a living wage, and constables cannot be much blamed for taking 'illegal gratifications' when they and their families live in a state of perennial under-feeding. It is true that with 20,419 constables to provide for even a small rise entails a big expenditure. But if the *corps d'elite* were not so very much overpaid, the constables might be given a decent wage."

(*g*) *Forests.*

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

The new forest policy.

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st July, writes:—"In the speech which His Excellency Lord Pentland delivered at the Coimbatore Forest College are to be found, if we may so describe it, traces of a new forest policy. The administration of the forests on the lines hitherto carried on had shaken all popular belief in any forest policy being of advantage to the people. In fact the poor villager has looked upon it as a special invention to oppress him, to rob him of his living, and to annoy him in a hundred heartless ways. . . . . The forest guard, like the police constable, has come to be looked upon as the natural enemy of the people, and enough evidence has been let in at the Forest Commission to depict these forest subordinates as Germans perpetrating havoc on our village Belgians. . . . . The browsing of the goat, the criminal case against the woman charged with the great crime of plucking a pie worth of grass for which she is fined Rs. 10—Sir Harold Stuart would have the wretch go on appeal against the decision of a trembling subordinate judiciary —would cease to be the prominent features of forest administration. . . . . The Indian public will be very grateful to His Excellency if he would call for a conference of Forest officials and definitely lay down a programme of work to be carried out for the next twenty years. If necessary, experts should be obtained from the best developed forest areas of Europe. The complaint about absence of working plans must cease. Unless some practical steps in this direction are taken at present by His Excellency, who has expressed his ideas upon the subject, and who is known to believe in a grand future for the Indian forests, all these excellent ideas and hopes will disappear with his departure."

(*h*) *Railways.*

New India, *Madras*, June 28th, 1916.

Railway officials and the Honours list.

3. *New India*, of the 28th June, says:—"For some days past an agitation has been kept up in some Anglo-Indian journals that the Government of India do not do justice to the Railway department in framing the Honours list. While we feel that there may be some justification for the grievance, it should not be lost sight of that railways in India are most palpably mismanaged; and what is even more shocking, while they live mainly on the proceeds from Indian passengers and traders, they are not mindful of their interests. . . . . If, for insolence, waste, mismanagement and mischief any set of people are to be noticed, then the Railway officers will deserve recognition; but not under any other circumstances."

(*k*) *General.*

4. The *Malabar Herald*, of the 24th June, writes:—"The Europeans who are enjoying the salubrious climate of Coonoor Hills seem to have an aversion to Indian Rulers. That is, indeed, regrettable. It would seem that the members of the Coonoor Club approached the Madras Government with a view to prevent His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore from purchasing a bungalow for his use during summer, as it is located in close proximity to their Club in Coonoor. . . . . The action of Government in connection with the proposal of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for the purchase of a building in Coonoor cannot be regarded as being commendable. The proximity of an Indian Ruler's residence to a European Club can scarcely prove a nuisance to the latter, since the mode of living which he follows is simple and refined. Apart from this reason, there are several others which can hardly justify the treatment accorded to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore who has invariably been generous and exceptionally kind to Europeans in his State, both as a Ruler and a personal friend."

Social prejudices of Europeans.

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, June 24th, 1916.

5. In a leader under this heading, the *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 24th June, remarks:—"Of course, we are aware that there is a political school in India, including several prominent leaders, which sincerely believes that India is fully qualified for complete self-rule, but it is grossly incorrect to say or to imply that this school represents intelligent Indian public opinion generally. As a matter of fact, this school represents only itself when it contends that India is fit to govern itself and will not be satisfied with anything less than the same status which is enjoyed by the self-governing Colonies. The most formidable barrier to self-rule in India, and it is a barrier which does not exist in the self-governing Dominions, is the peculiar social system of this country. As long as this system remains what it is, self-rule for India would merely be self-rule for certain privileged sections of the population. It would certainly not be self-rule for the masses of the people, and the latter, without doubt, would also cease to enjoy the benefits of British rule."

The future of India

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, June 24th, 1916.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 26th June, observes:—"The public meeting held at Bombay on Saturday last, under the auspices of the Indian Press Association, with the object of upholding the liberty of the Press and of protesting against the Press Act of 1910, seems to have been a very successful one, and the resolutions passed at the meeting will command the approval of every thinking man in the country. The Press Act was passed in a moment of panic without due deliberation on the part of the Government and without the public being afforded an opportunity to express their opinion, and under special circumstances which no longer exist."

The Indian Press Act.

HINDU, *Madras*, June 26th, 1916.

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th June, states:—"A certain contemporary who is very enthusiastic about Home Rule remarks that the President of the forthcoming session of the Congress should be an Home Ruler! Verily, this is too much. We suppose Congressmen all over India should bow before the mandates of this tremendous organ of 'public opinion'! The Congress has not yet identified itself with the Home Rule League. It cannot, therefore, have any right to dictate terms, and if our Home Rule friends persist in dictating to the Congress we know what the result will be."

The Indian National Congress and Home Rule.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, June 27th, 1916.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 28th June, remarks:—"We have repeatedly taken exception in these columns to the unseemly manner in which discussions about congress presidentship are allowed to be carried on in India. It cannot be helped, perhaps, when the candidates have to be nominated by different committees and finally approved by the Reception Committee of the place where the congress meets. We wonder if the thinking section of congressmen really believe that this system is better than the

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 28th, 1916.

old one, when a few responsible leaders made the choice. . . . . But these are the days of Home Rule and democracy, and nothing is too sacred to be discussed in the limelight of the press."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, June 28th, 1916.

The time limit in Legislative Councils.

8. Referring to the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at which His Excellency the Governor enforced the time limit during the Hon'ble Mr. Wacha's speech, *New India*, of the 28th June, says:—"The Governor, it will be remembered, protested against Mr. Wacha's use of those expressions, appealing to the council to judge for themselves whether he had at any time restrained members from making informing speeches of reasonable length. Evidently Mr. Wacha's speeches did not come up to the mark—that is at any rate what we are asked to assume, but needless to say, the people of India know Mr. Wacha too well to permit any such inference. Moreover it is noteworthy that the time limit came into operation only when Mr. Wacha passed on to a subject concerning which the bureaucracy is very sensitive—a fact that has to say something on the subject. . . . . We are aware of several insipid and worthless speeches permitted to go beyond the limit, but when our recognised leaders attempt to acquaint the Government with the true facts of the situation, the Presidents feel as if the whole legislative structure would collapse if the speaker were permitted to conclude his speech in the usual fashion. . . . . We confess we do not understand the policy underlying the time limit or the method of its application. What are the councils meant for, unless it be for the popular representatives to speak out what they consider to be the views of the people? If that is so—we know the claim will be agreed to by all in theory—what earthly use is served by compelling persons like Gokhale, Wacha and Sir P. M. Mehta to resume their seat with unfinished speeches? . . . . The rule concerning the time limit only shows how ridiculous have been some of the regulations, and how ineffective they have tried to make the Minto-Morley Reforms. That, at any rate, is the impression confirmed by the present incident."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 28th, 1916.

The *Indian Emigrant* and the Press Act.

9. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 28th June, writes:—"We are glad to hear that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has withdrawn the order demanding security from the editor and proprietor of the *Indian Emigrant*, a monthly journal published in Madras, in the interests of the emigrants from Madras settled in other parts of the world. The editor frankly confessed his inability to conduct the journal if the security was insisted upon, but that, we suppose, did not enter into the calculations of the Chief Presidency Magistrate when he cancelled the original order. The editor was not offered by unknown friends the security money; perhaps he was not well known and meetings were not got up by his friends protesting against the action of the Government. . . . . It shows clearly enough that the Government of Madras are not pursuing a policy of vindictiveness in regard to the Indian press and that they are willing to reconsider their position whenever necessary. We are sorry that Mrs. Besant has rendered it impossible for the Government to take a similar action in her case; but she insists upon her 'right'. . . . . Even supposing that the Government of Madras had acted in anger—for we do not think they are capable of doing anything in spite—a more conciliatory attitude would have avoided the contretemps. But Mrs. Besant was advised otherwise."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 29th, 1916.

Income-tax administration in Madras City.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th June, observes:—"Serious complaints are coming from all parts of the city about the ways of income-tax officers; and some petitions addressed to the Board, which we have perused, compel us to invite the attention of the Government to the situation. For income-tax inspectors to approach assessees direct and ask for accounts to ascertain their income is, we admit, a highly objectionable action. . . . . As a result of the reorganization three men of the grade of tahsildar were deputed to do work as income-tax inspectors at a much increased cost. Of these, excepting one who had previously worked as

Tahsildar of Madras, the rest had no experience of the trade conditions of the city. . . . . The whole situation, in short, is quite unsatisfactory, giving rise to a number of complaints from the public. We hope that very prompt steps will be taken to relieve the situation."

11. *New India*, of the 29th June, has the following:—"Our readers are aware that this newspaper is persecuted by the administration. We have already referred in these columns to the action which makes it impossible for travellers to buy a copy of *New India* at any of the railway stations. To-day we receive the following telegram from our Coimbatore correspondent:—

The persecution of *New India*.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, June 29th, 1916.

"Coimbatore, June 29.—The Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, refuses to issue a ticket of admission to the prize distribution function to *New India's* representative.

"The Forest College is a Government institution, built out of, and maintained by, public funds; the salary of the Principal is paid out of taxation levied on the people. Under the circumstances we do not know how to characterise the action of the Principal. Has he refused admission on his own authority or under instruction from the Government? That his shameful conduct will be condemned by the public we have no hesitation in saying. Such high-handed behaviour cannot but be characterised as scandalous. . . . . Our readers will of course take note of how certain of the Madras Government officials do not consider any tactics too low to persecute this organ of the people which exposes the official follies and attacks the wrong actions of the Government. In spite of the displeasure of the Forest College Principal we will go on with our work."

The *Hindu*, of the 29th June, remarks:—"We published a letter yesterday in which a correspondent complained that copies of *New India* were not available for purchase at railway stations. Messrs. Higginbothams have refused to take its copies for sale as stated by our contemporary, and as Messrs. Higginbothams are owners of the bookstalls in the principal railway stations, the travelling public are deprived of the benefit of reading *New India*. We cannot commend the spirit of so well-known a firm as Higginbothams in acting in the manner it is alleged to act. Political opinions and racial considerations are entirely out of place in business transactions, and we should be glad if members of the Anglo-Indian community would endeavour to keep their heads cool and not act under hasty impulses and momentary excitement at the present time. What seems to be an incredible piece of information has reached us just now from *New India* office that the Principal of the Forest College at Coimbatore refuses to issue a ticket of admission to the representative of *New India*, for the function of prize distribution performed by His Excellency the Governor to-day. The news is, as we have said, so difficult to believe, and is so serious that we shall await further particulars before commenting upon the same."

HINDU, *Madras*, June 29th, 1916.

12. In an article under this heading, *New India*, of the 29th June, writes:—"It is a well-known fact that in India we live hemmed in on all sides by repressive measures. The Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Official Secrets Act, the Defence of India Act, not to mention several despotic measures of early days—potential of mischief and capable of retarding democratic progress—are all there in the hands of a powerful bureaucracy to be used as it thinks fit. That time and again they have been made use of we are all aware; we also know how they tend to terrify people and make them behave as if their very souls were not their own. These iniquitous measures in the hands of people with vested interests of their own, naturally assume a shape and a form all too ghastly for the children of the soil and day and night, exert a baneful influence over them engendering at once fear and hatred. . . . . As if the Prussianism already woven in the fabric of the Indian administration is not enough, Englishmen belonging to the Anglo-Indian caste rigidly go after more repressive acts. The war has brought the Defence Act into being and all know to what use it is being put. Censorship was introduced and who is not aware by now of the prerogatives it has bestowed on the Indian public! . . . . One has to ask where is the trust which the changed angle of vision is said to have brought into being?

Prussianism in India.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, June 29th, 1916.

In these times of war, when Great Britain is fighting its battle of life, and when its very position in the European world is threatened, in this vast land there is peace and quiet; there has not been a single riot or disturbance; save for the few cases of anarchy, the country is going on with her business as usual; 300,000 of her sons are fighthing the Empire's battle and yet the Anglo-Indians want repressive measures! When the mother country is waging war against Prussianism, are her sons in this land to fall a prey to it?"

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1916.

A commotion in Calicut.

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 29th June, observes:—"A deal of commotion was caused in the bazaars yesterday, especially among the Mopla unwashed. It was announced by beat of tom tom that pilgrimage to Mecca was prohibited. ഹജ്ജിന പോവാൻ പാടില്ല എന്ന ഗവമ്മേണ്ട കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. These were the actual words used by the flunky who was accompanying the town crier. Now those who know Malayalam know how significant the statement is. The illiterate are liable to resent the command herein implied and to draw their own conclusions. . . . . Had the town crier explained the situation in Mecca and announced that there was no order implied in his statement but a friendly warning to intending pilgrims conveying the situation in the holy land and the perils a journey at this time entail, there would have been no room whatever for commotion or rumours. The Indian bazaar, it must be noted, is a place of 'rumours' where news is systematically involuted and twisted, of course, with no bad motives and where mischief and panic-mongers thrive. The authorities would have done well had they simply printed a translation of the press note of the Government of India and circulated it broadcast."

New India, *Madras*, June 30th, 1916.

Inhumanity.

14. *New India*, of the 30th June, remarks:—"A carter was beating his bullocks unmercifully with a billet of wood that was a formidable enough weapon to brain a man with, and certainly quite capable of injuring severely the poor beasts he was belabouring.' The correspondent of a Bombay paper, instead of calling a policeman, belaboured the carter with the same weapon. The *Madras Mail* approves, 'thinking that for senseless brutality there is no better treatment.' So 'inhuman cruelty' to a bullock is rightly inflicted on a man! Curious morals. And suppose a bigger man had beaten the correspondent for *his* inhuman cruelty? Apart from ethical considerations, does not the letter excite hatred and contempt of a class of His Majesty's subjects, to wit, carters, à la Warwick? Here is a case for a warning under the Press Act, similar to the first and only one received by *New India*."

Hindu, *Madras*, June 30th, 1916.

Village panchayats.

15. The *Hindu*, of the 30th June, has the following:—"The promised publication of a prècis of papers on the subject of the organisation of village panchayats in the Presidency of Madras has now been made. . . . . The Government order containing the prècis is a document of 51 pages and the summary of views is not as full and informing as desirable. A list of gentlemen consulted could usefully have been included in the Government order, so that the public may be left to judge of the qualifications of witnesses to be consulted on the points involved. The prècis of opinions of Collectors carefully suppresses the names of Collectors whose views are, however, copiously quoted especially when they are of a reactionary kind. The opinions of the Board of Revenue again are not fully given. In a discussion of an important subject such as the institution of village panchayats, the fullest possible information should be given to the public. Nervousness as to the feeling which will be created by the publication of views which are either strongly expressed, or are of a kind which will arouse indignation, is entirely out of place and prevents the public from forming their own conclusions as to the character and capacity of the officers concerned. Moreover, it is unjust to the people that officers should be allowed to write as they please of them, in the security of secrecy extended to such papers by the authorities. . . . . Undue prominence is given to the views of a Collector—whose name, however, is not given—who says that the establishments of panchayats would mean the abandonment of one of the cardinal principles of British rule in India, namely, the protection of the lower classes and amelioration of their lot. This

is a calumnious statement, and we fancy it proceeds really from an apprehension that these village panchyats will evolve into political organisations menacing the existence of British rule in India. . . . . The Board of Revenue is stated to be opposed to the system of panchayats. It suggests that it will lead to the domination and exploitation of the labouring classes by the higher castes. The Board is also opposed to permanent benches for the trial of civil and criminal cases. These views of the Board will scarcely cause any surprise."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 30th, 1916.

Writing on this subject the *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th June, says:— "The publication of what is described as a précis of the papers on the village panchayats places before the public the opinion of some officials on the important question of panchayats. That the popular mind is deeply set upon this subject is by this time familiar to even the most isolated official. . . . . The cry for the panchayat is not a fashionable cry for more responsible participation in the administrative machinery. The panchayats have come to be looked upon as an absolute necessity. If the people should be saved from ruin and poverty, the village court which dispenses cheap and prompt justice must be developed. . . . . Official opinion on the panchayats, on the whole, cannot be described as a total opposition to it. All the Collectors except three are generally in favour of the introduction of the panchayats. All consider that it should be introduced gradually and cautiously. . . . . The danger of faction is a reality; but there must be no exaggeration on the official side of the difficulties. . . . . We are amused at some of the difficulties raised by Collectors and by the depressed classes who seem to have the same angle of vision as Collectors. It is, of course, to be regretted that the lower castes should dread the introduction of the panchayat. . . . . The higher castes, we have no doubt, would most strongly regret that such a feeling exists. It is not yet late to erase this out from them by sympathetic concern for them. The higher castes should not only get over that indifference and contempt for them, but must show that they are friends to them, real brethren, all working forward to a common goal."

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and political controversy.

16. Writing under the heading "a tiresome appeal, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st July, says:—"Lord Willingdon took advantage of the Sardars' Darbar to address, we believe, a larger audience through the one he was directly addressing, about the political truce of which, we must frankly confess, we have been hearing too much. . . . . The appeal was unnecessary to those who heard it, and for those for whom it was meant, it is absolutely of no avail. We wish that this nonsense about controversies will be unheard. It is all right in England or America, but it is nothing but a meaningless echo here. . . . . We have instances in which the officials who have been the loudest for a political truce have not hesitated to embark upon highly controversial measures. . . . . We could understand this nervousness for controversy if controversies are known to have any effect upon the average official. He has been, however, hitherto content with the belief that he alone represents the masses, and that the voice of the educated is the voice of a selfish gang of Prussians to exercise absolute sway over the ignorant, the poor and the down-trodden. From this paradise the official has been observing the speeches and writings of the educated classes with subdued smile. Are we to understand that the official has descended from the paradise and that public opinion has begun to count? Give us this assurance and not a word of controversy will escape the politician. . . . . No such assurance is coming. The official seems more to be anxious that the outsider shall believe about India being unconcerned with anything about the war, and that to India the war is as much a dread reality as to England. This is not so. There is no meaning in this constant appeals about truce in politics from officials whose boast is that they know what is good for the people more than the people themselves. It only gives, on the other hand, a fresh grievance to the people: 'The official gags us by asking us to be silent when they trample upon us.'"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1916.

17. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 22nd June, is stunned by the news that there is every prospect of a war between the United States and Mexico, and thinks that this war, if it begins, will immediately affect the British, as it will tell upon the supply of implements of war for a large quantity of which Britain is now depending on the United States.

Yet another war.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 24th, 1916.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th June, expresses its satisfaction at the capture of Cernovitz by the Russians and observes:—This is a very important victory for the Russians. If they succeed in capturing the banks of the river running to the west of this town, they would have opened the route to the Carpathians, which will greatly endanger the position of the Austrians. But the capture of the banks of this river cannot be accomplished easily. The Russians can hope to advance upon the Carpathians only if they get a control over Galicia and this again depends upon their capturing Lemberg. But before Lemberg can be approached, they will have to capture the Kovel Railway station, which is now serving a useful purpose for the enemy, as it makes it possible for the Austrian and German forces to help each other, by means of the numerous lines running from it. This is now being attacked by the Russians, and we may count upon its capture, as the Austrians have been losing heavily of late and cannot therefore be expected to defend it for a long time. Then Lemberg will be in real danger.

The war in Europe.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, June 26th, 1916.

19. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th June, says:—The strength of the Austrians has been curbed, and that of the Turks, annihilated. The vigour of German prowess has been reduced, and it is now certain that it is impossible for the Germans to win the war. It cannot be said that the Allies have gained the victory merely because the Germans have not met with success. The Allies have to retake the country now occupied by the Germans in the western theatre. As stated by Mr. Churchill in the Parliament, it is necessary to take the army now in reserve, and to act on the offensive in the western as in the eastern theatre. Unless this is done, there can be no hope that the war will terminate soon.

The war.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, June 24th, 1916.

20. Referring to the Paris Economic Conference, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 24th June, writes:—Some are for severing all relations with Germany. Others say that this is impossible. Germany has invested crores of wealth in South America, Sweden, Spain, Norway and other countries in order to promote her trade and industries. Germany and Austria are far ahead of other nations in the matter of industries. The conference was thus trying to arrive at a definite policy for the future. It seems to have been finally decided that the prime duty consists in making every effort to crush Germany altogether. This will be conceded on all hands. India has a population of more than 300 millions which admits of an organisation to train the people in all branches of trade and industries so as to preclude the possibility of all export of German and Austrian goods either into India, the allied countries or their colonies. If Germany should be vanquished in the meantime, the territories which they have conquered till now will have to be restored and in that case the policy then determined by the circumstances at the time and that policy will assuredly be conducive to the economic progress of the whole world. Whatever that may be, it seems to us that the Allies would do well to direct their attention wholly to the work of crushing Germany instead of labouring now over economic problems.

The Paris Economic Conference.

21. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 22nd June, publishes an account of the naval battle off Jutland and the remarks of an American expert and observes:—"As we have already stated we can with confidence repeat that no country in the world is able to stand before the British Empire nor can any surpass it in naval power."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1916.

A great naval battle: Britain's brilliant victory.

22. The *Quami Report*, of the 26th June in a leader, writes:—The famous French historian M. Le Bon in his monumental history of "the civilisation of the Arabs" writes:—It may be said that among all the civilised countries of the world Arabia is the only land, the greater part of which has escaped the foreign yoke. This statement still holds good, and no one can reveal to us the hidden constituents of this revolt in the Arabian desert.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, June 26th, 1916.

The tumult of the rising in the desert of Arabia.

It was in the fourth century B.C. that the sandy waste of Arabia first came under the observation of Alexander, but he died soon afterwards. Later King Antigon gave his son, Demetris, this problem to solve but the Arabs sent him this message:—"Why do you fight against us? We are the inhabitants of a desert where the things required by people living in towns are not obtainable." Early in the Christian era King Augustus (of 84 A.D.) invaded Yemen, but without the slightest success. Although with the aid of the histories of the world we are unable to say how many times Arabia has been invaded or what the details of these invasions were. Still we know, according to M. Le Bon, no invasion of Arabia has ever proved successful.

There is, of course, the memorable invasion of Mecca by Abraha, the King of Abyssinia, before the advent of the Holy Prophet upon whom be blessings and peace! and which is referred to in Korān, cv.! "Hast thou not seen how thy Lord dealt with the masters of the elephant?"

The original inhabitants of Arabia known as Bedawins are few in number and include common Arabs, Egyptians, Abyssinians, Africans, Berbers, the dwellers of Mesopotamia, etc. To call them Arabs would be as ridiculous as to denominate Parsis and Muhammadans in India, Indians.

The Arab's natural love of liberty, which he imbibes with his mother's milk, explains why Germans, Romans, and Persians have never been able to conquer him for long and even this is only made possible by inter-tribal dissensions.

The historian David says:—"These people have never been vanquished." According to Herodotus when Persia was in receipt of tribute from Phœnicia and Palestine, Arabia was exempted.

But these Arab tribes have not remained stationary. The Arabs, though they still possess this ardent desire for freedom, are much influenced from outside. Amazing changes have taken place in their dwellings, in their coffee-houses and in their ideas, and during the last few years they have become more amenable to authority. The real reason of the success of the Turks over the Arabs is due not to Turkish valour but to Arab weakness.

The Arabs have lost their national enthusiasm since the Oosmanli Khalifas took possession of their country. The powerful Islamic fraternity reconciled them to the Turks and to their changed condition. They knew that the surrounding powers would not leave them alive. (*To be continued.*)

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 27th June, writes:—There is no doubt that the Arabs are naturally keen on independence and freedom. Besides they have manifested a genius for government. In the year 1517, however, when the Turks took possession of Egypt, the Khalifate passed into the hands of this new people. The notion of some persons, that it was the Turks who redneed the Arab power, is erroneous. The fact is that, during the heroic period of the Oottomans, the Arabs were dissipating their energies in domestic strife in Spain and Africa. The Turks were undoubtedly precipitate, but their precipitancy benefited the Arabs who, although they had lost Spain, did not cease to rule in the Arabian desert, while the Sharif continued to be selected from their tribes.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, June 27th, 1916.

"The tumult of the revolt in the desert of Arabia."

At present our esteemed contemporaries the *Madras Mail*, the *Times* and the *Statesman* (Calcutta) are labouring under a delusion with reference to the Sharif of Mecca. They think that this move on his part will prove beneficial to the Arabs and, consequently, the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz will be less restricted. It is a pity they have not been able to understand the Arab affair as we comprehended the Irish problem.

As the Sharif was connected with the Holy Land of Mecca and Medina, he was respected and revered by the whole Islamic world. Originally, the Sharif was a mighty power. For the better understanding as to whose hands wielded administrative power we should bear in mind the words of Monsieur Le Bon, "The Arab system of government is simple. The Khalifa is God's representative on the earth. All spiritual, material and military power is vested in him and all the peoples subject to his authority are equal?

We can plainly state here that, up to the end of Abbaside rule, the Arabs developed no clan fanaticism. One reason for this was that the Khalifas were of Arab descent and, for the Arabman in the street this was sufficient.

The editor, in throwing further light on Arab history, adds:—"There is no doubt that the Arabs have prior rights to sovereignty as well as the Khalifate. They are the fountain head of the Mussalmans and the source of Islam. The Prophet (on whom be peace and blessings) foretold that dissensions among the Arabs would certainly occur.

The authentic books of tradition contain revealed predictions by the Prophet (may my life be sacrificed for him) regarding Nejd, Syria, Yemen and Basra.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, June 21st, 1916.

Dacoity in the Trichinopoly district.

23. Referring to a case of dacoity near Perambalur in the Trichinopoly district, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st June, says:—It would appear that the Police failed to go to the scene of occurrence for three days after the commission of the offence. What is the reason for this? Did not the munsif and the karnam concerned send information to the Police? Granting that they fled from the village out of fear, would the villagers have kept quiet for three days?

(*d*) *Education.*

Andhrachandrika, *Proddatur*, June 22nd, 1916.

The Madras University.

24. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 22nd June, has some verses under the heading the "Wailings of a student" in the course of which the student says:—O, University! Can you tell me what good you are doing? I do not see any. You are a demon. The swords of your sister institutions are not so sharp as yours. Is it just on your part to worry us while the Anglo-Indians praise you?

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, June 30th, 1916.

The Madras School Final examination.

25. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th June, writes:—The candidates for the Madras School Final examination are suffering great injustice at the hands of the examiners. Even the most diligent students find it difficult to get through the examination. In the Universities in India, 50 to 75 per cent of the candidates are successful. In the Madras School Final examination last year only 25 per cent passed. Seventy-four per cent had appeared for the examination. We are quite unable to discover the reason for this state of things. It is impossible to ascribe it to the students. There cannot be more than 25 per cent who may be said to be well-to-do and therefore indifferent to their studies. In the Calcutta and other Universities 70 to 80 per cent of the candidates come out successful. This is admittedly quite satisfactory. In the Bombay University, 50 per cent are able to get through. There is no room for complaint here too. But the Madras results

are exceedingly bad. In the Intermediate examination, too, there has been heavy slaughter. Some of the students of our province are appearing for the examinations of the Madras University. The majority of them are of a most diligent order. Even among these, as many as 74 per cent have failed. It behoves the Government to ascertain and remove the cause of such bad results. The methods of the School Final authorities have become quite notorious. We hope that this notoriety will be removed before long.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

Arabic Professorship in the Presidency College.

26. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd July, publishes a communication in which the writer thanks the Government for creating an Arabic Professorship in the Presidency College, and expresses the hope that the Government will select a scholar who, in addition to being a graduate in English, is thoroughly acquainted with Arabic and is able to speak the language fluently. It is suggested that it would be advisable to hold a competitive examination and select a candidate on the result.

Before a highly qualified man is appointed, he suggests that Moulavi Mir Hyder Ali Sahib should be appointed to act. The Moulavi Sahib is said to hold a Moulavi's diploma to speak the language with facility that he is both respectable and experienced. He also knows English. It is hoped that this acting appointment may be made in order to afford ample time and opportunity for making the final selection.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, June 27th, 1916.

Public health in India.

27. Referring to the annual report for 1913–14 on the administration of the Department of Public Health, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 27th June, writes:—Although no satisfactory reason has been given to explain why there has been such enormous delay in publishing the report, we are glad to say that the report contains some very instructive and useful information regarding the high rate of infant mortality in India when compared with that of European countries and the mode of preventing it. We would suggest that the information contained therein regarding the preservation of health may very usefully be published in the form of pamphlets and distributed broadcast among the people. We hope that the Governments of the various provinces will devote their earnest attention to the subject.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, June 27th, 1916.

The closing of the gate leading from the Calicut railway station to *Tali* and *Chalappuram*.

28. Referring to the closing of the gate leading from the Calicut railway station to *Tali* and *Chalappuram*, which has caused not a little inconvenience and hardship to the people, especially to the third-class passengers, with whose money the railway company grow rich day by day, the *Manorama*, of the 27th June, asks whether they would have done so if the residents in those places were Europeans, and hopes that the matter will receive the attention of the authorities concerned in the near feature.

(*k*) *General.*

Janopakari, *Vellore*, May 1916.

Sugarcane cultivation.

29. The *Janopakari*,* of May, dwells upon the causes for this industry not improving in this country, and suggests that the Government should start demonstration factories in some places to teach the people the method of extracting the juice from sugarcane and convert it into jaggery by means of machines.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 21st, 1916.

Public opinion about the Press Act.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st June, reproduces the substance of the views of Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, on the deleterious effects of the Press Act and the extraordinary powers it gives to the Police and the magistracy, and implores Lord Chelmsford to listen

* Received in the current week.

sympathetically to the representation that will be made on this subject by a deputation of the press representatives which will wait upon him soon. It says that he can be said to be walking in the footsteps of Lord Hardinge only if he repeals the Press Act, as prayed for by the people.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, June 26th, 1916.

The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 26th June, reproduces the substance of the comments of the *Indian Social Reformer* of Bombay on the application of the Press Act to *New India*.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1916.

31. In commenting upon the administration report of this department for 1915, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd June, refers to the profit of Rs. 9,00,000 earned by this department last year, and suggests that this surplus may be utilised in increasing the scale of salary of the subordinate staff and on reducing the scale of registration fees.

The Registration department.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1916.

32. Referring to certain proposals under the consideration of the Government for regulating the supply of water for purposes of irrigation so as to prevent its wastage, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd June, suggests the publication of these proposals in the vernaculars, so that the agriculturists, who are directly affected by them, may understand them and give their opinion on the matter, and adds that the opinion of the agriculturists is more important in this matter than that of experts, who may not be aware of the peculiar conditions of this country.

Economy in irrigation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1916.

33. Referring to some cases of death due to sunstroke that occurred among English soldiers on their way from Karachi to Rawalpindi, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd June, says:—The authorities have to learn one thing from this. They should, as far as possible, avoid bringing soldiers to India who cannot bear her tropical heat. They have to enlist a greater number of Indians in the army and enable them to defend their country by giving them the required training.

An Indian army.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, June 24th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 24th June, says:—If, without making any difference, the rulers raise an Indian army, competent men from all sections of the people of India will come forward in defence of the empire. Indians, poor as they are, will then not hesitate to meet the military expenditure for the time being for the benefit of the empire. The appointment of a Military officer as Viceroy, the determination to raise a Brahman regiment in the Mahratta country, and the unprecedented references in the House of Lords to the question of raising an Indian army, raise in us the hope that the expectations which we gave expression to while welcoming Lord Chelmsford will be fulfilled.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 24th, 1916.

In commenting on the speech of Mr. Churchill on India in the House of Commons, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th June, says:—The Indians have from the very beginning been asking why the authorities should resort to compulsory recruitment in England instead of raising a large army in India. It is unfortunate that the rulers have not heeded this request. If the same facilities are afforded to Indian soldiers as to Europeans, it will be very easy in this country to form a large army of Indians. May the rulers at least now follow the suggestion of Mr. Churchill?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1916.

34. Referring to the election of Bombay members for His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd June, says:—We do not say that Mr. Jinnah and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla are not Indian representatives, or that they will not deal with Indian questions as Indians. But we must point out the absence of fair-play in the present methods of election. It is deplorable that not even one of the three members going from Bombay is a Hindu. The Muhammadan members of the Bombay Legislative Council enjoy the right not only to elect their separate representative, but also to elect along with the other members, two other representatives. It is ridiculous that while two

Bombay members for His Excellency the Viceroy's Council.

representatives of Muhammadans, who have been given separate representation on the ground of their forming a minority, have been elected, there is not even one to represent the Hindus, who form the majority of the population. The Muhammadan members who voted for a separate Muhammadan representative ought not to have been iucluded among the electors of the other two members for the Viceroy's Council. We trust the rulers will amend the present regulations and obviate the unfairness of the present methods. We also hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will nominate Mr. Setalvad as a member of his Council, and enable him to continue and finish the work he has already begun

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd June, reports Dr. Gilbert Slater to have said thus:—The Civilian officers could arrange to put down famine and pestilence but could not uplift the Indians. To do the latter work, some great officers have to be sent for from Japan and America and given high appointments in India.

Civilian officers.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1916.

36. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th June, publishes, under this title, the Telugu version of a lecture delivered by Mr. B. G. Tilak at Ahmednagar on the 1st June, in which occur the following observations:—*Swaraj* is our right, our birth-right. It is our national duty to strive for the attainment of *Swaraj*. The Indians must see that mere knowledge without power is useless. We are in every way the equals of our rulers in knowledge; but they have the governing authority and we have it not. Where there are equal opportunities we have proved ourselves their equals. We have power and capacity, but are under the influence of a misconception that we are weak. *Swaraj* is the gateway to all prosperity; but some among ourselves, not realising this, obstruct our progress. A desire for *swaraj* does not involve the idea of driving away the Englishmen from this country. We are aspiring for *swaraj* under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. . . . . The advocates of such a *swaraj* are no seditionists. They are loyal subjects, pure and sincere. . . . . People in other countries are enjoying *swaraj* and we also want it. Government servants are now our masters. They must be but our servants. We have implored the Government officers in various ways, but all in vain, for having the arrack shops in *Goda* closed. We do not want a bureaucracy that sets at naught our clear wishes and wield an arbitrary sway over us. It is cattle that are arbitrarily governed. We will not consent to be governed like slaves. Such slavish methods have stamped out our self-reliance. . . . . Some Englishmen say that the Government obtaining in Native States is more beneficial to the subjects than that obtaining in British India.

Swaraj, our right.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 17th, 1916.

37. In an article eulogising Mrs. Besant and her political propaganda, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd June, writes:—Although her methods are being decried by narrow-minded officials, it seems to us that in order to foster the good-will between the British and the Indians the only useful political methods are those advocated by Mrs. Besant. If the Indians should remain sincerely loyal to the British, they should be given the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the British. India should be granted Home Rule. The British Parliament should contain at least a hundred Indian representatives. The House of Lords should contain at least a hundred of our Indian Chiefs. In India, too, there should be parliamentary bodies of the Commons and of the Lords. These bodies should exercise an efficient control over the administration of the country. Our representatives in the British Parliament should have a voice in the affairs of the empire. These are the privileges which Mrs. Besant demands and the British are unwilling to grant. If there should be four or five Indians of the same patriotic ardour as Mrs. Besant, India's expectations will be sure to be fulfilled. Mrs. Besant even single-handed is doing extraordinary things. We pray that India may have many children of the type of Mrs. Besant, that their greatness may be such as to enable them

Mrs. Besant and *New India*.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, June 23rd, 1916.

to perform the obsequies of bureaucratism in India, that Mrs. Besant may act as the presiding minister at this ceremony and that India may produce patriotic citizens that will regard the securing of a just administration for India as the end and aim of their existence.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 21st, 1916.

New India and the Press Act.

38. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st June, again condemns the demanding of security by Government from Mrs. Besant and the continuance in force of the Press Act, and observes that it is high time that the Government did put a stop to the high-handed manner in which the Act is enforced, and that it is to be hoped that the Government will do the needful in the matter.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, June 27th, 1916.

New India security case.

Referring to *New India* controversy, the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 27th June, points out that, inasmuch as the Government did no harm to the Congress or its leaders during the last thirty years, and as on certain occasions Government officials even helped and co-operated with its leaders, it may reasonably be inferred that the demand of security from the editor of *New India* was due to the fact that the tone and tenor of its articles were objectionable in the present state of things, and observes that, though freedom of the press is a desirable thing, there must be a limit to their criticisms of the acts of the Government.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA. *Mysore*, June 30th, 1916.

India and the Empire.

39. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th June, writes :—The population of the whole of the British Empire is 434 millions, of which the Indian population alone is 315 millions. It is thus easy to see the importance of the relations between India and the empire. Nevertheless, some people are very reluctant to concede the claims of Indians to the rights of British citizenship. In the present war the Indians have offered their all including their very lives in the cause of the empire. If the Indians should, without exception, be sincerely loyal to the British, it is imperative that they should be granted the privileges which their loyalty merits. The British are champions of constitutional methods. In the colonies too these methods have been fairly established. It is this rigid adherence to constitutional methods that accounts for such complete unity in the present crisis. The permanence of the empire is based entirely on the traditions of British justice. So long as the British authorities are mindful of this fact, no harm can ever come to the empire.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 21st, 1916.

The division of Malabar and the memorial of the people of the Kasaragod taluk.

40. Referring to the memorial submitted to the Government by the people of the Kasaragod taluk protesting against its being joined to the district of North Malabar, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st June, tries to refute the arguments advanced therein against the proposed measure. According to the paper, the customs and habits of the people of that taluk, the majority of whom are Malayalis, are similar to those of the people of Malabar. It understands that most of the Malayali *janmis* therein have relations in Malabar, and thinks therefore that the step will be conducive to the welfare of the people as well as to administrative efficiency, the memorial itself being the result of obstinacy on the part of some of the influential Canarese-speaking people of the taluk. It hopes that the Government will be graciously pleased to consider all these facts before they come to any decision on the matter. In this connection it also observes that the Government will do well to read carefully once again the letters of the then Collector of South Canara, Mr. Wood, and of the District Munsif of Kasaragod, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, written at the time when by order of Government Malayalam was made the Court language of the taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 21st, 1916.

The Maharaja of Travancore and the Madras Government.

41. Referring to the purchase of a bungalow in Coonoor by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st June, expresses regret at the decision arrived at by the Madras Government on the subject.

Writing on the same subject, the *Keraleyabhimani*, of the 21st June, also condemns the decision of the Madras Government, and hopes that they will reconsider their decision or that the Government of India will interfere in case the former fail to do so.

KERALEYABHIMANI, *Mavelikkara*, June 21st, 1916.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Native Chiefs in Legislative Councils.

42. Referring to the provision in the Bill to amend the India Consolidation Act that Native Princes and their subjects can become Members of the Legislative Councils in India, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th June, says:—It is an admitted fact in western countries that Legislative Councils should be fully representative in character and the House of Commons, which is the Legislative Council in Britain, is really so. But as the Indians do not enjoy the same liberty as the British, a number of officials are nominated to these councils in India to support the Government. This, in effect, prevents the popular voice having a predominating influence in the Councils, and therefore the Indians have been demanding the curtailment of the number of officials therein. Such being the case, we cannot understand the rationale of allowing Native Princes to get into the Legislative Council. They cannot be said to be the representatives of the people. There is no connection whatever between them and the British subjects. No subject affecting their territories are discussed in the Legislative Council, and so they cannot be said to represent even their own subjects. It may be stated that they are brought into the Council to be expert advisers to Government. But they cannot be so as they are not better than the officials and the people in British India, either in administrative capacity or legal knowledge. So it is clear that the presence of the Native Princes is unnecessary in these councils. Let us see if any advantage can be derived by their being in them. As they cannot be expected to have much sympathy for the aspirations and rights of British Indian subjects, their presence in the Council cannot benefit the latter in any way. On the other hand, it may not be in the interests of these Princes to speak for the people against the views of the officials, for, though nominally they are the Allies of the British Government, they have practically to bow to the Government of India or the Provincial Governments. So they cannot plead for the British subjects and they will not do so. The influence of the popular representatives in the Council will, therefore, be weakened by these Princes getting into it. When the public demand that the voice of the representative members should have a predominating influence in the Legislative Councils, it is undesirable to introduce into them persons who cannot have any idea of the interests of the people and who will have to play to the tune of the Government. If this provision in the Bill is approved, it would set back the clock of progress in India, while every other portion of the British Empire is progressing fast.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 20th, 1916.

The United Provinces Municipal Act.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st June, writes:—It appears the Viceroy has approved of the amendment of this Act so as to allow the Muhammadans to have some seats for them exclusively in the municipalities in this Province. Class representation may not always be beneficial. On the other hand, it may tell upon the amity between different classes. There is much of dissatisfaction in the United Provinces on account of this amendment. The Viceroy would have done well to have ascertained the public opinion on this subject before giving his consent to the amendment.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 21st, 1916.

The Press Act.

44. In its leader on the Indian Press Act, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd June, says:—The Government were unusually precipitate and suspended all ordinary procedure in enacting the Press Act of 1910. Everyone knows the difficulties that have resulted from it. The object of the legislators was one thing and the result of the legislation when that was put into operation has been quite

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1916.

another. *New India* press is not a new press, nor *New India* a new paper. Whatever may be the grounds on which that paper was first exempted from payment of security, the subsequent order of the Presidency Magistrate is illegal. The operation of the Press Act is in every way opposed to justice, and we hope that the evil consequences that have flowed from it may be remedied.

The same paper reports the editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* to have said thus:—I have been carefully reading *New India* ever since it was started. I may not agree with that paper on some points and in the manner in which those points are urged. But that does not warrant me to say that that paper has transgressed the law. I emphatically assert that the operation of the Press Act has been very stringent and injurious, and that the freedom of the press is illusory so long as this Act remains in the Statute Book. I am prepared to prove this if anybody ventures to question its truth. The Act is a veritable source of trouble to many a newspaper conductor. The assurance of the Government that the Act will not be abused in its operation has like many other assurances of theirs turned out to be false. The Act has to be repealed at least for maintaining the fair name of the British Government.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 21st, 1916.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st June, says:—When an Indian writes that it is unjust on the part of Europeans to write so and so, he is charged with exciting racial animosity under the Press Act. But when English papers say that as soon as the Arms Act is repealed, the Indians will turn out disloyal and rise in revolt, the writers are not so charged. This is unfair. The Press Act is an obstacle thrown in the way of the progress of national life. But it is impossible to retard this progress. We hope that the Government will either repeal the Act or amend it.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 17th, 1916.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th June, in a leader headed the Press Act, observes:—This repressive measure that is now agitating this country was enacted in 1910. In 1910 the Indian political atmosphere was much agitated. Bengalee papers like the *Yuganter* and the *Sandhya* were rousing the spirit of the people and hand bills inciting them to the murder of the white people were freely circulated. The Bengalee youths were starting secret societies, and manufacturing weapons of destruction such as bombs. There was a clean cleavage between "swadesh" and "videsh" that was filling the hearts of people with a certain enthusiasm. It was no wonder that the rulers lost their equillibrium under such circumstances. They saw that meetings and journals were the means for such agitation and enacted laws whereby they could bring these two under their control. They suppressed organisations that were leading Bengalee youths to lawless acts. They deported some great men who had a hold on these young minds. They stopped mass meetings. . . . . We cannot realise the emergency that called into existence the Press Act, unless we recall to our minds the conditions above detailed. . . . . The rulers thought that the remedy for all these evils was to place the press entirely at the mercy of the magistrates, by introducing, with necessary modifications, into India a system of control existing in Austria. . . . . Sir P. Sinha was then the Legislative Member in the council of Lord Hardinge and with the aid of his statesmanship this measure was enacted, whereby the District Magistrate was constituted the presiding deity over the press. He may demand a security of Rs. 5,000 from the proprietor of any paper, should he find any article therein objectionable; and what is the criterion for deciding upon the objectionable character of a paper? It is the sole and independent judgment of the magistrate, his own conscience. An article may be objectionable if it criticises the administrative policy of Government officials, ... or if it contains anything adverse to the people in the colonies. There is no knowing which criticism is objectionable. The proprietors of papers have to conduct themselves in obedience to the sweet will of the authorities. If the magistrate takes offence, a security must be deposited and there is no knowing for writing what article. The magistrate is not bound to give reasons, and there is

The Press Act.

no right of appeal. . . . . No more need be said about the repressive character of this measure, which cannot be properly called a law. It is a weapon forged by the Government to be used arbitrarily. . . . . The representatives of the people, when they accorded their consent to this measure, believed the promises held out that this Act would be used only against writings that incited people to sedition. It is said Mr. Mazrul Haque tore up his protest on the strength of the assurances which converted an honourable member like Gokhale. The Bill became an Act. Magistrates were invested with new powers. The press was placed at their mercy. They demanded security without assigning reasons. Their demands were in some cases preceded by warnings, while in others they descended abruptly like thunderbolts. . . . . Many a paper has become a victim of this Act. . . . . Did they preach anarchy? Did they incite people to sedition or revolt? If they did not why should this weapon be hurled against them? What has become of the assurances given in the Imperial Legislative Council? What are our leaders doing to counteract these repressive Acts of the Government? Had even Sir P. Sinha a word to say about this Act as president of the National Congress? Our leaders are entitled to our gratitude, now that they have come forward with their protests against the Act, by way of expressing their sympathy for Mrs. Annie Besant. . . . . We pray that the press may be once more brought under the control of the Courts of Justice, and saved from the arbitrary government of Magistrates. We remind the Government of the assurances they gave in the Imperial Legislative Council. We pray that confidence may be reposed in the people. It is only mutual confidence that strengthens cordial relations. Love developes only under freedom. Strength grows under love. An empire will be happy and abiding only when confidence, freedom, love and strength prevail therein.

45. Adverting to the Indian Consolidation Bill introduced in Parliament, the *Manorama*, of the 23rd June, disapproves of its provision for the admission of Native Rulers into the Legislative Councils of British India, as it is merely calculated to increase the number of those who vote with the Government, even if the Native Rulers may find time to attend to British Indian politics.

The Indian Consolidation Bill.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 23rd, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th June, points out that the provision in the Bill which abolishes the right of the people to sue the Secretary of State is unnecessary and uncalled for, and that it will be taken exception to by Indians and Anglo-Indians alike. It, however, favours the provision which admits Native Rulers and their subjects into the Civil and Military services. Other changes proposed to be effected are, according to the paper, of no great consequence.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 24th, 1916.

In its leader on the Government of India Bill, the *Desamata*, of the 21st June, says:—Under the law as it now stands, the Indians have the right to sue the Secretary of State in cases in which suits were maintainable against the East India Company when India was under its government. The present Bill deprives the people of this right in some cases. Again, the present practice is for the Secretary of State to present the Indian financial statement every year between the 1st and the 14th May, and we do not see any reason why it is proposed in the present Bill to extend this period by a fortnight. The Secretary of State now obtains the assent of his council for every item of expenditure that he incurs. Under the present Bill he need not do it. Again the Bill deprives our Governor-General of some of his present rights. It enables the Government to appoint the rulers of Native States and their subjects as Members of Legislative Councils. This is highly undesirable in our opinion. It is to be regretted that opportunities have not been afforded to Indian political leaders to review the Bill before it was introduced in the Parliament.

The Government of India Bill.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, June 21st, 1916.

IV.—Native States.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1916.

46. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd June, concludes a leaderette on the Mysore University and Telugu, as follows:—It is neither far-sighted statesmanship nor fair-play to compel the Telugu-speaking public in the Mysore Province to learn Canarese instead of their mother tongue. The history of the world bears testimony to the fact that it is fraught with evil to use the force of authority for changing the mother tongue of a people. The Diwan of Mysore is an Andhra. We trust that the liberal-minded Government of Mysore will consider these matters and do justice.

The Mysore University.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, June 28th, 1916.

In commenting on the Mysore University, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th June, says:—Taking all things into consideration, it will appear that the Mysore University is giving very little encouragement to the vernaculars. There is nothing new about the University. We suspect it has all the defects of the old Madras University and a few more.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, June 25th, 1916.

47. The *Mysore Star*, of the 25th June, in it news columns, writes:—His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore wanted to obtain, for hire this year, the very bungalow which he was usually occupying for his summer residence at Ootacamund every year. There is a European club next to this bungalow. The residents of this club, not liking that the Maharaja with his suite should take up a residence as their neighbour, complained to the Madras Government and His Excellency the Governor wrote a letter to His Highness and thus prevented him from taking up this bungalow. While even in England the British authorities are trumpeting the loyalty and attachment of the rulers of the Native States to the British Raj, it is curious that their dignity should be made so cheap in their own country.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and his summer residence at Ootacamund.

Vokkaligara Patrike, *Bangalore*, June 28th, 1916.

48. Referring to the annual report on the working of the agricultural banks in Mysore, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 28th June, observes:—It is evident that every effort was made during the year under review to remove the shortcomings that were noticed in previous years in regard to these institutions, and we regret to find that, despite these efforts, the affairs of these banks do not show any signs of prosperity. Of the 59 banks in the State, only two have been transacting business during the year and even these are becoming slack. Of the remaining 57, 4 have been dissolved; 13 have to pay debts to Government, and the rest have just succeeded in liquidating their debts. Of the amounts advanced by Government to these bodies Rs. 51,555 remains still distributed in the hands of thirteen societies. The Government ascribe these outstandings to the slackness on the part of the Revenue officers of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar in demanding payment, and the Registrar of these banks observes that the outstandings are due to want of zeal and a proper sense of responsibility among the members. We would suggest that the only means of altering the present deplorable condition of these banks consists in converting them into co-operative societies, as the latter are not only seen to be working more satisfactorily, but hold out special facilities for repaying loans obtained for agricultural purposes.

The agricultural banks in Mysore.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, June 30th, 1916.

49. Commenting on the annual report on the administration of the Mysore Excise Department, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th June, says:—The net revenue of the Government during the year from this department amounted to Rs. 55,06,297. The income derived in the previous year was Rs. 52,04,308. The estimated revenue for the current year is Rs. 58,13,240. The Government themselves are loud in proclaiming that the drink evil should be checked, so as to prevent the crime that results from intemperance. At the same time, they would not give up the revenue derived from this source, and they therefore permit the manufacture of intoxicating drinks and provide

The Mysore Excise Department.

facilities for their sale. India is not the only country that does this. The excise revenue of the United Kingdom in 1901 was £3,721,000. In 1913–14, it rose to £8,353,000. This shows that the evil is spreading everywhere in the world. In the Native States of Baroda and Travancore they have been following an excellent means of checking its growth during the last seven years If 60 per cent of the people of any part of a town object to the public house in their neighbourhood the public house is removed from that quarter. Under this device, the number of public houses during the last seven years has been reduced from 7,050 to 2,273. Even this method is not very effective. Unless the Government close their distilleries, prohibit all liquor trade, and punish those who are engaged in illicit manufacture it is impossible to eradicate the evil.

The Mysore University scheme.

50. Commenting on the Mysore University Bill, the *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 29th June, says that while the work of the proposed University will commence from the 1st of July and new classes formed in accordance therewith, the Bill relating to the same has been published only in this week's Gazette and has yet to be discussed and passed by the Legislative Council. This commencement of work in anticipation of sanction, the paper remarks, not only implies an irregularity of procedure, but leaves the Legislative Council, on such a momentous question as this, very little opportunity or freedom of discussing the details of the measure before it. The paper adds that all this hurry could be avoided if the operation of the scheme were to be deferred till next year and that it would be unwise to pass the Bill as it is, without discussing it fully and leisurely.

VRITTANTA PATRIKE, *Mysore*, June 29th, 1916.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

51. The *Bharata Kesari*, of the 21st June, refers to the good work done by the Mysore Economic Conference, which, it hopes, will be a lesson to other Native States.

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, June 21st, 1916.

ERRATUM.

Report No. 26.

Article 51, paragraph 3, line 10, *after* the words "for all time" *insert* the words "The paper next remarks :—"

Page 1058, first paragraph, *read* "warships" *for* "battleships".

,, 1068, paragraph 44, line 2, *substitute* "interment" *for* "internment."

Issued, 4th July 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 28 of 1916**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 8th July 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

		PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—		
	The Madras Motor Vehicle Rules	1123
(*b*) *Courts*—		
	The conviction of Mr. Fazlul Hasan under the Defence of India Act	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—		
	The Madras University and the Intermediate examination	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—		
	The Calicut Municipal Council	1124
	Mowbray Road avenue	*ib.*
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—		
	A ryot's grievances	*ib.*
(*g*) *Forests*—		
	The Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun	1125
(*h*) *Railways*—		
	Third-class passengers	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—		
	Mrs. Besant and Home Rule for India	*ib.*
	Mrs. Besant and the Congress Presidentship	1126
	The Congress Presidentship	*ib.*
	Home Rule for India	*ib.*
	The Home Rule League	1127
	The Secretary of State for India	*ib.*
	Mr. Tennant and Indian loyalty	*ib.*
	American Independence Day and Home Rule for India	1128
	India and the Paris Economic Conference	1129
	The persecution of *New India*	*ib.*
	A Muslim's views on *New India*	*ib.*
	"The development of industries"	1130
	The Government and the forthcoming Dye auction	*ib*
	The Indian Civil Service	1131

IV.—Native States.

	PAGE
Mysore and industry	1131
A Darbar in Travancore	*ib.*
The Cochin Nayar Regulation and Nambudiri autocrats	1132

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war	1133
Arabia and Turkey	*ib.*
"The tumult of revolt in the desert of Arabia"	*ib.*
"A German newspaper's testimony to the might of Great Britain"	1134
Whose will be the final victory?	*ib.*
Displeasure at the Arab affair	1135

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The pay of police constables	*ib.*
Rash driving in Calicut	*ib.*
The assassination of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Calcutta	1136
(*d*) *Education*—	
Reforms in education	*ib.*
Free and compulsory education	*ib.*
A junior Arabic Professorship in the Presidency College	*ib.*
"Arabic in the Presidency College"	*ib.*
"The question of an Arabic Professor"	1137
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Madras roads	1138
The Chairmanship of the Mangalore Municipality	*ib*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
The hardships of the third-class passengers	*ib*
(*k*) *General*—	
The Indian Army	*ib.*
The Congress Presidentship	1139
The Abkāri sales	*ib.*
India after the war	*ib.*
Nominations to the Legislative Council	1140
New India and the Forest College, Coimbatore	*ib.*
Home Rule for India	*ib.*
Village panchayats	1141
The South African Indians	1142
The Secretary of State for India	*ib.*
The Administration of India	*ib.*
Swaraj	*ib.*
Plague inspection at Mandapam	*ib.*
The Europeans and the Indians	*ib.*
The rulers and the ruled	1143
Mrs. Besant and *New India*	*ib.*
The Europeans in Coonoor and the Maharaja of Travancore	*ib.*
The future of India	*ib.*
The loyal subjects of the benign Government	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Press Act	1144
The Madras Legislative Council	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Legislative Council	1145
The Mysore University	*ib.*
The place of Canarese in the Mysore University Scheme	1146
The Kannambady Reservoir Project	*ib.*
The Indian Institute of Science	*ib.*
The appointment of additional Judges in the Trivandrum High Court	1147
The people of Travancore and the debenture loan	*ib.*
The new debenture loan	*ib.*
"A Council of Indian Chiefs"	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
10	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
11	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
12	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
13	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
14	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
15	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
16	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
17	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
18	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
19	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
20	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
21	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
22	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
23	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
24	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
25	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
26	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
27	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
28	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
29	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
30	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
31	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
32	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
33	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
34	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
35	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
36	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
37	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
38	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
39	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 33 years.	900
40	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
41	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
42	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
43	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
44	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
45	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years,	5,000
46	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
47	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
48	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
49	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.**‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
50	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**§	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
51	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
52	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
53	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
54	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
55	**Choudari** ‖	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Not known.
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.
‖ Started, about March 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.**	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
66	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
67	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
68	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
69	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
70	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
71	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
72	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
73	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
74	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
75	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
76	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
77	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
78	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
79	**Dharmaprakasika.***	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
80	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
81	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
82	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
83	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
84	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
85	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
86	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
87	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
88	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
89	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
90	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
91	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400

* Not published for the last two years.

† Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
92	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntūr.	Monthly ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
93	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
94	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
95	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
96	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
97	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
98	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
99	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
100	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
101	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
102	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
103	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
104	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
105	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
106	Indian Church News and Review *.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
107	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
108	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
109	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
110	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
111	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
112	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
114	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
117	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
118	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
119	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
120	**Janopakari** † ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..

* Discontinued, January 1916. † Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
121	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
122	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
123	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
124	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
125	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
126	Kairali *	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
127	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
128	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
129	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
130	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
131	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
132	**Karnataka**	Do. .	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
133	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
134	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
135	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
136	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. †	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not-known.
137	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
140	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	350
141	**Keralam** ‡	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
144	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
145	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
147	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200

* Started, February 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, January 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publicat ion.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
149	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
150	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
151	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
152	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
153	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
154	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
155	**Literary Journal**..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
156	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
157	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
158	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
159	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
160	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
161	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
162	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
163	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
164	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
165	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
166	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
167	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
168	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
169	**Madras Economic Journal** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
170	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
171	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No. (1)	Name of publication. (2)	Language of publication. (3)	Where published. (4)	Edition. (5)	Name, caste and age of editor. (6)	Circulation. (7)
172	**Madras Mail** ..	English.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
173	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
174	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road ; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
175	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown ; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
176	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
177	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
178	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
179	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
180	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
181	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
182	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
183	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
184	**Malayali**	Do	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
185	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
186	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
187	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
188	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
189	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
190	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
191	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
192	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
193	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
194	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
195	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntúr.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
196	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
197	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
198	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
199	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
200	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
201	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
202	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
203	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 42 years.	900
204	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
205	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
206	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
207	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
208	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
209	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.*	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
210	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
211	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
212	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
213	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
214	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
215	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
216	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
217	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
218	Noor†	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
219	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
220	Our Little Paper‡ ..	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian.	550
221	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
222	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
223	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
224	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
225	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
226	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
227	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**§	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
228	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
229	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
230	**Prapanja Mitran**‖.	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
231	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
232	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 6th May 1916. † Printer declared on 15th May 1916. ‡ An old paper not previously reported.
§ Not published for the last two years. ‖ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
233	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
234	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
235	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
236	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
237	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
238	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
239	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
240	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
241	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
242	Risāla-i-Alhadi ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
243	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
244	Rissla-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
245	Risala-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
246	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
247	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
248	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
249	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
250	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
251	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
252	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
253	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
254	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
255	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
256	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
257	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
258	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
259	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
260	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
261	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
262	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
263	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
264	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
265	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjām district.	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
266	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
267	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
268	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
269	Satya Sākshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
270	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
271	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
272	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
273	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
274	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
275	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
276	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
277	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
278	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
279	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
280	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
281	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
282	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
283	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
284	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
285	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
286	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
287	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
288	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
289	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
290	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
291	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
292	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
293	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
294	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
295	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
296	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
297	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
298	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
299	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
300	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
301	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
302	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
303	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
304	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
305	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
306	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
307	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
308	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
309	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
310	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
311	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
312	Taylor High School Magazine.‡	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
313	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500

* Revived, February 1916. † Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
314	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	600
315	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	120
316	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
317	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
318	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
319	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
320	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
321	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
322	**Theosophist ..**	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
323	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
324	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
325	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
326	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
327	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
328	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
329	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
330	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
331	**Vaisya Mittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
332	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
333	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
334	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Kalyana Sundram Power Press, Tanjore.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
335	**Vedanta Dipika ..**	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
336	**Vedanta Kesari. ...**	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
337	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400

* Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
338	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
339	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
340	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
341	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
342	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Musaad, 58 years.	150
343	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
344	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
345	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
346	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
347	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
348	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
349	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
350	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
351	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
352	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
353	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
354	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
355	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
356	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
357	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
358	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
359	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
360	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
361	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
362	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	600
363	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
364	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800

* Revived, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
365	**Western Star** ..	English.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travanoore State.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
366	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	P. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
367	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
368	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
369	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
370	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 2nd July, states:—"The Governor in Council has been pleased to make a large set of rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1914 for regulating the use of motor cars and cycles in the Madras Presidency. . . . . The possession of a motor car, in view of this volume of rules, appears to be scarcely less irksome than the management of a public joint stock company duly registered."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, July 2nd, 1916.

The Madras Motor Vehicle Rules.

(*b*) *Courts.*

2. *New India*, of the 4th July, writes:—"Mr. Fazlul Hasan of Aligarh, for 'disobeying the order of internment,' was disposed of by the District Magistrate. . . . . We think 'consecutively' must mean 'concurrently'. Two years' imprisonment for the trifling 'offences' of a man interned without trial would be incredible. Even eight months would be shocking, especially when we remember that the Defence of India Act is not needed as excuse, nor any peril of foreign invasion. The normal laws under which we live provide for internment without trial, and without any knowledge of any offence committed."

New India, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

The conviction of Mr. Fazlul Hasan under the Defence of India Act.

(*d*) *Education.*

3. In a leader under the heading "A grave scandal", the *Hindu*, of the 3rd July, writes:—"We understand that a requisition has been sent to the Registrar, University of Madras, according to the Regulations for the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the Senate in order to consider a motion of which due notice has been given, relating to the last Intermediate examination results. . . . . The results in the Intermediate examination, especially in recent years, have constituted a grave scandal which the self-respecting public cannot for a moment tolerate and which, had they the power, they will not hesitate to remove. The specious arguments and ingenious explanations which the orthodox English pandits, who now seem to run the University, used to defend the poor results in previous years had never any real force at all and they have now been proved to be absolutely baseless. . . . . There can, therefore, be only two causes for the singularly unique notoriety which the Madras University has earned for itself in the matter of results—the vagaries of examiners and the unnecessarily high standard fixed in Madras. As to the former, there appears to be no limit, and we have heard reports of instructions for correction and of the methods of correction adopted which in the interests of the prestige of the Madras University, we trust, are not true. The vagaries of Madras examiners, dominated as they are by a few powerful persons who have peculiar views of efficiency, have caused much misery and much suffering on the part of the innocent, and the Senate has not been able to control them, even if it should have desired to do so. . . . . Bare justice demands that as much reparation as is possible in the circumstances of the case should be done, and popular indignation can only be appeased by the Senate adopting a reasonable attitude, untrammelled by considerations of prestige or efficiency."

Hindu, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

The Madras University and the Intermediate examination.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 4th, 1916.

4. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 4th July:—

The Calicut Municipal Council.

"How we wish Mrs. Besant were present at last evening's meeting of the local self-rulers, ycleped the Calicut Municipal Council! We are sure that she would have, then, materially altered her views on Home Rule. They were to consider a most important subject, namely, the circular on female education. A special meeting was called, and seven councillors responded, five Indians and two Europeans. The discussion was tame and lifeless, only one member, an educationist, offering certain remarks."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 6th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th July, remarks:—The Calicut Municipal Council have before them a proposal to close the new feeder road running parallel to the railway line between level crossings I and II to cart traffic. The reasons for this closure are not very clear. We suppose a deal of the rate-payers' money has been spent upon the road only for the benefit of the affluent who ride in motor cars and rubber-tyred carriages. The road joins the Court and Mananchira roads to the Big Bazaar road, and as such is of considerable importance to the mercantile community.

"In fact the construction of this road has created a diversion of traffic reducing 'cooly charges.' Roads are laid down in municipalities not for any particular class of traffic, but for the convenience and benefit of the rate-payer. Several buildings are springing up by the road, and we ask how the owners thereof and the residents of the locality are to convey building materials and other commodities if carts are proscribed? The proposal seems to us to be unwise, and we wonder how anybody could make it. If the proposal is to be accepted, we hope the Municipal Council will instal overhead pneumatic tubes for the transport of goods belonging to people induced to take residence in the locality by the construction of the road. We trust the majority of the Council will have the good sense to throw the proposal out unceremoniously."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

5. *New India*, of the 7th July, writes:—"The Corporation of Madras have wrought a pitiful destruction in one of our most beautiful avenues, Mowbray Road. The splendid trees have had their beauty destroyed, and now hold up mutilated arms in helpless protest against the Vandals who have destroyed their symmetry and leafy grace. It was a joy in the burning days of summer to drive into this cool and shady avenue, but now the eyes are outraged by the irreparable ruin that has been wrought. To destroy an old tree is a crime; the slow work of Nature through decades is ruined for fifty years in a few hours by the brutal and sacrilegious hands of men. Who gave the order for this ruthless destruction of old trees, carried out with a recklessness that increases the injury, and makes the great trees repulsive with ugliness? Mr. Molony is an Irishman. He never could have sanctioned such a crime against the Beautiful. . . . . The people who gave the order of destruction should be compelled to live in the most noisome of the Triplicane back-lanes."

Mowbray Road avenue.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th July, writes:—"A remarkable memorial has been addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by a pattadar in the Tinnevelly district, which lets in day-light into the deeds of the minor Revenue officials. . . . . If the memorial would compel the higher authorities to enquire into the facilities which now exist for the Revenue subordinates to annoy the poor, the memorialist would have done much public service. We, sincerely, hope that the Government of Madras would read the memorial with a sense of the very heavy responsibility it has to protect the poor ryot from the prussianism that now prevails among the lower subordinates. . . . . If an educated pattadar has much to complain, what of the experiences of the illiterate millions who are accustomed to take every new development with

A ryot's grievances.

fatal resignation? We expect the Government to make a severe example of the officials who invented this extra war taxation of so many rupees per so much land revenue. The Government never wanted it; and any one who is responsible for it has helped to make the Government unpopular. We have always held that the land revenue administration of the Government is responsible for nine-tenths of its unpopularity; and we are surprised that as if the encroachments, irregular irrigation and resettlement are not enough, original schemes of war taxation are invented without the knowledge of Government. The light that had now been thrown into the work of the Revenue subordinates deserves to be utilised for a thorough enquiry, not with a view to simply find out whether these allegations are true, but how the low level of humanity employed to deal with the ryots could be prevented from harassing the ignorant poor that, alas, form the majority of the population in India."

(*g*) *Forests.*

7. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 7th July, observes:—"'All non-Indian students must join the Volunteers. Indian students will undergo a course of drill or physical training.' This is the last but certainly not the least of the rules of the *Indian* Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. A rule of racial discrimination could not be worded more tersely. Non-Indian students must bear arms and learn to fight, while Indian students ought not to do that, but be content with their own natural arms. . . . . It may be very useful to enquire why this unreasonable and injurious rule is introduced in the Imperial College of Forestry in India. Neither Indian nor Imperial interests are promoted by it. Of course the Forest Department in framing this rule has merely adopted the general policy of the Government, but a college where young officers of Indian and European races are trained for the same work is the worst place for sowing the seed of racial discrimination to the disadvantage of the indigenous race."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, July 7th, 1916.

The Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

(*h*) *Railways.*

8. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 7th July, writes:—"In a recent issue one of our correspondents brought to public notice an instance of the injustice done to third-class passengers in a crowded train by the reservation of three compartments for the accommodation of five Eurasians and thus putting Indian passengers to much unnecessary inconvenience. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence. The unjustly partial and favourite treatment given to Eurasian passengers is an evil prevailing in most railways managed by companies. . . . . Many Indian gentlemen are under the impression that such a reservation is justified, but it has been found to be quite unlawful and anyone may take advantage of the Sind Court's decision wherever there is occasion for it. A few suits by sufferers will bring the much-needed light to the railway servants who unduly oblige their Eurasian friends and cause inconvenience and heart-burning to third-class passengers in the ever-crowded trains."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, July 7th, 1916.

Third-class passengers.

(*k*) *General.*

9. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st July, remarks:—"Speaking at Narsapur Mrs. Besant is reported to have 'assured the audience *she would get* Home Rule for India, for it was *hers* by right.' The italics are ours, and we have taken this passage from a message published in the *Hindu*. The statement is astonishing. Let us hope that the correspondent has misinterpreted Mrs. Besant, for, we cannot conceive of that lady speaking such nonsense. At any rate it is time her admirers, among whom the correspondent undoubtedly is, were not carried away by their enthusiasm into making extravagent statements."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and Home Rule for India.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1916.

10. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st July, observes:—"A Northern contemporary publishes the interesting information that there is a conspiracy somewhere to 'elect' Mrs. Besant to the Presidentship of the forthcoming Congress. We have very great respect for the grand old lady, and we admire her sincerely. But we are not charmed with the proposal to put her in the chair. The Congress has not identified itself with her propaganda. That being the case, it would be better if she plays the part of an advocate and argues the Congress into conversion to her views, if it is possible."

Mrs. Besant and the Congress Presidentship.

New India, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

11. The following appears in *New India* of the 3rd July:—"Several letters have reached us urging the election of Lala Lajpat Rai. That noble patriot is fully worthy of the presidential chair, but as it is not possible for him to come to India at present, of what use would it be to elect him President? When he is again among us, we have no doubt that he will be unanimously elected."

The Congress Presidentship.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1916.

12. Writing under the heading "A confession of faith" the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st July, says:—"At the outset we must mention that we stand by Home Rule. We believe in a higher and nobler destiny that must be ours, and we also believe in the good intentions of the English nation. There may be discordant notes here and there, a Rees or a Curzon may occasionally taunt us with our incapacity, but we refuse to believe that these people represent the real English nation. We do, however, most emphatically assert and proclaim that we do not at all belong to the race of Extremists who lay the flattering unction to their soul that India is ripe for self-government, that if to-morrow the whole batch of Englishmen in India embark at Bombay bag and baggage we would be able to govern ourselves. There can be no more dangerous or puerile belief than this, and we feel it our sacred duty to do all that lies in our power to stem the tide of extremist reaction. We have no desire for a complete severence of the ties between India and England, neither do we desire that the colonial form of self-government needs must be introduced in India immediately after the war. . . . . To put it briefly, we want to be partners and not helots, we want to play a prominent part in the Imperial concern without being branded as a subject nation. We would, however, advocate a steady progress towards these ideals, without indulging in a race. Immediately after the war, we desire a complete reconstruction of the public service, the total abolition of the colour bar, the creation of *effective* non-official majorities in the Provincial and Imperial Councils and complete provincial autonomy. . . . . A bureaucracy that is wholly Indian will be worse than an Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. A public servant must be a servant of the public and not its master, and the popular assemblies must have power over his actions. . . . . We suppose that in making these demands we would not be voted down as visionaries crying for the moon. Our views are deliberate and conceived after due consideration of all those outstanding questions pertaining to the Empire as a whole in its relation with its component parts."

Home Rule for India.

Hindu, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 5th July, observes:—"A local Anglo-Indian contemporary wrote recently in the superior and disdainful manner which it affects when referring to some Indian papers which it called 'organs of freedom,' that 'Personally we do not care whether we learn the views of those papers earlier or later. At a pinch we would even forego the privilege of knowing their views at all.' This insolent utterance is not founded on fact, for we find systematic reference in the *Madras Mail* to views which are given expression to in the Indian journals especially regarding political questions. . . . . It is matter of history that the British administration has operated as a disruptive force of many an ancient institution in India suited to the genius of the people which formed part of the body politic. . . . . Take again the case of the indentured labourer, and the emigration of Indian coolies

under statutory and governmental sanction and encouragement. The system is a standing reproach to the Government who have for long not perceived the evils inherent in it, and allowed it to flourish chiefly in the interests of foreign capitalists. . . . . A radical reform in the nature of the Government is an imperative necessity. It is none other than Home Rule or self-government. . . . . The scheme of self-government, in the best interests of Indians, is not a phantom of their imagination as Anglo-Indian reactionaries are in the habit of proclaiming, but is a thoughtful, well-reasoned one evolved from force of circumstances to which there is considerable authority from Englishmen of superior intellect and character."

13. In *New India*, of the 5th July, Mrs. Besant writes as follows:— "In deference to the wish expressed by my good friend, the *Leader*, I say a few words of explanation as to the Home Rule League. Its object, as already stated, is to win Home Rule by constitutional means. The immediate task of those who join it is to work to send delegates to the Lucknow Congress pledged to vote there for Home Rule. . . . . The organisation, if it can at present be called an organisation, is very simple. There are no rules, there are no officers except the Secretary; a few people in any place who wish to work for Home Rule form themselves into a group, and choose one of their number as representative through whom they communicate with the Secretary, and through whom the Secretary communicates with them. They pay Re. 1 as entrance fee and life subscription, and receive a little silver badge and ribbon in return. . . . . Mr. B. G. Tilak and myself are working for Home Rule in perfect amity and unity of purpose, but the Maharashtra League and the loosely organised groups I have mentioned are quite independent of each other.

"ANNIE BESANT."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

The Home Rule League.

14. *New India*, of the 4th July, has the following:—"The London *Times* reports a suggestion that Mr. Austen Chamberlain may become Munitions Minister, and that Lord Crewe may re-become Secretary of State for India. That would certainly be an immense change for the better, and Mr. Chamberlain would be put more on his own lines. The Marquess of Crewe is not an ideal Indian Secretary, but he would be far less dangerous to the empire than the gentleman from Birmingham."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

The Secretary of State for India.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th July, states:—"It is said that Mr. Chamberlain will take up the portfolio of Munitions and that Lord Crewe will revert to the India Office. As far as we are concerned, we would not much value the change. Lord Crewe has been almost a failure. If he did not commit any colossal blunder, it was because Lord Hardinge was here to keep the equilibrium. Mr. Chamberlain is a Tory and his regimè at the India Office has not in any way altered the angle of vision."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 6th, 1916.

15. *New India*, of the 4th July, writes:—"Owing to the Anglo-Indian and anti-Indian spirit which governs Reuter's Agency, India only knows as much of English opinion, and England only knows as much of Indian opinion, as Reuter thinks is good for each country. As he is now effectually aided by the 'Military Censor' who 'violates private mails,' the news we receive is distorted, and we walk uncertainly, like a man in a forest when the moon is shining.

"Mr. Tennant, the Under-Secretary for War, replying to Colonel Churchill's sensible and statesmanlike proposals to enrol Indians in defence of the empire, made a very foolish and irritating speech. He first made the inane remark that the whole of the 315 millions of India could not be drawn upon. We were not aware that Colonel Churchill had proposed to enlist the subjects of the Indian Princes, nor the old men and boys, the women and babies of the British Raj. It is obvious to everyone but Mr. Tennant that Colonel Churchill only proposed to enrol men of military age.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

Mr. Tennant and Indian loyalty.

"But, said Mr. Tennant, the question was largely one of officers, and fourteen hundred British officers would be required. Why? We here come up against one of the racial disabilities imposed on Indians; and Indian noble or gentleman is unworthy to bear His Majesty's Commission, and 'it was perfectly impossible to send out newly commissioned second lieutenants to take charge of Indian native troops'. . . . 'The same objections applied,' Mr. Tennant had the insolence to say, 'to raising great blocks of troops in Africa'. Does Mr. Tennant dare to compare the warrior races of India to the negro and negroid tribes of African savages? . . . . . His worst statement came last. 'There was another aspect of the question. If they were going to convert large numbers of natives into warriors and large blocks of territories into armed camps, it would open up a vista of considerable difficulty for statesmen who would have, in the future, to govern those countries.' And what of 'Loyalty to the empire'? What of the 'Blessings of British rule'? Do these only exist so long as the people are unarmed? Shame on you, Mr. Tennant, thus to insult India, and to proclaim from the vantage ground of your place in the British Parliament that the loyalty of India can only be trusted while India is helpless, and that, in the face of the fact that Lord Hardinge, who trusted India, stripped her of troops to help the British in the hour of peril."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

American Independence Day and Home Rule for India.

16. In a leader headed "The Fourth of July," *New India*, of the 4th July, says:—"There is a truth in the statement that history repeats itself, and a similar opportunity is being given to the British Empire in this day and generation in the case of India. Since the passing away of the East India Company, under British rule India has made great headway, but certain difficulties do exist somewhat similar in nature, certainly involving the same principles, which brought the unfortunate separation of America from England. At the present moment there is not a sane Indian who does not recognise the benefits of the British connection with his country. In spite of his realisation that Japan through independent self-government has done in 40 years what we in India have not been able to do under British guidance during 150 years; in spite of the fact he knows that he has to jog along amidst difficulties which are not of his own making; in spite of his feeling of the inferior position assigned to him in his own land; in spite of his clear conviction that the costliest foreign service and its methods are causing an economic drain which is making his country the poorest in the world; in spite of all these he is firmly convinced that Great Britain, because of her liberal principles, the ideals for which she has stood and stands, the sons whom she has brought forth who wrung from an unwilling King the Magna Carta, and fought fights which have made England the land of freedom; because of the existence of such Britishers as Milton and Hampden, Cromwell, Burke, Fox, Gladstone—Great Britain has ranged herself on the side of truth and righteousness and justice. We in India know that Great Britain has not forgotten the lessons of her history, and she has taught them to us. But that same history also makes it clear to us why we are treated as we are, why we suffer as we do. And the way out? . . . . We Indians do not want to go the way of America and sever the British connection; we fervently desire and pray that we may be allowed to remain an integral part of this great empire. We have learnt the lesson which the American Colonies did not, viz., that our association with Great Britain not only means a peaceful existence for us, but also one for the world at large—if, and it is a big if, Great Britain would see what Indian leaders have seen for years past. The karma of Great Britain seems to us to be heavy in the great war now going on; for she could have prevented that world-war if she had heeded the voice of the National Congress. . . . . We had our Patrick Henry in Pherozeshah Mehta, our Samuel Adams in Gopal Krishna Gokhale; we have our sturdy declaration of independence in our Congress constitution; we have our rights of man in the annual reports of our Congress; if we have not done in 30 years what the Americans did in two, it is not because of our

inability, but because of our inner conviction that unity with, and not separation from, Great Britain should be our goal. . . . . It is not Great Britain against whom we are raising our voices, but against the little men of the Anglo-Indian caste, who do not seem to be friends of the empire or of the world's peace; they, as the successors of those who rejected the advice of Burke and Chatham, reject the advice of Bright and Fawcett, Bradlaugh and Gladstone, in our own day. But the progress of the world continues and what the high Gods decree that must come, and we of India feel that the Gods have decreed that India shall be free, but in a way different from that of those whose sacred memory we salute to-day, as lovers of Liberty."

17. The *Hindu*, of the 5th July, states:—"The studied exclusion of India from the deliberations of the Paris Economic Conference has justly caused widespread disappointment in this country. The Conference was convened to consider the economic policy of the Allies including the British Empire and not that of England alone As such the fiscal policy of India must also have surely been considered. Reuter announced a few days back that the economic policy decided upon at the Conference would be the economic policy of the empire after the war. There is, therefore, no room for doubt that the future fiscal policy of India has been shaped at the Paris Conference. It is extremely regrettable that India should not have been represented at a Conference which decided in whatever measure it might be what her own future economic policy should be. . . . . The fact, therefore, was that all the Colonies had practically two and Canada three representatives, while India had not only no representation but had also to submit herself to the humiliation of her policy being determined, no doubt to their advantage, by the Colonies as well as by Britain. This is an utterly intolerable position, and as a correspondent in the *Bombay Chronicle* suggests, must be very strongly resented through memorials to the Secretary of State from all parts of the country."

India and the Paris Economic Conference.

HINDU, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

18. In an article under the heading "the Coimbatore Incident," *New India*, of the 6th July, remarks:—"Our readers are already aware how this paper was prevented from reporting what passed at the Forest College the other day, when the Governor paid a visit and distributed prizes. We printed the telegram from our Coimbatore correspondent and, on the strength of its contents, characterised the behaviour of the Anglo-Indian Principal as scandalous. To-day we have received from our correspondent the following statement, and we see that we did not at all write too harshly of the high-handed and un-English action of this Sahib of Coimbatore College. . . . . The Principal is a servant of the people, lives on the salary which comes out of the people's money, and yet has the audacity, simply because an alien Bureaucracy is paramount in this land, to prevent a paper which champions the cause of the people and of right and justice, reporting the proceedings of a public gathering. Here is one more reason why we Indians should join hands to gain Home Rule, and wipe out of existence the desopotism of a haughty and foreign officialdom. . . . . The action of the Coimbatore official is both silly and childish, but the Indian press should take note that it involves a principle. It might be that another white official, on another occasion, may display an equal amount of arbitrariness, and by concealment injure the cause of the people of this country. The officials are servants of the people, and discourtesy does not befit them."

The persecution of *New India*.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 6th, 1916.

19. *New India*, of the 7th July, writes:—"Our kind brother of Islam, who wishes *New India* to save itself by adopting 'a milder tone,' forgets two things: first, it is the frank outspokenness on behalf of Liberty which has inspired enthusiasm, and has thus brought Home Rule, the dream of 'an impatient

A Muslim's views on *New India*.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

idealist,' into the sphere of practical politics; secondly, if *New India* 'is lost to us for ever,' there will be a dozen journals ready to take its place. Liberty has never yet been won by 'bated breath and whispering humbleness'. Government truly has a long arm, but God has a longer, and God is the arbiter of a nation's destinies."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 6th, 1916.

"The development of industries."

20. The *Hindu*, of the the 6th July, observes:—"We have just received a further instalment of the bulletins that are being issued by the Department of Industries, Madras, and we find that of these one has to be singled out as deserving of special notice. It is entitled 'The Development of Industries' and bears ample traces of the hand of an officer of the department who, having signally failed to achieve anything substantial in the field of industrial regeneration of which he was put in charge, attempts at originality in discovering defects in the economic condition of the country which preclude the introduction of industries on large European lines for some time to come. . . . . Industrial progress is not achieved in India in Mr. Tressler's opinion, because wants are not studied, manufactures are not organised, skilled labour is insufficient in quantity and indifferent in quality and commercial trustfulness is remarkable by its absence. Under such conditions, he appears to state, no man, neither the European expert nor the England-returned Indian, could achieve anything. . . . . Why should the Department of Industries, whose object is to develop industries, deny the possibility of industrial development on the ground that a condition is absent especially when such a condition could be brought about only by the establishment of large industries? So far we have proceeded without questioning the premises of the writer. But not only is the leaflet a bundle of contradictions, but is also a confused misrepresentation of economic authorities, if we exclude a liberal sprinkling of cheap sneers. . . . . Steadfast docility, easy contentment with inexpensive dressing, food and amusement in which the Professor finds the cause of the success of the German state-aided system are qualities eminently characteristic of India, and we hope that the writer of the bulletins of the Department of Industries in future, will study his economic authorities better before he ventures on absurd remarks which have no foundation on facts stated in the authorities which he cites in his favour."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

The Government and the forthcoming Dye auction.

21. *New India*, of 7th July, states:—"Often do actions, prompted by the best of motives, transform themselves into engines of hardship; and one such possibility is apprehended in a decision of the Government of Madras concerning the sale of some German dyes declared to be prizes of war. Only persons proved to be consumers will be permitted to bid at the auction sales, which are advertised to be held on Monday next by Messrs. Oakes & Co. The Government are evidently desirous that middlemen should not profit by the transaction. . . . . So far as the terms of auction go, there is nothing to prevent any one of the mills from buying every bit to be sold, and reselling any portion of it to small consumers at extortionate prices. Since there is no guarantee against such a very likely contingency, how is the Government justified in favouring the mills—already amassing large fortunes by war work—against other dealers, and—what is most unhappy—against the poorer purchasers?

"We strongly feel that we shall be doing an ill-service to the Government and the country if we do not acquaint them with the seriousness of the alarm caused by the restriction. It works directly in favour of large and wealthy firms, and against the poorer people who have been hard hit by the war. We would strongly urge that the Government should at once modify their decision and consider whether no way can at all be found to succour the poor and the distressed."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 8th, 1916.

New India, of the 8th July, observes:—"In our yesterday's issue we referred to the auction sale of certain prize goods, which will be effected day

after tomorrow. We referred to the curious method which is being adopted, disabling the dealers who are not themselves the consumers from purchasing any of the dye-stock for sale. We do not know what our Indian Chamber of Commerce propose doing in the matter. We hope it will not only send a telegram of protest and then sit quiet. . . . . The Indian Chamber is the mouth-piece of Indian merchants, and it is the duty of the Chamber to protest against any encroachment on their rights and status. The Chamber should officially move, and if the rules of the auction sale are not suitably changed, it should consult its legal advisers and make a motion and stop the Monday auction sale, and request the High Court to demand from the sellers an adequate reason for their procedure of auction sale. . . . . If bodies who represent Indian trade interests remain dumb, then of course in the battle where the fittest survive those only emerge victorious who watch their position, articulate their wants, and demand fair and equal treatment. . . . . The Chamber must learn to work a little more in the open light of day, and minimise the number of hole-and-corner meetings. Their decision and moves on matters of public interest should be made public as far as possible."

22. The following appears in *New India* of the 8th July:—"The encroachment by the Indian Civil Service on offices belonging rightly to other services is a long standing grievance all over the country, and the latest instance of the same comes from the United Provinces. Even a temporary vacancy in the Inspector-Generalship of Police is filled up by and Indian Civil Service; and *Truth* comments that such an incident has hardly a parallel even in India. We do not know how far that is so, for such encroachments are a rule rather than exceptions. For instance, in Madras the Inspectors-General of Police are always civilians. The practice is, of course, unfair to the other services, but since the Indian Civil Service members form the Board of Appeal as well the others must submit to the inevitable."

The Indian Civil Service.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 8th, 1916.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

23. In a leader on this subject, *New India*, of the 5th July, says:—The State of Mysore has been long known for its progressive policy, and is one of the standing arguments for Home Rule, for the management by Indians of their own affairs. . . . . Mysore enjoys Home Rule, save for the interference of the British Resident, and she is a standing example of its value."

Mysore and industry.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

24. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 6th July, writes:—"In connection with the departure from India of Lord Hardinge and the assumption of the Viceroyalty by His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, a Darbar was recently held at Trivandrum and a correspondent sends an account of the function which forms sad reading. He says that all Europeans, whether official or non-official, were accommodated with chairs, while the Indian officials irrespective of their status were denied these. This invidious distinction led to a ludicrous situation; for while Indian officials of the higher rank including High Court Judges, Diwan Peishkars, District Magistrates and heads of departments were made to squat unceremoniously on the floor it happened that Europeans occupying lower official positions, were given chairs. The spectacle could not but produce demoralising effects, especially in an official-ridden state like Travancore, and we can scarcely believe that this aspect of the question escaped the attention of the Diwan. Of course, we endorse the correspondent's opinion that it is an insult to the entire Indian community that in an Indian State, ruled over by an enlightened Indian prince, the Indian officers of His Highness the Maharaja should have been compelled to submit to this humiliating treatment in the presence of Europeans, some of whom, it can well be imagined, were actually the subordinates of the Indian officers."

A Darbar in Travancore.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, July 6th, 1916.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 6th, 1916.

The Cochin Nayar Regulation and Nambudiri autocrats.

25. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th July, remarks:—"We have just come in possession of a most astonishing paper alleged to have been submitted to the Cochin Darbar by certain Nambudiris embodying their views on the proposed Cochin Nayar Regulation. . . . . The views expressed are so very narrow, retrograde and provokingly aggressive that we are afraid even the impartial on-looker will be unable to control his temper when going through them. . . . . The gravamen of the opposition to the regulation is that the Nambudiri should not be debarred from cohabiting with Nayar females, at his will and pleasure, from creating progenies broadcast, with a liberal sprinkling of bastards, that he should be given perfect freedom to create children without being called upon to bear the responsibilities of parentage. . . . . If the proposed Nayar Regulation is incorporated into the statute book of Cochin a premium will be placed on the progenerating tendencies of the Nambudiri, by making it imperative that he should provide for the children, the author of whose being he is."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

26. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th June, has the following:—The authorities here (Pondicherry) admitted 385 Hindus into the military service, gave them training for some months and sent them to France.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 30th, 1916.

The war.

27. After pointing out that there is nothing common between the Arabs and the Turks except that they are both Muhammadans, and that the former have been dissatisfied with the administration of their country by the latter, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st July, observes that the news of the declaration of independence by the Arabs is likely to be hailed with joy by all Muhammadans but the Turks, as it will remove all obstacles to their free access to the sacred places of *Mecca* and *Medina*, and that it will tend to diminish the power of Turkey by half.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1916.

Arabia and Turkey.

28. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 29th June, in continuation of its previous issues, gives a sketch of the history of Arabia and writes that the British Government, which is a Christian Power, has solemnly promised the Mussalmans that they will protect the holy places of Islam. If the Government, which is the friend of Islam, had not been so considerate and sympathetic, God alone knows what would have happened by now.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, June 29th, 1916.

"The tumult of revolt in the desert of Arabia."

The natural result of this occurrence is that most Mussalmans have forgotten the Turks and have begun to complain against the Arabs. Really this enlightenment and sympathy are worthy of all praise. We do not say this event is remarkable because the Arabs have inopportunely changed sides, but we are of opinion that in what they have done they have been actuated by political, rather than by religious, motives.

It has not yet been ascertained what religious grievances the Arabs have, or how the sacred law has been wrested to sanction their procedure.

If in reality this idea of independence has been prompted by political aims and motives, it is advisable for us to await in silence for future development, and let God judge between them, "For is not God the supreme Judge?"

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 2nd July, gives "in continuation" a sketch of Arabian history and observes:—It is out of place and inopportune to discuss here Turkish politics and civilisation; our object is simply to prove that Arab Government has never been, nor is it likely to be, beneficial.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1916.

The tumult of the rising in the desert of Arabia.

According to British books of Travel and the accounts of travellers Arabian administration was never regarded as of any utility. It is an historical taunt that the Arabs would not have lost the Spanish Khalifate if they had been able to rule.

The Arabs doubtless have the right to rule the followers of Islam, but in this modern age they will find it difficult to establish their claims to that right until such time as they educate themselves and become civilised. The matter for most apprehension will be that certain Mussalman States and administrations will not be able to recognise the Arab Government because they have foolishly made Mecca and Medina their centres of war.

If they desired to declare their independence of Turkish rule they might have issued such announcement from some other province. As the Arabs have, however, drawn the sword in the sacred territory of God and the Apostle, they have by this act of theirs and by laying siege to Medina violated

the sanctity of the holy places and made them the scene of war. These are the reasons why most Mussalmans condemn the procedure of the Arabs and express their regret at, and detestation of their, mad act.

It appears from the telegrams that the Turkish garrison have been taken prisoners. If this be true, the Arab affair becomes more detestable, for, to the generality of Muhammadans, it means that the Turks did not consider it lawful to shed blood in the holy places. It is these things that will make a disagreeable impression on the public and create anxiety among the people. Most Muhammadans consider it to be a very grave occurrence and that the Arabs are entirely to blame. Apparently the religious importance and sacred influence of the holy places have created this sensational impression upon people's minds that the Arabs have proclaimed their independence and at the same time, invited the Turks to stay in the sacred territory.

We frankly say that these ideas are baseless and that there is nothing in the occurrence, and we should not pay much attention to it, for history records several similar incidents. There have been revolts and rebellions in the holy places before.

The writer observes with regret that the contemporary English papers, which are unacquainted with both the Muslim mind and the spirit of Islam, are guilty of egregious blunders in this matter. For example, the *Statesman*, of the 25th June, stated that the Arab revolt had created a feeling of joy among the Mussalmans of Calcutta, but the telegraphic messages of yesterday show that the Mussalmans of Calcutta repudiated the statement at a public meeting. On the 29th June the paper published the opinion of two Madras Mussalmans, but we and our local contemporaries, in spite of being on the spot in Madras, have not been able to hear "their voices". We fear this information also is more or less as false as the report regarding the reputed feeling of the Calcutta Mussalmans! In any case no individual or combined Muslim opinion can nullify the divine commands, Koranic texts, the traditions of the Apostle of God, the sacred law and the consensus of opinion of the Muslim community.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 30th, 1916

29. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th June, writes:—There is no doubt that the Government, whose subjects we have the pride and honour of being, is a powerful one. Its strength and vast resources have been realized, not only by the Allies but also by the enemy. Reference has frequently been made in our columns to the British Naval power and resources. Every Indian is perfectly aware that it is on account of Britain alone that the Allies are still facing the enemy successfully, repulsing their attacks and inflicting irreparable losses on them. The enemy is aware that the courage, fortitude, and perseverance of the Allies are daily increasing.

"A German newspaper's testimony to the might of Great Britain."

A German newspaper the *Kolnishe Zeitung* expresses plainly and openly that much speculation is rife as to the Russian menace, and states that the Germans are threatened with disaster on the British Front. The paper further remarks that the resources and supplies of England are so enormous that the like has never been dreamt of. There is no doubt that the preparations for a big offensive which the Germans dread will shortly commence. This British offensive will be on a large scale.

The German paper accordingly advises its national military leaders not to pay so much attention to the Eastern Campaign, but to concentrate their united efforts upon the Western Front otherwise they (the Germans) will find themselves involved in great difficulties.

From this it may be concluded that the might of our kind Government is appreciated by the enemy's press, and that they fear new developments from the Allied offensive and that the scales will turn in favour of Great Britain.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

30. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st July, writes:—Recently history has been placing before the world the fact that in order to reach the glittering peaks of victory

Whose will be the final victory?

rivers of blood will have to flow. In the Russo-Japanese war the storming of Port Arthur was the most sanguinary struggle in the whole campaign and in the Balkan struggle the battle around Adrianople in the last phase of the campaign was the most desperate battle of the war. In the present world-war the aim of the Germans is to concentrate their energies on Verdun, but the brave forces of the Allies have absolutely baffled all their attempts and prevented them from advancing a single inch. In the shambles of Verdun hundreds of thousands of Germans have been slain and daily scores of trainloads of German dead may be seen passing. In fact, the enemy's loss is irreparable.

Proceeding, the writer remarks :—Taking into consideration the present progress of the war and Military and Naval strength of Great Britain Military experts opine that side will be victorious which is supported by Great Britain. In political circles also the same opinion prevails for Great Britain has neither wronged any one nor coveted any territory nor attempted to ruin any. Her hands are clean and her garments are unstained by the blood of the innocent. God helps only those who are thus unpolluted.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

Displeasure at the Arab affair.

31. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 4th July, writes that a meeting of the Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League was held at the "Anjuman" under the Presidency of Nawab Raūf Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Parthan, yesterday evening when Mr. Yaqūb Hasan Sait Sahib explained the present position and the substance of the resolution of the All-India Muslim League, etc. After some deliberation and discussion he moved the following resolution which was carried unanimously :—"That this Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League records its opinion that the news of the revolutionary action of the Sharif of Mecca, in proclaiming Arab independence and bringing about a state of war in the region of the holy places utterly regardless of their sanctity, has caused the Mussalmans of Southern India much pain.

"The Council is also of opinion that the interference in the matter on the part of any European Power would be resented by Indian Mussalmans."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

The pay of police constables.

32. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd July, feels highly gratified that the pay of police constables has been raised and says :—This no doubt involves a rise in the expenditure incurred on account of the Police Department. If the cost of Police administration is to be reduced, reforms such as the reduction in the number of higher officers in the department and in their pay, and the abolition of unnecessary expenditure in the name of the Criminal Investigation Department should be effected. There is no use starving the subordinate officers. Besides raising the pay of constables, the Government should take steps to make the department popular, so that the educated classes may enter it. The police should so conduct themselves that the people will not look upon them with a suspicious eye. There must be mutual confidence between the police and the people, and so long as this is wanting, there is no use giving the constables an increase in their pay except that it enables them to provide themselves with some comforts of life, which they justly deserve.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, July 5th, 1916.

The pay of the police constables.

Referring to the increase proposed to be made in the expenditure of the Police department by *four* lakhs, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th July, observes that, except that it will enable the Government to increase the number of constables, it is not likely to produce any material results, so far as their pay is concerned.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1916.

Rash driving in Calicut.

33. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st July, draws attention to the inconvenience caused to the people by the rash driving of hackney carriages in certain parts

of Calicut, as well as to the nuisance caused by herds of cattle being driven through the streets by young boys for purposes of grazing, and hopes that the authorities concerned will do the needful in the matter.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 4th, 1916.

The assassination of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Calcutta.

34. The *Keralodayam*, of the 4th July, expresses regret at the assassination of Mr. Vasant Kumar Chaterjea, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and asks whether it will not be possible for the Government to root out these anarchists from this country.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, July 5th, 1916.

The assassination of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Calcutta.

The *Malayali*, of the 5th July, also expresses regret at the dastardly murder of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Calcutta, and observes that, so long as such horrible crimes are committed, the rulers cannot be expected to have confidence in the ruled, and that it is deplorable that the anarchists should resort to them at this juncture, when several Indians are working hard for the defence and welfare of India.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 30th, 1916.

Reforms in education.

35. Referring to an article said to have been written by the *New Statesman* published in England, advocating the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider and report on the lines on which education has to be imparted after the end of the war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th June, remarks:—If in England itself, which is the chief factor in the British Empire, the necessity has arisen to reform the system of education thoroughly, much need not be said of the necessity for reforming it in India, which is behind the majority of the countries in the world in the matter of education. The *New Statesman* regrets that only seven million children, out of 452 millions, which is the population of Great Britain, are having primary education in England. Compare this with India, where the number of students having education in general in 1914–15 was only 7,450,000 out of a population of 243 millions. One of the reasons why education has not spread in India is the absence of a sufficient number of schools and colleges in the country. Another reason, which seems to apply to the case of England also, is the fact that the poorer classes find it necessary to make their sons earn their livelihood quite early in life and cannot therefore send them to school. The suggestion of the *New Statesman* that scholarships should be freely awarded in order to make it possible for the intelligent children of poor people to have education is well worth being noted by every one here.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

Free and compulsory education.

36. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st July, comments on the great progress made in education in Baroda, and remarks:—It is difficult to understand why in the British Provinces, the British Government have not made a law similar to the Compulsory Education Act now in force in Baroda. Almost all the villages in that State have one school each. Who can say when we are going to have a similar state of things here or whether we are going to have it at all?

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 28th, 1916.

A junior Arabic Professorship in the Presidency College.

37. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th June, referring to the notification regarding the appointment of a junior Arabic Professor in the Presidency College and to the several applications for the place, suggests for the appointment of Moulvi Ghulam Musai Raza Sahib Muhtram, the present headmaster of the Muhammadan school, Georgetown, and says that he is a suitable candidate for the post.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

"Arabic in the Presidency College."

38. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 1st July, in a leader says:—"Some of the candidates for the appointment of Arabic Professor in the Presidency College are endeavouring to obtain the signatures of some prominent persons in the city and thus to establish their knowledge of Arabic."

The writer thinks "an Arabic scholar should be selected" and opines that there is no occasion to give this chair in our University to a man of ordinary attainments with no academical distinctions when the salary is about Rs. 200 per mensem, and the Bengal, Allahabad and Punjab Universities employ professors holding the highest degrees who are savants in Arabic literature, the boast of the community and the pride of the University.

The article observes that in making the appointment no regard should be had to the recommendation of friends or the highly coloured certificates of flatterers. Most of the books prescribed for the University courses of study are such that no one lacking a taste for Arabic, or deficient in a deep knowledge of the language, can possibly appreciate, for example the difference between the Saba-i-Mullakat and Hariri, or between abstract and concrete. If such a person were appointed it would mean the death of Arabic in Madras.

There are three or four ancient Ulema but how long are they going to last? After they are gone it is extremely unlikely that the product of the colleges will keep Arabic learning alive. A College Professor of Arabic should, above all, be an expert in philology and possess a wide knowledge of the history of the literature and the language, but we have little hope of any of the candidates possessing such knowledge. To have read a few stories in the Arabian Nights and to be able to distinguish between subject and object is one thing, and to be able to appreciate the grammatical niceties of Zuhair, Imr-al-Kais and Mutanabbī is another. (*To be continued*).

39. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 4th July, has a leader, on the marginally-noted subject, which runs thus:—The duties of a professor are very important and the new method of teaching is very difficult. If the Government make a mistake in the appointment of the professor and give the place to a man who really does not know Arabic, we should not regard the appointment as a proper one, but would congratulate the fortunate individual on the receipt of a substantial salary.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

"The question of an Arabic Professor."

We do not point out any special man, for we personally know that in Madras persons who may be considered professors are non-existent. If certain ancient individuals are able to teach Hariri's Muqamat or explain an easy method of learning grammar they cannot be called professors.

A professor should be well acquainted with history and literature. He should be familiar with the pre-Islamic poets and the special feature of Arabian poetry. Besides he should have a knowledge of Arab tribes and genealogies.

Above all he should be an expert in philology in order to make the study of Arabic attractive to pupils. He should be a man of interesting ideas so that men might be attracted to his class. His manners should be engaging so that pupils may not avoid him. His attainments should bear the stamp of academical distinction so that pupils may not be deceived. If the Government appoint a man with an imperfect knowledge of the language we shall be compelled to declare that they have not done justice by Arabic. As the Government have announced that the appointment will be experimental, therefore the appointment of an unsuitable person would never give us satisfaction. If the Government really wants to see whether our pupils have a taste for reading Arabic they should select a suitable and strong professor otherwise they will be held responsible for the mistake.

We are sure that in the matter of the appointment of an Arabic Professor, the Government can obtain valuable assistance from the Acting Chief Justice Moulavi Abdur Rahim Sahib and Mr. Prendergast, Translator to Government. Both are able men and thoroughly conversant with Arabic, and from personal knowledge we are able to assert that the Moulavi Sahib being a Mussalman has a perfect and hereditary knowledge of the language, while Mr. Prendergast's profound Arabic learning is such as non-Mussalmans may be proud of.

We believe that these gentlemen are well acquainted with what should be the qualifications of a professor and would be able to make a satisfactory selection from among the candidates. In any case the matter is a very important one, and we are certain that the Government will not make a wrong choice.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

TAMILIAN, *Madras*, June 14th, 1916.

40. The *Tamilian*, of the 14th June *, invites the attention of the Municipal authorities to the miserable condition of the roads in Madras, especially the bye-lanes in Chintadripet and other places, and prays the Divisional Commissioners to get out of their convenient abodes for a while and inspect these localities personally. In the opinion of this paper, the condition of the roads will not be so bad as it is now, if the Commissioners were Europeans.

The Madras roads.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, June 30th, 1916.

41. In a lengthy leading article, referring to the contest for the chairmanship of the Mangalore municipality between the District Surgeon Dr. Verghese and M. Panduranga Kini, a retired Deputy Collector, which resulted in the withdrawal, at the eleventh hour, of the latter candidate, and the unanimous election of the former, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 30th June, purports to observe that when a Government officer of the position and influence of a District Medical and Sanitary officer stands for election and succeeds, he can neither be deemed to have been elected nor nominated, but only "self-elected", and that the election itself can have no meaning in cases like this, where the voters neither use their own discretion nor go according to the wishes of the people they represent in the council, but only yield to the pressure of big men. The paper remarks that the success of a candidate under such conditions must be deemed an abuse of the right of election and that it would be unpleasant to some of the councillors to enter into the details which led to such abuse and further adds that the popular Viceroy Lord Ripon intended these rights of local self-government as the first step towards *Swaraj*, that if the rules were to preclude Government servants from standing for election, the present situation would not have arisen at all and that under the present system of local self-government the officers of Government at least should have the generosity not to appropriate to themselves the right which primarily belongs to the people.

The Chairmanship of the Mangalore Municipality.

The paper next publishes numerous extracts of letters from its correspondents pointing out that it is easy to see how far a District Medical and Sanitary officer, with the innumerable duties attaching to his office, can be expected to bear the additional burden and responsibilities of a municipal chairman.

(h) *Railways.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 5th, 1916.

42. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th July, again draws attention to the inconvenience and hardships of the third-class passengers, and regrets that the high European Railway officials should still evince no sympathy with them.

The hardships of the third-class passengers.

(k) *General.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 26th, 1916.

43. The *Lokopakari*, of the 26th June, observes:—Five million men have joined the British Army voluntarily in England. The Indians are dejected at not having this privilege. They are ready to sacrifice their body and life for the sake of the British Empire. The British Government has accepted only pecuniary support from them, but has declined to permit them to serve in the army. They deem this to be an insult to them and feel dissatisfied.

The Indian Army.

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* Received in the current week.

The Indian Army.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 24th June, institutes a comparison between the strength of the army in India, and that in other countries, and concludes that the military strength in India is inadequate for the defence of the country and that an inordinately large sum is expended on it. The paper observes that the rulers are averse to the creation of reserve forces and condemns the want of confidence in the people that lies at the bottom of this. It strongly advocates the creation of an army of volunteers which would considerably lighten the burden on the people while adding to the efficiency of military strength of the country. It condemns this want of confidence in such an army in these days when the Emperor down to the Governor-General openly acknowledge the loyalty of the Indians.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 24th, 1916.

The Congress Presidentship.

44. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 26th June, writes:—We learn that the names of Sir S. Subramania Ayyar, Mr. Vijayaraghava Achariyar of Salem, Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, Mr. Hasan Imam, Babu Ambicacharan Muzumdar, Mr. Taji Appaji Khare, Mr. Setalvad and Mrs. Besant are among those proposed for the Presidentship of the coming congress. Of these, Sir S. Subramania Ayyar is too old to aspire for this honour, and we can surely say that he will not welcome the proposal. As for Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, the public may think that, having been in service till recently, he will look at public questions through official eyes. We had a taste of a retired Government official being the President of the congress in Mr. S. P. Sinha last year and that is sufficient. If Sir Sayyid Ali Imam is chosen this year, it will give room to the complaint that the system of selecting a retired official of the Government of India as the President of the congress has come into vogue. As regards Mrs. Besant, there is no necessity to think of her, when there are several Indians capable of occupying this position. So the choice will have to be made from the remaining five gentlemen. Of these, we would choose only Mr. Vijayarahava Achari. He has been a sympathiser of the congress for many years. He has made a mark already, both in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. We are glad to note that the *Leader* of Allahabad also endorses our view.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, June 26th, 1916.

The Abkāri sales.

45. Referring to a communication said to have been sent by the Secretary of State for the colonies to the Ceylon Government five years back, condemning the system of selling the right of vending toddy and arrack by auction, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th June, says:—It is this very opinion that is being advocated by our people for the last so many years. Auctioning leads to competition in the matter of securing the right and this in turn results in increasing the amount of the bid. To make up this amount, the shopkeepers naturally try to increase the quantity sold or mix other substances with toddy and arrack. As the latter artifice reduces the intoxicant nature of toddy and arrack, drunkards begin to consume a larger quantity of it. It is in consideration of all these facts that our people have been condemning the system of auction; but the Government has paid no heed to our cry. It is the large amount of income which the Government derives from this that makes it hesitate to give up the system. But, as pointed out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the communication above referred to, it is the primary duty of the Government to reduce the consumption of intoxicants by the people, in the interests of their health and well-being and this can be done only by increasing the price of intoxicants. We hope the Government of India will fall in with the view of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and save the poor people from ruin by replacing the existing system by one of collecting a definite license fee from the shop-keepers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 26th, 1916.

India after the war.

46. Referring to a portion of a speech said to have been delivered by Lord Willingdon at Bombay, in which he is reported to have asked the Mahratta leaders not to rouse the public feeling at this juncture by allowing a discussion about political reforms to be introduced in India after the end of the war, the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 27th, 1916.

Swadesamitran, of the 27th June, says:—No Indian denies the fact that it is our primary duty to strive for securing victory for the British in this war. But it is not at all reasonable to prevent the people from considering about reforms, the necessity for which has been brought out by the war itself. The war may come to an end at any moment. It is because the westerns know that the war may revolutionise several institutions that they are seriously considering about the means of securing the commercial and other interests of the country after the war. The British Colonies are all of them trying to bring about a thorough change in the very system of administration. What is then the justification for preventing the Indians alone from thinking about their condition after the war and making any effort in view to its improvement? What harm can result from the Indians thinking about it? While the whole world is appreciating the readiness of the Indians to help the Emperor to obtain a victory in this war, why should they be suspected unnecessarily like this? With the *London Times*, we will say that the present juncture is the best time for considering about the reforms to be introduced in India in consonance with the changes proposed to be introduced in the Imperial constitution. The Anglo-Indian papers are against this merely because they fear that the changes resulting from such reforms will affect their power and influence. Our statesmen should not therefore pay any heed to their opposition.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

Nominations to the Legislative Council.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st July, writes:—Our readers are aware that the number of representative members in the Madras Legislative Council is smaller than that in other Provinces and that the Government of Madras nominates a larger number of officials than the other Provincial Governments and thereby increases its influence. In Bengal and Bombay, the number of officials nominated to the Legislative Council has always been less than that of the non-officials so nominated. It is to be noted that Lord Carmichael has this time reduced the number of officials nominated still further and that he has not nominated the Government Revenue and Municipal Secretaries; when this gentleman was Governor of Madras, he nominated the late Diwan Bahadur Audinarayanayya to a vacancy caused by the resignation of an official member. But when a similar vacancy occurred subsequently, our present Governor gave it again to an official. We do not know why Lord Pentland, who is a friend of Lord Carmichael and an admirer of his principles, ignores the liberal and progressive policy adopted by him and is inclined to increase the power of the Bureaucracy. We hope that in nominating members to the Council this time, Lord Pentland will act according to public opinion and reduce the number of officials nominated, increasing correspondingly the number of non-officials nominated.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, June 29th, 1916.

New India and the Forest College, Coimbatore.

48. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th June, protests against the action of the Principal of the Forest College at Coimbatore in refusing to issue a ticket of admission to the representative of *New India* on the occasion of prize distribution, and trusts that His Excellency Lord Pentland will interfere in the matter and warn the Principal.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, June 30th, 1916.

Home Rule for India.

49. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th June, contains a translation of the first pamphlet issued by the Home Rule for India League established in Great Britain, in which is found the following:—India does not wish to drive away the English. What she wants is equal treatment with them in her own land. Indians will be glad to have the English as their fellow-subjects and not as their superiors or rulers. It is nowhere to be found in history that one nation ruled over another for ever. So the Government of India should cease to be foreign and become Indian. Loyalty to the sovereign in India is unshakeable. There has never been loyalty to the Anglo-Indian. The gulf of difference between the Anglo-Indians and the Indians is ever widening. In the 20th century England should not commit the same mistake with reference to India as she had done with reference to America in the 18th

century. The stability of the world-wide British Empire depends on the help that England willingly gives to India in establishing self-government in that country.

Village panchayats.

50. In commenting on the extracts from papers on the subject of the organisation of village panchayats in the Madras Presidency, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st July, says:—From a perusal of the papers it will be evident that the officers of the Government who are responsible for changes, mark out a certain plan and then try to utilise any evidence that may subsequently be forthcoming to their own advantage whatever its nature and effect may be. If without consulting the narrow-minded Board of Revenue and bringing about an unsatisfactory state of things, the Government themselves had acted merely on the evidence, they would have done immense good. We hope that they will reconsider the matter.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

Writing on the same subject the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th July, says:—From a perusal of the extracts published by the Government, it will appear that the idea of panchayats permeates the very blood of the people in all parts of this Presidency. Again, the extracts themselves are an answer to many of the objections of the Board of Revenue. It is plain that it is not impossible to overcome the difficulty of factions. It is wrong to say that under the panchayat system people belonging to the higher castes will oppress the lower classes. The panchayats are not new to this country. The conditions of the country are quite suited to them. The authorities have only to create them and vest them with independent powers. If without doing so, they retain all powers in their own hands and say that the system of panchayats does not work successfully, such a policy is destructive and not constructive.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

Village panchayats.

Referring to the publication of a *précis* of the papers connected with the reorganisation of the *village panchayats*, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st July, has the following among other things:—The Government have decided to enhance the powers of the village magistrate and to establish bench courts to help him. Such courts have already been established in several places for the disposal of petty civil cases. If these courts be reformed still further, the panchayats will produce the intended results. Besides the panchayats should be granted increased powers in respect of sanitation and education, though some people fear, and rightly too, that their being invested with such powers will lead to the persecution of the poor and low class people, to prevent which, however, the necessary precautions may be taken, when rules are drafted. As the administration of villages by the panchayats will serve to train the people in the art of self-government, it goes without saying that their establishment is absolutely necessary. As there are qualified men in almost all the villages in Malabar, it is possible to establish the panchayats therein, with full powers granted to them, and the people are not likely to grudge the payment of an additional tax on that account.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1916.

While eulogising the efforts of the Government of India to revive *village panchayats*, the foundation stone of the fabric of self-government, the *Manorama*, of the 30th June, thinks that, if the village courts are given civil and criminal powers, it will enable the poor villagers not to resort to ordinary courts, which entails heavy expenditure and delay, and rejoices at the concurrence of the Government with the Decentralisation Commission in thinking that no new taxes should be levied on this account. It, however, doubts that the present system represents the views of the people, inasmuch as the report of the Commission is not based on the evidences of the villagers, and hopes that the Government will lose no time in gathering their opinions on the subject.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 30th, 1916.

The *Manorama*, of the 4th July, again refers to the subject and rejoices that the Government are now trying to collect the opinions of the people thereon, which, however, the paper hopes, they will not fail to follow.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 4th, 1916.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

The South African Indians.

51. Referring to the appeal of the Indians in South Africa for a reduction of the freight on the necessaries of life, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th July, prays that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford will follow the policy of Lord Hardinge and consider the appeal favourably.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

The Secretary of State for India.

52. With reference to the rumour that Lord Crewe will once again be appointed as Secretary of State for India, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th July, remarks:—Mr. Chamberlain has not only not adopted any new angle of vision and pursued any liberal policy in relation to India, but he has also not given expression to any liberal views. His father was an advocate of the policy of protection in trade. But the son did not even think of introducing such a policy in India. The time of no other Secretary of State for India has been more barren of any good results. India will not therefore very much regret to part with him. But she cannot, at the same time, welcome the appointment of Lord Crewe as Secretary of State for India with any great enthusiasm. It hopes that the authorities will appoint Lord Hardinge to that office.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

The Administration of India.

53. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th July, reports Mr. Radcliffe to have made the following remarks in the course of an article contributed to the *Nation* published in London:—The authorities have now crushed the life of India and lord over her. They have made it impossible for the teacher, the newspaper editor, the political reformer, or the social servant to open his mouth, and serve the country. They are wielding the bureaucratic machine just as they please. The deplorable way in which the enthusiasm of the Indians wishing to join the army and serve the empire was suppressed, will one day be laid bare. The wonderful loyalty and patience manifested by India cannot stand firm unless we follow the policy of mutual confidence, advocated by Lord Hardinge. . . . . The Irish rebellion is a warning to us, and the Government of India has to note this warning well.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 24th, 1916.

Swaraj.

54. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 24th June, contains an article under the heading "Why is swaraj necessary? An exhortation by Mrs. Annie Besant," which concludes as follows:—India cannot be raised to eminence either by the British Government or by addressing audiences. It is by the self-endeavours of the sons and daughters of the soil, by a spirit of self-respect and by the expansion of national consciousness, that she can reach any eminence. I wish that you all unite and make swaraj possible. India awaits swaraj and is prepared for it. Set to work, agitate and gain your object with the help of the charm "Vande Mataram."

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, June 25th, 1916.

Swaraj.

The *Hitakarini*, of the 25th June, contains a Telugu version of Mr. Tilak's speech at Ahmednagar already abstracted from the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th June, on page 1099 of the Weekly Report under the heading "Swaraj, our right."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 28th, 1916.

Plague inspection at Mandapam.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th June, invites the attention of the Government to the inconveniences to which passengers are subjected at Mandapam under the plea of plague inspection and remarks:—This betrays the helplessness on the part of the Government, who have not the power to free the passengers from their difficulties.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 28th, 1916.

The Europeans and the Indians.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th June, says:—We are not in agreement with those who demand *Swaraj* in return for the services rendered to the Empire by India during the present crisis. We do not want any wages for what we have done. We urge that the Government should repose the same confidence in us as we repose in them and that it is their duty to give us the same facilities of administering the country as they do to their countrymen. We

can emphatically assert that the coloured races are in every way equal to the Europeans. To say that the former cannot be compared to the latter is selfish.

57. Referring to the dismissal from office of a supervisor drawing a salary of Rs. 200 in the District Board of Muzafurpore for the mere fault of failing to get up from his seat and greet a European lady, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st July, remarks:—The supervisor has been grossly insulted by the lady in question and her servant and also by certain European officers and then dismissed from service. If the rulers are given to such pride and arrogance, it is impossible that the ruled will place any trust in them.

The rulers and the ruled.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

58. In an article under the heading "the strange fate of newspapers", the *Bharathi*, of the 30th June, writes:—Hitherto, the vernacular newspapers were in constant dread of the Press Act of 1910 and all efforts to lessen its rigour had proved fruitless. Now, even such famous English newspapers as *New India*, the *Hindu Patriot* and the *Chronicle* find this Press Law a mill-stone round their necks. Even children and shepherds know how brave and learned is Mrs. Besant and what reforms she has brought about in this country. Her *New India* is one of the best edited dailies in India. It is due to the selfless and untiring labours of Mrs. Besant, and her fearless devotion to the cause of truth that has given to this paper the pre-eminence it has attained. Mrs. Besant has been endeavouring to conciliate the different parties of the Congress, and her efforts have already met with considerable success. Her goal is to gain Home Rule for India at the close of the war and she seeks to educate the people in this direction through her *New India* from now onwards. There can be no doubt that her resolute adherence to this just cause has instilled a new spirit into the minds of the people. Her firmness in continuing the work she has undertaken, her European parentage, her marvellous intellectual capacity, the support she has from the most eminent personages everywhere and, above all, the justice of the cause she has championed on behalf of India are all so many guarantees that her efforts will eventually be crowned with success. From the Himalyas to Cape Comorin an uproar has been raised against the Press Act. We hope that the troubles which this illustrious woman has to face may prove the means of bringing better days to the entire press.

Mrs. Besant and *New India*.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, June 30th, 1916.

59. In speaking of the treatment accorded to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore by the European residents in Coonoor, which is a fitting reward for all His Highness' kindnesses to those in his own State, the *Desabhimani*, of the 1st July, quotes the following from an English paper:—

"Kiss John Bull, he will kick you.
"Cuff John Bull, he will kiss you."

The Europeans in Coonoor and the Maharaja of Travancore.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, July 1st, 1916.

60. In two successive articles in its issues of the 1st and 5th July under the heading the "Future of India", the *Malayali* refers to the differences of opinion on the subject of self-government, and to the various obstacles which stand in the way of its being granted to India, observes that India will undoubtedly be given many privileges at the end of the war, but that the people should not be dissatisfied, if all their hopes are not immediately realised, and suggests that the Congress should, as it did on former occasions, send a deputation to England to represent their views to the authorities there.

The future of India.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, July 1st & 5th, 1916.

61. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th June, publishes the following letter from Moulvi Saiyid Ahmad Sahib:—The enthusiastic aid given to the benign Government by the leaders of all communities in India is a proof of their sincerity, devotion and of their desire for the maintenance of peace in the country. If considered carefully it does not mean loyalty to Government merely, but it implies also personal security, religious toleration and the betterment of future generations.

The loyal subjects of the benign Government.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 28th, 1916.

It is due to the Government alone that knowledge has spread in the country and the equality we enjoy is the outcome of its fair dealing. Therefore whatever we do for ourselves we should do for the Government in order to maintain this religious freedom, comfort, peace and security, intellectual progress and material prosperity which at present are ours.

Who is there that does not know that our Government has always been devoted to peace and security, that it has been the people's friend, just and fair, the sympathiser with the feeble, the weak and the unfortunate, and, at the same time, the bitter enemy of tyranny and oppression?

Our Government was obliged to join in this world-war simply because of its love of right and fair-play.

Our Government is in the right and God defends the right. We observe that even those students, whose heads had been turned by reading the history of foreign countries, are now devoted to the Government while all leaders are not only raising their hands in prayer but giving practical assistance. The Indian army and the Chiefs of India who have begun to show their real worth are unremitting in their endeavours to demonstrate their bravery and sympathy by giving their heads for foot-balls and their lives for their dear native land and the Government. Those who have been killed have obtained the martyr's crown, and those who still live are the heroes of their communities. They went and came back safely notwithstanding great hardships and intense cold and snow they never shirked. To them firing was but as fireworks, heat of battle as the heat of commercial bargaining. These are the men who have upheld the honour of the country.

Just as the Indian army has shown itself worthy of taking part in the European conflict so should all other subjects give in some way or other practical proof of their worthiness. Every man should do whatever work he is fit for in order to assist in the defence of his country. For in this fight the victory is ours and the crown of people's loyalty will be placed on our heads when we come back as conquerors. It will be a source of pride to us and progeny for ever. It will find a prominent place on the pages of history and our names will be written in letters of gold.

III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 27th, 1916.

The Press Act.

62. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th June, refers to the proceedings of the meeting held last week in Bombay at the instance of the Press Association and repeats its arguments in favour of the abolition of this Act.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, July 1st, 1916.

The Press Act.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st July, contains an article on the Press Act in English, which concludes as follows:—"Therefore it is not as much the repeal of the Press Act one should wish for, but its modifications in such wise as to provide for effective judicial intervention even in such an admitted case as that of the *Comrade*. There must be a provision for appeal to the High Court to compel the Government to disclose their grounds for penalizing any paper. The compulsion on the Government to disclose their grounds of action against any paper must be absolute and if this result could be achieved, it would be more than repealing the Act."

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, July 4th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

63. The *Keralodayam*, of the 4th July, complains that of all the Legislative Councils in India, the Madras Legislative Council contains the largest number of official and nominated members, and points out that such a state of things is not conducive to efficient administration. The paper adds that there is some force in the argument of the people that the members, whom the Government directly nominate, are generally inexperienced and incapable persons, and observes that the Government will do well to pay attention to this matter and nominate qualified persons to the council.

IV.—Native States.

64. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th June, observes:—The system of introducing the budget in the Legislative Council and allowing the members thereof to express their opinion about it came into vogue in Mysore only in 1914. Now the Mysore Darbar has gone a step further in permitting the Representative Assembly also to discuss the budget and to submit their opinion to the Darbar. This shows clearly how anxious the Mysore Government is to ascertain the opinion of its subjects and act upon it. One peculiar feature of the privilege given to the assembly is that the members are not merely expected to make superficial speeches about the budget, but that particular members are deputed to consider well about particular items in the budget and lay their views before the assembly. This system is surely more advantageous than the one obtaining in the other Legislative Councils in India. If a number of representative members simply deliver superficial speeches about a proposal, the Government members, who are well posted regarding the facts in their favour, find it easy to refute the arguments of the former and browbeat them. But when individual members of the Council are equally well posted about the different aspects of a question, as is the case in Mysore now, the Government will be forced to act upon the suggestions made by them. We wish this system is introduced in our Legislative Councils also. But before doing it, the Government members should learn to attach some weight to the suggestions of the representatives of the people. If it is true, as was stated by Lord Pentland at the close of the last meeting of the Legislative Council, that the Government members and the representative members are now bound by a closer tie than before, he should lose no time in adopting the system in vogue in Mysore and not only allow particular members of the Council to make a special study of particular items in the budget, but also see that the Government officials afford all facilities for the representative members to do so.

The Mysore Legislative Council.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 29th, 1916.

65. The *Mysore Star*, of the 2nd July, writes:—While it will be admitted on all hands that a measure of such momentous and far-reaching importance as the Mysore University Bill should have the support of the entire population of the province, it is curious how the people could be expected to give full expression to their opinions and criticism within eight days of the publication of the Bill. While the Government themselves have taken nearly three or four years to sketch the outlines of the measure, the people should have been allowed at least as many months to discuss the same. It is with mingled feelings of surprise and regret therefore that we look upon this rushing of the Bill through the Council. The scheme is in some respects better than that of the Madras University while in others it is an imitation of it but in one respect it is surely more rigid. Although the provision for granting one-third of the students exemption from the payment of fees may appear a very liberal concession, the rule that, in regard to B.A. and other degree examinations, the candidates should succeed in all three branches at the same examination and that success in any branch will not exempt him from examination in that branch unless he obtains 60 per cent of the marks assigned to it is far more rigourous than the rule of the Madras University which permits the completion of the examination in parts. Further, the entrance examination might prove a stumbling block to most students. The place assigned to the vernacular of the province is hardly satisfactory. The fullest prominence has been given to English. Canarese is placed on a par with other languages such as Telugu, Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Parsi and French. Even here, the course prescribed in Canarese is purely literary and offers no opportunities for enriching the language by stimulating the growth of scientific literature. Again, in regard to the study of medicine, philosophy, etc., the people have still to depend on the other Universities such as that of Madras. Under these circumstances we are left to wonder whether our new University has any features at all which may be considered laudable.

The Mysore University.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, July 2nd, 1916.

Instead of modelling our University on lines which were commendable to the leaders of the other Universities, we wish it were more in consonance with the views of those Indian brethren who founded the Hindu University. Many, both among Indians and foreigners, have already remarked that so far there is nothing very commendable in our scheme. If our University should proceed on the lines of the ancient Universities with none of the advantages of the modern institutions to future generations, we must observe that so costly a scheme as this will only prove a burden on the resources of the State. We may find consolation however in the Diwan's assurance in the Legislative Council on this subject the other day that all shortcomings which may be observed in the course of the actual operation of the scheme will be speedily removed.

Vokkaligara Patrike, *Bangalore*, July 5th, 1916.

The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 5th July, in a leading article on the same subject, passes the same criticisms. In another paragraph the same paper quotes the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpe's speech in the Bombay Legislative Council pointing out that, while the higher officers of the Educational department receive fat salaries and allowances, no thought is given to the removal of the hardships endured by the low-paid village school-masters. The paper thereupon observes:—Those who have the cause of education at heart must first place elementary education on a firm and thorough basis. In Mysore too, the present hasty and premature University scheme, without first removing the shortcomings of the elementary education, will hinder rather than promote the progress of true and popular education.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 5th, 1916.

66. Referring to the place assigned to Canarese in the Mysore University scheme, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th July, remarks that while the mother tongue of 71 per cent of the population of the province including His Highness the Maharaja himself is Canarese, which is besides the official language of the State and the remaining 29 per cent too have a colloquial knowledge of it, and further, when it is to be expected that some of the distinguished graduates of the University will enter the Mysore Civil Service and eventually rise to responsible positions in the State such as that of Assistant Commissioners, to whom a knowledge of the vernacular of the province is of incalculable value, in getting into touch with the people and ascertaining their wants and wishes without having to depend on the services of interpreters, it is curious to find that the proposal to include Canarese composition and translation among the compulsory subjects of the University course did not commend itself to the University Council.

The place of Canarese in the Mysore University Scheme.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 5th, 1916.

67. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th July, in a lengthy article complaining that the people of Tanjore and other places owning lands irrigated by the Cauvery have renewed their cry against the decision of the arbitrators on the Kannambady Reservoir dispute, reproduces the substance of a previous article by itself on the subject (vide report No. 24, article 43, paragraph 2).

The Kannambady Reservoir Project.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 4th, 1916.

68. Referring to Mr. Chengayya Chetti's interpellation in the Mysore Legislative Council enquiring how many Mysore students there were in the Indian Institute of Science and what subjects they were studying, whether their work at the Institute was satisfactory and whether it was not desirable to grant some scholarships to the research students, the *Sambad Abhyudaya*, of the 4th July, after giving the councillor Mr. Bannerjea's reply thereto, stating that due provision has been made for the grant of scholarships and that further encouragement will be held out under the University scheme, proceeds to observe:—The students who work in this institute are graduates who do research work in Physics, Chemistry, Geology, etc., so as to promote the economic advancement of the country. The professorial staff, it is needless to say, should also consist of distinguished graduates thoroughly competent to guide the students in such research work. The students are

The Indian Institute of Science.

often heard to say that their professors are no better than themselves. The object of the institute can never be achieved if men of average abilities should be appointed as professors as a result of favouritism or influence. If the interpellator had the privilege of submitting a rejoinder, Mr. Chengayya Chetti would have asked whether the patrons of the institute were mindful of these requisites. The Mysore Government will perhaps be unable to give an adequate answer to this question, as the Government of India have an equal share in the administration of the institute. Its patrons, including the sons of the late Mr. Tata and the Bombay Government would naturally be desirous of ensuring its success. If these should address the managing committee regarding its efficient administration, the committee will perforce have to comply with their request. We trust that Mr. Chengayya Chetti's interpellation will be sure to bring about a better management of the institute in the future.

69. In a leader written in English, the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 1st July, points out that the proposed appointment of two additional Judges in the High Court at Trivandrum is, at this juncture, unnecessary and uncalled for, and records its emphatic protest against it.

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, July 1st, 1916.

The appointment of additional Judges in the Trivandrum High Court.

70. The *Manorama*, of the 4th July, points out that the Division Peishkars and Tahsildars are compelling the people of Travancore to subscribe to the new debenture loan, and hopes that the matter will receive the attention of His Highness the Maharaja and his Diwan.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 4th, 1916.

The people of Travancore and the debenture loan.

71. The *Desabhimani*, of the 1st July, points out that the petty police and revenue officers in Travancore are fleecing the people in the interior in the name of the New Debenture Loan, as they did sometime back under the pretence of collecting funds for the war, and hopes that the matter will receive the attention of the Darbar.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, July 1st, 1916.

The new debenture loan.

72. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th June, writes:—It is not necessary to enlarge upon the fact that the British Empire has received boundless material and moral benefit from the ruling Indian Chiefs. Mr. Asquith and several Cabinet Ministers have publicly acknowledged in Parliament this priceless aid rendered at the present moment and statesmen have under consideration the problem as to how the Chiefs should be treated after the war.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, June 28th, 1916.

"A Council of Indian Chiefs."

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, has recently announced that after the war the status of every part of the empire will be revised. It is absolutely certain that the Native States will greatly benefit by the revision.

Recently a correspondent of the *London Times* has written a lengthy article on this subject in which he says:—"Such mutual relations should be established between the Government of India and the Indian Chiefs, as will ensure their voice being heard in the Councils of the Empire; for the peoples of their States constitute a sixth of the subjects of the King Emperor."

Our readers will remember during the time of Lord Minto the Government of India turned their attention to the problem of relations with Indian Chiefs, but no actual resolution was passed. Again, during the regime of Lord Hardinge a political Secretary was appointed, but the question as to what voice Indian Chiefs could be allowed in the administration was left undecided.

The *Times* correspondent very correctly observed:—"The Chiefs of India deserve to take part in the administration of Indian affairs, but this does not mean that they want a reward for the assistance they have rendered Britain and the Allies."

Their aspirations are the legitimate outcome of the broad-minded and generous ideas which Lord Curzon gave eloquent expression to on the occasion of the installation of the Nawab of Bhawalpore in 1903. When he said

"The rulers of Indian States are no longer isolated individuals, but partners and colleagues no longer ornaments for kingly palaces but supporting pillars of the fabric of empire."

Five years later, Lord Minto wrote to the Secretary of State for India, suggesting the formation of a Council of Indian Chiefs. "The time has arrived to send this message that in the performance of public and Imperial duties they (Indian Chiefs and Rulers) should be the colleagues and coadjutors of the Governor-General.

Matters have now taken another step forward, a Bill for which Lord Hardinge is chiefly responsible, has been introduced into Parliament. Certain sections of this Bill admit, on legal grounds, the claims of Native States. For example, subjects of Native States are eligible for service and distinctions in British India, and for seats in the Councils. Hitherto subjects of Native States have been regarded as foreigners in British India, but this disability has now been removed. It is hoped that a Council of the rulers of Indian States, which will be competent to assist in dealing with British Indian affairs in their entirety, will soon be found and that it will from time to time give the Governor-General the benefit of its ideas and experience.

Up to the present the Government has been acting upon the suggestions of its members; but these members are mere theorists. The Indian Chiefs, on the other hand, are personal rulers and therefore have personal experience of administration. No Councillor or member can give as sound and as sage advice in political and administrative matters as these self-same Chiefs. The Government would, of course, still retain the theorists for the sake of their theoretical knowledge.

The *Times* correspondent is of opinion that the members of the Congress, who are, after self-government, will not approve of this Council, but Babu Surandarnath Bannerji, the editor of the *Bengali*, has supported the proposal in the Imperial Council, and he further says that no Indian politician can oppose the Council of Indian Chiefs.

Subsequently the learned correspondent in discussing the subject of dignity (Izzet) says that Indian Chiefs have often complained that in Imperial Parvanas no regard is had to precedence. Up to 1855 this order was observed, but since then no distinction is made between a ruling prince and a ruling Chief. There are 700 States in India consisting of large and minor States. Under most ruling princes there are ruling Chiefs. The hereditary honour of a salute and knighthood should be limited to ruling princes.

It should be observed that according to the Royal Parvanas, the order in which the ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council, who are entitled to a salute of 15 guns; Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and the Chief Justice of Calcutta stand first and then follow the names and ranks of certain Chiefs. The *Times* correspondent writes that as Indians are now also appointed to the Councils they may possibly not be equal as regards family, birth, etc., and it is quite certain that the Chiefs will take exception to this order of precedence. Exception in the order of precedence has been made in favour of the Nizam, the Maharajas of Baroda and Mysore.

Finally the correspondent says:—"This and other matters regarding which the Indian Chiefs have a grievance should be decided in accordance with practical commonsense and their rights should be strictly and jealously safeguarded". He observes further if the rights of Indian Chiefs in peace and war are not observed today and they be given no share in the administration of the country, their descendants will lose heart and necessarily become isolated and forget all about their ancestor's loyalty and aid."

We leave the correspondent with his ideas, but we cannot refrain from drawing attention to the fact that at the head of the 700 States of India stands the Nizam's Dominions, the premier State in the country.

How can that be put on a par with States inferior to it in status, power and historic traditions?

If it is intended to extend the rights of certain subordinate States the extension of the rights of the Hyderabad State should form an essential part of any such reform.

All States cannot be regarded as equal in the distribution of Royal honours.

There are, of course, many unnecessary restrictions which should be removed. All India hopes that after the war the political position of the Hyderabad State, whose loyalty and sympathy are admitted by all, will be fully exalted.

Erratum.

Report No. 27.

Article 47, line 3, *for* the words "obtain for hire" *read* "purchase".

Issued, 11th July 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 29 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 15th July 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

		PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—		
	Mysterious shooting cases	1167
	Police and magistracy	*ib.*
	The Criminal Investigation department	1168
(*b*) *Courts*—		
	Legal appointments	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—		
	A civic conscience	*ib.*
	Sanitation in the Punjab	*ib.*
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—		
	The land revenue policy of the Government of India	1169
(*h*) *Railways*—		
	State *v.* Company Management of Railways	1171
(*k*) *General*—		
	The persecution of *New India*	*ib.*
	The Cutchery Press Room, Calicut	1172
	Anglo-Indian extremists and Home Rule faddists	*ib.*
	The defeat of Mr. Kesava Pillai	1173
	"Where are human rights?"	*ib.*
	The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Annie Besant	*ib.*
	India and the proposed Imperial Council	1176
	India's military expenditure	*ib.*
	The *Englishman* v. *New India*	1177
	The *Times of India* and Mrs. Besant	*ib.*
	Home Rule for India	*ib.*
	The Legislative Council elections	*ib.*
	The haughty tyrannical Anglo-Indian	1178

III.—Legislation.

The Government of India Amendment Bill	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

	PAGE
The Mysore Financial Statement	1179
The Cochin Government and the Thiyyas	*ib.*
Education in Cochin	1180

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

British offensive	1181
The war	*ib.*
The war and the Indian army	*ib.*
"The commencement of Britain's powerful offensive"	*ib.*
"Russia and Japan"	1182
Rising in Mecca	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The Police department	1183
The assassination of Criminal Investigation Department officers	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
The plight of the students in the University examinations	*ib.*
The health of people	1184
The Intermediate examination	*ib.*
Elementary schoolmasters	*ib.*
Medical instruction in the vernacular	1185
Female education	1186
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Chairmanship of the Mangalore Municipality	*ib.*
Sale of meat and fish in Calcut	1187
(*h*) *Railways*—	
The Railway administration	*ib.*
Railway management	1188
Reserved compartment for Europeans	*ib.*
The Railways and the people of India	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
The President of the next Congress	*ib.*
Indian trade after the war	*ib*
Anarchical crimes in Bengal	1189
Village panchayats	*ib.*
The Government of Bengal and the non-official members of the Legislative Council.	1191
The Allies' Economical Conference and India	*ib*
A curious events	*ib.*
Lord Carmichael and repressive measures	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government	*ib.*
The Godavari islands	1192
The naval supremacy of England	*ib.*
The future of India	*ib.*
An Indian army	1193
Dyes	*ib.*
Home Rule for India	*ib.*
The unrest in Bengal	1194
Mrs. Besant and her Home Rule propaganda	*ib.*
A reference to our loyalty	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Government of India Bill	*ib.*
The Press Act	*ib.*
Usury in India	1195
The Madras Legislative Council	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Distinction of caste	*ib.*
The financial condition of Mysore	1196
The administration of Municipalities and Local Boards in Mysore	*ib.*
The Mysore budget	1197
The New Debenture Loan	1198

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
10	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
11	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
12	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
13	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
14	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
15	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
16	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
17	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
18	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
19	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
20	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
21	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
22	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
23	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
24	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
25	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
26	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
27	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
28	Bala Dutan or Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
29	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
30	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
31	Baliyar Mittiran or Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
32	Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
33	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
34	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
35	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
36	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
37	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
38	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
39	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
40	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
41	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
42	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
43	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	235
44	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
45	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years,	5,000
46	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
47	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
48	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
49	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.**‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
50	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**§	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
51	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
52	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
53	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
54	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
55	**Choudari** ‖	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Not known.
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.
‖ Started, about March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.**	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
66	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
67	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
68	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
69	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
70	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
71	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
72	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
73	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
74	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
75	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
76	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
77	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
78	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
79	**Dharmaprakasika.***	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
80	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
81	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
82	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
83	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
84	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
85	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
86	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
87	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
88	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
89	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
90	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
91	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat ..	Monthly ..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400

* Not published for the last two years.

† Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
92	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
93	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
94	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
95	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
96	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
97	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
98	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
99	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
100	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	500
101	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
102	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
103	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
104	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
105	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
106	Indian Church News and Review *.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
107	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
108	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
109	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
110	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
111	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
112	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
114	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
117	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
118	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
119	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
120	**Janopakari** † ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..

* Discontinued, January 1916. † Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
121	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 28 years.	350
122	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
123	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
124	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
125	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
126	Kairali *	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
127	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
128	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
129	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sionaya de Sa'gon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
130	**Kaliyuga Varthamani**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
131	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
132	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
133	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
134	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
135	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
136	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. †	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
137	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
140	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
141	**Keralam** ‡	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
144	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
145	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
147	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200

* Started, February 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, January 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publica tion.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
149	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
150	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
151	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
152	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
153	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
154	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perunga am, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
155	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
156	**Liya-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
157	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
158	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
159	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
160	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
161	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
162	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
163	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
164	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
165	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
166	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
167	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
168	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
169	**Madras Economic Journal** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
170	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
171	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800

* Discontinued, 13th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
172	**Madras Mail** ..	English.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
173	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
174	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. B. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,600
175	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
176	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
177	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
178	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
179	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
180	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
181	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
182	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
183	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
184	**Malayali**	Do	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
185	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
186	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
187	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
188	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
189	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
190	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	1,500
191	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
192	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
193	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
194	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
195	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntúr.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
196	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
197	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
198	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
199	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
200	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
201	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
202	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
203	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 42 years.	900
204	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
205	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
206	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
207	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
208	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
209	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.*	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
210	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
211	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
212	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
213	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
214	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
215	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
216	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
217	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Viswesswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
218	Noor†	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
219	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
220	Our Little Paper‡ ..	Do	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian.	550
221	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
222	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
223	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
224	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
225	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
226	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
227	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**§	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
228	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
229	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
230	**Prapanja Mitran**‖ .	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
231	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
232	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 6th May 1916. † Printer declared on 15th May 1916. ‡ An old paper not previously reported.
§ Not published for the last two years. ‖ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
233	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
234	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
235	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
236	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
237	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
238	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
239	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
240	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
241	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
242	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
243	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
244	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
245	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,350
246	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
247	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
248	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
249	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
250	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
251	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
252	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
253	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
254	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
255	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
256	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
257	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
258	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
259	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
260	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
261	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
262	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
263	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
264	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
265	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
266	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
267	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
268	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
269	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
270	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
271	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
272	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
273	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
274	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
275	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
276	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
277	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
278	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
279	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
280	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
281	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
282	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
283	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
284	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
285	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
286	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
287	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
288	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
289	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
290	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
291	**Sri Vani Vilasini**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
292	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
293	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
294	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
295	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
296	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
297	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
298	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
299	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
300	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
301	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
302	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
303	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
304	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
305	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
306	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
307	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ...	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
308	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
309	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
310	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
311	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
312	Taylor High School Magazine.‡	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
313	**Tan India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500

* Revived, February 1916. † Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
314	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	500
315	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
316	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
317	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	700
318	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
319	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
320	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	250
321	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
322	**Theosophist ..**	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
323	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
324	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Banninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
325	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
326	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
327	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
328	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
329	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
330	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
331	**Vaisya Mittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
332	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kotapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
333	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
334	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Kalyana Sundram Power Press, Tanjore.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
335	**Vedanta Dipika ..**	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
336	**Vedanta Kesari. ..**	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
337	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400

* Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
338	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
339	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
340	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
341	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
342	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
343	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
344	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
345	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
346	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
347	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
348	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
349	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
350	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
351	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
352	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
353	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
354	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
355	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
356	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
357	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
358	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
359	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
360	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
361	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
362	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
363	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
364	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800

* Revived, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
365	**Western Star** ..	English.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
366	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
367	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
368	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
369	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly..	C. Carter, American	1,700
370	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 8th July :— "The report in a recent issue of this paper that a Nayar gentleman of Chirakal had been fired at by some unknown hand by night is certainly disconcerting, coming, as it does, on the top of earlier reports of mysterious shooting cases in parts of South Malabar. It need hardly be said, we suppose, that these mysteries do not spell anarchy of the Bengali type, but none the less, it might be very calamitous for the whole of the district if such outrages are not nipped in the bud. For one thing, they may put new ideas into the heads of professional criminals and thereby render life, especially in sequestered rural areas, much more unsafe than it now is. We have yet to be told, whether the perpetrators of the South Malabar shooting outrages have been run to earth. It would be hard on the law-abiding sections of the public if dastardly crimes like these were to go undetected and unavenged by the law. . . . .

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1916.

Mysterious shooting cases.

"The fortunately abortive Chirakal shooting outrage is reported to have taken place at Payyanoor. We now find a Payyanoor correspondent complaining in our vernacular contemporary the *Kerala Sanchari* that the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Kanniyan are being terrorised by certain K.D's. of the locality. If this is so, Payyanoor and environs can be described as places it is desirable to give a wide berth. The question is pertinent, we suppose whether our police system has penetrated into the Payyanoor country."

2. In a leader on this subject the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 9th July, says:—"Our esteemed correspondent "Peace" who describes the somewhat cold relation between the police and the magistrate in Manjeri, refers to a matter of official discipline or etiquette which may appear to be trivial but has a profound significance. The police in this country is invested with enormous powers and important duties, and unless the police is duly subordinated to the magistracy, justice is likely to be diverted from its even course. Instances are not uncommon which would create an impression that police rule often overruns the rule of law so as to damage the essential 'British character' of the administration. Several circumstances have contributed to the superiority of the position taken by the police in this country as compared with that of the subordinate magistracy. One of the circumstances is the fact that Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents of Police are Europeans who naturally command greater influence than the Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates who are Indians. . . . . It should not be supposed that the higher Police officers or District Magistrates wantonly create the discomfort of the Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates, but they are unconscious of the effect of their position and action on the subordinate officers who are unable to assert themselves in most cases. . . . . The next point to be considered in the matter of relations between police and magistracy is the disparity of salaries. Circle Inspectors and sometimes even Sub-Inspectors of Police enjoy larger salaries than Sub-Magistrates; and Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents obtain higher salaries than many Deputy Collector-Magistrates. It is no use denying the fact that difference of salaries implies a corresponding difference of status in the eyes of the public and perhaps of officials also. We might even add that it is highly desirable to have an impressive uniform for clothing the magistracy as well as the police."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1916.

Police and magistracy.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

3. Referring to the questions asked of Mr. C. Jinarajadasa by the Scotland Yard authorities on his arrival in England, *New India*, of the 15th July, remarks:—"Mr. Gokhale once complained that the Criminal Investigation Department reported about him things which were untrue. . . . . The people who are most menaced by the Criminal Investigation Department are not the anarchists, but the people, who though engaged in political work, have nothing to conceal. The Criminal Investigation Department are convinced, as they find nothing where nothing is, that these people must be superlatively clever in order to hide so completely their nefarious actions. So, they make up their stories to suit their imagination."

The Criminal Investigation department.

(*b*) *Courts.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 12th, 1916.

4. *New India*, of the 12th July, states:—"We are glad Mr. V. Ramesam Pantulu has been appointed Government Pleader, Madras. Mr. Ramesam is a brilliant product of the University, a highly cultured gentleman, and a successful member of the Vakil Bar. He was last year elected a Fellow of the University, and has also been a member of the Cabinet of the Madras Parliament. He is the first Andhra who comes to hold a responsible judicial appointment in the Madras High Court. The choice of Mr. E. R. Osborne for the Public Prosecutorship will also be viewed with general satisfaction by the Bar."

Legal appointments.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th July, writes:—"Writing on the sanitary improvement of the city of Madras, a local contemporary hazards the valuable opinion that perhaps Madras is not yet ready for it and that the expense is incurred in vain. In another place, Mr. Molony had to his heart's content his full say upon what he sees the people of Madras to be and what, in his opinion, they ought to be. We are very thankful for their advice as to how to close the water tap and dispose of the rubbish. We do not, of course, slight the value of Mr. Molony's appeal to civic conscience; neither do we assert that the Corporation has no grounds for complaint that it is not getting the co-operation which similar institutions in other advanced countries get. . . . . It would be an excellent day, indeed, when the civic conscience was roused in us. But the easiest way to rouse is not by casting reflections on the people whose help and co-operation are required. When it is said that costly sanitary improvements are wasted upon us, it is nothing other than an insult. There is not the least ignorant man in the city who does not prefer the under-ground to the open, stinking, silt-ridden gutter, but when the under-ground drainage converts itself into playing fountains on the public road, there is the protest. We confess that Indian women will not wait for the conservancy carts, neither will they empty the household rubbish into the carts; but when the rule is enforced of a house-to-house dust bin, to be permanently fixed at the door way, whence the conservancy cart man is to remove the contents at his earliest convenience, the Madrasi comes forward to protest. . . . . By all means let us have the benefit of the experience and stimulated civic conscience of the great westerners who draw large salaries and have full conceptions of cleanliness, but let us have peace and no abuse."

A civic conscience.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 14th, 1916.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th July, remarks:—"The report on the sanitation of the Punjab during the last year contains the familiar enough wail that, while the birth-rate has decreased, the death-rate has gone up. . . . . We have sanitary works, we have Sanitary officers, we have in a miniature everything that London or New York has, but the appalling death-rate, a disgrace to civilisation, is kept up. The Sanitary Conferences have taken up arms against the bug and the mosquito and the rat; scientific treatises have been

Sanitation in the Punjab.

written and read; the learning and researches of scholars have been rewarded by the grant of titles and money. But what of the effect on the health of the nation of the Sanitary Department? . . . . Allied with sanitation is the poverty of the people. We have still in our midst audacious experts who think that they could make India an ideal country from the sanitary point of view, but only they are afraid of another mutiny. The people are ignorant and persist in living dirtily. . . . . To ask the people to close their wells without providing water-supply; to compel closure of tanks upon which the fields or gardens depend for irrigation; to insist on a mosquito curtain as protection against mosquitoes, to prescribe plenty of pure milk for babies, these are all very commendable measures, but to think that the people who do not at once take note of these wise suggestions are impossible creatures only fit to die, as they do in India, is something monstrous. Mosquito curtain and milk can be had only for money. The poor have no money; and the sanitary problem cannot be solved by circulars from the Commissioners or pamphlets from the experts. . . . . What is wanted is work and not learned disquisitions by learned doctors from Europe. The advent of summer means water scarcity in many parts of India. Wells are dried up in rural areas; municipal towns with protected water supplies fare no better; if anything, they fare worse, for the science expert invariably closes the wells in areas served by the pipe system, as a protection against the mosquitoes."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

7. *New India*, of the 10th July, writes:—"We do not know to whom we owe the belated publication of the despatches in consequence of which the Government of India shelved the recommendation of the Royal Decentralisation Commission to enact as a legislative measure the principles of land revenue settlement in India. But we are glad that this has been done, for we are now able to behold, in all its nakedness, the extraordinary theory of State landlordism, by which the Government of India desire to push their claims to land revenue in India. . . . . There are two other circumstances, connected with the despatches which, though they by no means surprise us, indicate the dead-set which the Government of India has made on this question. The first of these is the indecent haste with which the Government of India picked out this particular recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission and gave the quietus to it with the utmost rapidity. . . . . In the next place, every other recommendation of the Commission went and, some are still going, the round of official circumlocution for years before decisions were reached, while the question of village panchayats is still awaiting final settlement amidst the massive reactionary official files. Lastly, we would point to the secrecy maintained on this subject till now, despite questions put in the Council, as showing not only the actual weakness of the case set forth in the despatch, but also showing the dread of His Majesty's Civil Courts on the part of the Revenue officials, of which there is abundant evidence in the despatch, and from which clause one of the new amending Bill of the Government of India Consolidation Act so fully seeks to remove them. . . . . The Government of India despatch on their land revenue policy will be received with considerable disappointment in the country. It is one of the most unconvincing and bureaucratic documents which the Government have in recent years thought fit to publish and from top to bottom it includes assertions which can hardly stand any scrutiny. . . . . In no civilised country are the people prepared to submit to taxation without the sanction of the legislature, and in India the bureaucracy has to justify not only the absence of such sanction, but the denial of any right in the taxed to question the fairness of the assessment before the Law Courts."

New India, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

The land revenue policy of the Government of India.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 10th July, says:—"The despatches are of the year 1910, and it is surprising that they should have

Hindu, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

been published after the lapse of six years. The questions discussed in the despatch are of the greatest importance, and we can only deplore the growing tendency of the Government to keep from the public documents on which their decisions on important questions are based, or publish them in such a belated fashion. We invite the careful attention of the public to the despatch which, for the series of specious arguments used, is hardly rivalled by any other State paper. . . . . The arguments put forth are really for negation of law and would be read with amazement in other countries. The Government hardly deserve any credit for the satisfaction they derive in regard to the powers of executive orders as to taxation, from the consideration that they have derived them from the old rulers. . . . . We cannot commend the state of mind of the Government which has made them say that the courts of the country are not fit to try and hear revenue cases of the class mentioned by them. It is an unhealthy attitude fraught with the gravest dangers to the rule of law and good Government in India. . . . . The most delicious logic has been reserved to the last. The Government of India seriously told the Secretary of State in 1910 that it was most undesirable 'at the present juncture when the Reformed Councils have just started work', to raise such a complicated and contentious question. We are here furnished with one reason why the despatches were not published earlier and that lay in the subject being considered a controversial one at a time when the Reformed Councils were just starting on their way. We are absolutely unable to understand this sorry exhibition of nervousness at a time when there was no great war to absorb the actitivities of the people. Our wonder is that Lord Morley accepted these fallacious arguments as having enough validity at least to induce him to say that it was inexpedient to adopt the Commission's recommendation at the time. But this is not the only surprise that His Lordship has sprung on the public during his memorable stewardship of India."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th July, observes:—"As if we have not enough controversy over the Consolidation Bill, the despatch is now published of the Government of India on the land revenue policy. The arguments of the Government traverse the barren-beaten thoroughfare, and, however much they might be convinced, the public would not take this as the final word. . . . . Every time the screw of the resettlement is driven down, there is a cry; and we do not believe this is a meaningless cry from wealthy people who are unwilling to pay their legitimate dues. . . . . Of course the despatch reads well and the spirit of the executive is unexceptional; but in actual working rules that breathe generosity and consideration are known to work in the opposite direction."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

In a further article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th July, remarks:—"The Government of India do not reveal themselves in their Despatch to the Secretary of State on the land revenue policy as particularly strong in their arguments against the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission that the land revenue settlement should be regulated by provincial legislation, that no settlement should be made without the sanction of the Legislature. . . . . The land revenue question is an old one. It has been discussed from the middle of the last century. The view that the settlement once made with the riot was permanent and unalterable has been abandoned in favour of the arbitrary power of the Government to vary and increase the assessment. For a long time there was no dispute about the title of the ryot, and in the Madras Presidency all the earlier records on the question show beyond mistake the intentions and policy of the Government to have been in favour of permanence. The Government changed its policy because it found it convenient to do so. The reign of law has been displaced gradually by executive discretion in many other cases as well. . . . . It is to be regretted that the Government should be driven to the necessity of seeking refuge in such specious arguments in order to maintain the impossible proposition that executive discretion has so many advantages over the well-considered conclusion of the Legislative Council. The question is

not whether the Government should put a limit on its claims, but whether the limit should be fixed by the whim of individuals or according to the deliberate will of the Legislative Council."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 12th, 1916.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 12th July, states:—"Six years after sending a despatch on the report of the Decentralisation Commission and the reply of the Secretary of State thereto, the Government of India have been pleased to publish the correspondence on the recommendation made by the Commission that the general principles of assessment, such, for instance, as the proportion of net profits on land which the Government are entitled to take and the period of assessments, should be embodied in provincial legislation instead of being left to executive order. The Government of India oppose the scheme and contrary to their usual practice, they addressed their disapproval direct to the Secretary of State without consulting the Local Governments as they were sure that these would feel as strongly as they do. That no executive will be willing to part with their power is no new experience, but we fail to perceive what object is likely to be served if one after another the more important recommendations of a sufficiently big Commission were to be consigned to the limbo of the lost. . . . . But this summary disposal seems unfair as much to the Decentralisation Commission as to the large body of landholders and ryots whose assessments have been revised and enhanced on no intelligent principle whatsoever.

"If the disposal of the matter is more summary than just, the arguments of the Government of India are in the nature of a special pleading which could not have failed to strike the imagination of a Secretary of State who is not obsessed by the fear of socialistic experiments in Indian administration."

(*h*) *Railways.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 12th, 1916.

State *v.* Company Management of Railways.

8. *New India*, of the 12th July, writes:—"The letter from the Railway Board recently published by us on the problem of State *v.* Private Management of Indian Railways, invites, the reader will have noticed, the opinion of only one section of the people vitally interested in the issue. The Board is anxious to know what the Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Associations have to say, and nowhere is the general public requested to express its views. . . . . The Anglo-Indians who control most of the Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Associations have nothing to lose by the present policy, and they have a chance of making themselves heard by the private companies more easily than by the State. It should not also be lost sight of that the Railway Companies are the worst offenders in India in maintaining the racial bar, in which policy they are greatly interested. . . . . The persons and institutions now consulted are most deeply interested in continuing the present regime, and the Government, instead of asking their opinion, could equally well have brushed aside the Indian claim for the State taking over the management. . . . . Evidently the idea that the Indian railways, built up with Indian money and maintained with Indian revenues, should assist Indian industries, seems revolting to the Anglo-Indian journal; and needless to say, it expresses the opinion of a large section of Anglo-India."

(*k*) *General.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1916.

The persecution of *New India*.

9. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th July, states:—"The *Associated Press* and *New India* are represented in Coimbatore by one and the same correspondent, and it transpires that, while this correspondent was permitted by the Principal of the Forest College to report the recent prize distribution ceremony, at which His Excellency the Governor presided, for the *Associated Press*, he was told that he would not be permitted to attend and report for *New India*. The *Associated Press* did not arrange for a report, so the correspondent renewed his request to be allowed to take a report for *New India*. The Principal

would not relent, and *New India* had to go without a report. In the circumstances, who can blame our contemporary for using such epithets as audacious, arbitrary, silly and childish. For our part, we consider that the Principal betrayed a churlishness unworthy of his position. Clearly, his manners differ from those 'which stamp the caste of Vere de Vere.'"

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1916.

The Cutchery Press Room, Calicut.

10. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th July, remarks:—"The Collector of Malabar exhibited a fine spirit of enterprise when he opened the Press Room in his office. It will afford him melancholy interest, however, to learn that the new institution is proving of no use whatever to local journalism. Beyond back numbers of one or two gazettes, there is seldom anything to be found about the place, and newspaper men have already ceased visiting a chamber which contains nothing more filling or informing than empty tables and chairs. Perhaps, the Collector will take steps to see that the potentialities of his Press Room are better realised by the journalists."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1916.

Anglo-Indian extremists and Home Rule faddists.

11. In a leader under this heading, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th July, writes:—"Our fear is that the vapid nonsense and silly flapdoodle First Line Beach the *Madras Mail* and Elgin Road periodically eject might be misconstrued by our countrymen as the views of real Anglo-India, that is of Anglo-Indians whose 'English anchor' still holds. Already we see signs of this misconception in some of our contemporaries who have commenced to retaliate in strong language. One swallow does not make a summer and the croakings of a solitary or a couple of ravens sitting on the withered branch of Anglo-Indian prejudice ought not to be taken seriously. . . . . We have also a word of humble advice for the Home Rule faddist. His ideal is noble no doubt, one that is worth realisation. But no useful purpose can be served by tall talk, by shutting his eyes to the real issues at stake and to practical politics. Every man thinks his own goose a swan, and we can well understand our people thinking that they are fit for Home Rule. Home Rule is a mighty and colossal undertaking, and that being the case, should we not cast our reckonings and bring a certain amount of caution and sense to bear on the examination of all the aspects of the Home Rule question? Are we really fit to govern India to-morrow if all Englishmen, man, woman and child, were to embark at Ballard Pier, Bombay, bidding farewell to India? We put this question plainly and honestly and we want an answer. Our own impression is that we are not. This wholesale departure will no doubt create jubilation; rejuvenescent Mahrattas and released Bengalees might garland each other at the Byculla Club in celebration of the event and perform *Matri puja*. But what about to-morrow? The Pathan will descend from his mountain stronghold carrying fire and sword; and will Harish Chandra Chatterjee or Ganesh Pant though led by some 'Woman in White', 'She Who Must be Obeyed', bring in sufficient force to check the tornado of rapine that will follow? We have absolutely no patience with this type of men; we have also no patience with those who would rule India themselves, giving charge of the gate to the European soldier. If our misguided and sentimental Home Rule friends would persist indulging in nonsense and impractical ideals, bringing filthy abuse to their aid when they find that people look at them askance, with amusement, they must also be prepared to receive abuse and misrepresentation from the Anglo-Indian extremist. . . . . Can the Government, we also ask, look on unconcernedly while this mutual recrimination, this creation of bad blood and bad feeling is going on? They have the Press Act, the Defence of India Act and several other Acts for the blatant extremist. Have they no weapon to cow down and check the Anglo-Indian extremist? In the case of the former his power to do mischief is limited, he is not taken seriously by the majority of his countrymen and he is noted at his worth. In the case of the latter, however, there is the likelihood of his gibberish being misunderstood as endorsed by Englishmen in India and tacitly approved by the

Government. This belief, though unfounded, is apt to filter down to undesirable masses, and the sooner the mischief-makers are silenced the better. If there is to be repression, let there be repression without any distinction being made between class and class."

The defeat of Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.

12. *New India*, of the 10th July, states:—"We keenly regret to learn that Mr. Kesava Pillai was defeated in the Legislative Council elections for the Bellary group. Mr. Siva Rao is elected. We cannot congratulate the voters on this choice, nor on their throwing away their well-tried servant. The Legislative Council will be much the poorer for the loss of this good and brave defender of the poor. The incident again emphasises the bad nature of the regulations governing the elections." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

"Where are human rights?"

13. Writing under this heading, *New India*, of the 10th July, remarks:—"Anglo-Indians are right in putting a high value on peace and order, for they are freemen, they carry arms, they volunteer; hence peace and order do them no harm. But where a nation is not free, where it lives under coercion, without a free press, liable to imprisonment at the whim of the executive, not allowed to bear arms, peace and order are very doubtful blessings, tending to render more rapid the emasculation of the nation." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Annie Besant.

14. Mrs. Besant writes, as follows, in *New India* of the 10th July:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

"Ave Cæsar.

"The following order was served on me to-day:—

Order.

Whereas in the opinion of the Governor in Council there are reasonable grounds for believing that Mrs. Annie Besant has acted and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, is pleased to direct that the said Mrs. Besant shall not enter and shall not reside or remain in the Province of Bombay, pending the further orders of Government.

And the said Mrs. Besant is hereby informed that if she knowingly disobeys this order, she will be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and will also be liable to fine.

Dated this 29th day of June 1916.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

"This is the explanation of Mr. J. D. Jenkins' belated letter in the *Times of India*. Some justification was wanted for this order of exclusion, so he suddenly attacked a book sold in Bombay since December last. 'The said Mrs. Besant' will not 'knowingly disobey this order,' because to do so would be the act of a maniac; on the contrary, she respectfully sympathises with the fear of the Governor in Council that she may prejudice public safety, for it must be in very unstable equilibrium if it can be so easily disturbed.

"I wonder it does not strike our rulers that they cannot stop the desire for Home Rule by showing how objectionable is other rule. The more they try to strike me, the more resolved does India become to win freedom from such tyranny. Lord Willingdon has been very slow; I was in the Bombay Presidency at Christmas, and was there for a couple of days in May. And this is July 10th! What a pity I did not go to the press meeting to say 'Good-bye' to my Bombay friends. I would have gone, had I known this was coming!

"I am sorry to see on the order the Royal Arms 'Dieu et mon droit,' 'God and my right'; that is more suitable on my lips than on those of the

Bombay Governor in Council. There should be a new escutcheon, Justice gagged, sable and gules, and the legend: 'My strong arm and your wrong'.

"ANNIE BESANT."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 10th July, says:—"We are much surprised at the action of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and are left to speculate in wonderment as to what may be the reasonable grounds for believing that Mrs. Besant has acted and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. . . . . Since the war began, Mrs. Besant has preserved an attitude of unswerving loyalty to the British rule, has, we believe, contributed largely to the war fund, and has consistently striven to uphold and aid the cause of the Allies by her writings and speeches. Her policy in this respect is not open to doubt, even where her political views regarding India may have aroused difference of opinion and even hostility. The bulk of intelligent and enlightened Indian opinion has believed in her loyalty and steadfastness to the cause of the Allies, and it would view with extreme regret the order of the Bombay Government taking a different view for undisclosed reasons."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

New India, of the 11th July, observes:—"It surely cannot be pretended that Mrs. Annie Besant, against whom the Government of Bombay employs the Defence of India Act, has taken part, is taking part, or intends to take part, in any conspiracies. 'Potential disturbers of the peace may excite the people at large' when there are 'wild rumours flying about.' Of course any one may be a 'potential disturber of the peace' in the eyes of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Lord Willingdon wishes to bar all political discussion, so would regard any political speaker as a 'potential disturber.' Under the pretence that any political discussion may 'excite the people' anyone can be silenced, and we hear from Bombay that the local Government forbids all discussion of its action under the Defence of India Act!

There lies the great difference between such legislation in Great Britain and in India. In Great Britain it is against the deepest instincts of the people, it is resorted to only under dire necessity, and even then its application is jealously watched by Parliament. Here it accords with the instincts of an autocracy, and is used outside the emergencies which were used as an excuse to persuade non-officials to vote for it. Moreover it is used only against Indians, and Anglo-Indians wholly escape from it. However violently they stir up hatred between classes they are safe, whereas if anyone who takes the Indian side quotes historical facts which point to the necessity for Home Rule, he or she can be dealt with arbitrarily and no defence can be made. . . . . There is no doubt that the unjustifiable action taken by the Madras Government against Mrs. Annie Besant has excited feelings of anger and hot indignation throughout India. Many similar acts of injustice have been wrought against other papers and persons, and have passed unnoticed. . . . . The excitement is due to the ill-advised action of the officials, and persistence in that path may crush an individual but it will arouse a nation."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 11th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th July, writes:—"So, the Government of His Excellency Lord Willingdon has set the Defence of India Act in motion against Mrs. Besant, who, it is ordered, 'shall not enter and shall not reside or remain in the province of Bombay' as she 'has acted and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the *public safety*'. Mrs. Besant must be terrible woman, a counterpart of the 'Beautiful White Devil' to compel the Government to bring out of the armoury this 15 incher, the Defence Act! Those of us who saw her at Palghat thought she was a frail, old woman with the gift of the gab! The local Government might have had the reasons, but many of us are inclined to think that they have mistaken a mole hill for a mountain."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 12th, 1916.

In a leader on the Defence of India Act, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th July, remarks:—"After all, we are the people most interested in our

country's welfare. We have to remain in the country. We may avail ourselves of any assistance that European friends like Mrs. Besant may render us; but we have to take care that we do not follow anybody beyond the limits of prudence. There may be people with the blood of the martyr in them, but we do not belong to that class, and have no desire to belong to it. We must respect lawful authority. We must render to Cæsar what is Cæsar's. We should not have any hallucination about the result of definance of authority. We should avoid following anybody who walks before us. After all, our own leaders are wiser than the distinguished lady who wishes to lead us to Home Rule. They know the people better than Mrs. Besant who has not the patience to leave the people to their own inclinations, to the dictates of their own judgment. . . . . It will be well for the best interests of the country if Mrs. Besant gives up her political activity for a time. It is clear that she can do us no good by stirring up feeling at this time. Nobody, no responsible man, is in a mood to listen to her. At the same time the action of the Bombay Government shows beyond mistake that the Government apprehends evil consequences from stirring up popular feeling when the war is proceeding."

The *Karnataka*, of the 12th July, states:—"No loyal citizen of the British Empire and no genuine supporter of British Rule in India can help feeling unspeakable regret and surprise at the turn which the relations of the Government with Mrs. Annie Besant have been taking within the past two months. So far as the public are aware, Mrs. Annie Besant has always been one of the staunchest advocates of loyalty; and if she has valiantly fought for the cause of Home Rule in India, she has also sought to interpret the best mind of Great Britain in matters pertaining to nationality and liberty and thus to strengthen the people's confidence in the British race. Whether she would,—and how she could,—act in a manner prejudicial to public safety are questions to which the ordinary public have hitherto seen no reason to reply in unfavourable term; and unless and until fresh facts are placed before them pertaining to her recent activities, they will not be able to understand the justice of the order of the Bombay Government."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, July 12th, 1916.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 12th July, observes:—"Mrs. Annie Besant has been prohibited from entering or residing in the province of Bombay! The news will be received throughout India with deep regret and resentment though not with much surprise. Evidently the authorities are not going to leave her alone with her speeches and writings and political organisations. . . . . There is, perhaps, some reason for surprise in the fact that it is the Government of Bombay, and not that of India or of Madras, that has taken this action against Mrs. Besant. This leads us to think that her speeches at Poona and her organisation of the Home Rule League with the Tilak party in that Presidency were probably the 'reasonable grounds' for the opinion and belief of the Government of Bombay about her, but it is difficult for the general public to believe that she has acted and intends to act in such a manner as to endanger the 'public safety'."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, July 12th, 1916.

In a further article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 13th July, says:—"Not only has the Bombay Government issued a prohibitory order under the Defence of India Act against Mrs. Besant directing her not to enter the Bombay Presidency, but it has also, we learn, asked the journals in Bombay not to comment upon the same. This apparently accounts for the fact that while the journals, Indian and Anglo-Indian, of Bengal, the Punjab and other places have expressed their opinions on the Bombay Government order, the Bombay journals have refrained from saying anything. This muzzling of the press in Bombay and its quiet submission to it is as curious and wonderful a phenomenon in Indian politics as the order forbidding entry to Mrs. Besant in the Bombay Presidency. Without any reasons assigned and at one stroke the Bombay Government has taken an action which strikes at the root of the most fundamental rights of British citizens. It has curtailed the personal freedom of Mrs. Besant, and has also curbed the liberty of the press in Bombay. . . . . We must frankly say that it is in the highest

HINDU, *Madras*, July 13th, 1916.

degree injudicious and impolitic that the Indian Government should resort to despotic or autocratic methods in its endeavour to facilitate the success of the Allies in the war. . . . . We fear that the agents of the Government in some places become the victims of hallucination in regard to the attitude and actions of certain people. . . . . The whole matter is a fitting subject for a careful investigation by His Excellency Lord Chelmsford who is said to be well versed and much interested in constitutional law and forms of Government."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

New India, of the 15th July, states:—"We salute the *Dnyan Prakash* of the Servants of India Society for a courage worthy of the great Founder of the order. Every Province except Bombay is discussing and condemning the order of the Presidency Government. Bombay is silent, under the Governor's command—a command which we believe to be unjustified by law. But this gallant paper ignores the arbitrary inhibition of discussion, and publishes a strong and outspoken article, clear, logical and convincing. We wish we could stand beside our gallant contemporary, and share the risk it has faced. But that privilege is reserved for the Bombay papers. The Mahratta spirit has evidently not been cowed by the sight of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's long and cruel sufferings, and where the sight of suffering for righteousness sake does not cow, there it inspires."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

15. *New India*, of the 11th July, has the following:—"The Secretary of State for the Colonies says that the Imperial and Dominion Governments are 'seriously considering the question of an Imperial Council'. Over and over again have we urged on our readers the imminence of the reconstruction of the empire, and the danger that India would be excluded. We are now told that the question is under 'serious consideration,' and that, *during the war*. Yet Lord Willingdon asks India to do nothing—until too late. Naturally the Governments, who wish to keep India asleep while her fate is being decided, object to the Home Rule tomtom and its persistent player. They are angry that the breach in the Congress has been closed, and that the Congress and the Muslim League are uniting, and they regard Mrs. Besant as the 'mischievous and even dangerous' worker most responsible for these results, so pregnant with hope for India's future. So she must be silenced, if possible, and the circle round her must gradually close in, like the room in Poe's nightmare. But all these good people forget that all their movements are turned to use by the Great Player, who 'makes the wrath of man to' subserve His game."

India and the proposed Imperial Council.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

16. In an article under the heading "A Dangerous Agitation", *New India*, of the 11th July, states:—"For some time past, some Anglo-Indian journals, assisted by a few Tory papers in England, have been trying to make out that the Indian military charges are far less than they should be. . . . . As usual with those critics, that success has influenced them only to cry for more money, and every stray utterance or letter in India or England is utilised to preach a sermon on Sir William Meyer's miserliness. The latest occasion has been furnished by a letter in the *Morning Post*, from a correspondent in India, presumably from the Calcutta or Karachi Anglo-Indian coteries, in which is made the sweeping and unthinkable condemnation that 'there is hardly any branch of the military and medical work in Mesopotamia which has not been ruined by the refusal of *some* part of the money required to make it work. . . . . It will be remembered that some time ago, a hue and cry was raised on the ground that undescribable misery was caused in Mesopotamia by the shortage of medical supplies. And the *Englishman*, assisted by some other journals of the same tendency, constantly dinned into our ears that Sir William Meyer was responsible for the shortage. It is now known that the trouble, extremely slight in character, was due largely to shortage of transports and that the supplies at Basra were abundant. Has the *Englishman* been punished for all the angry feelings it aroused? All the same, the howl is being kept up. And the demand is not for remedying the

India's Military expenditure.

defects, such as those in transport affairs, but only for more Indian money; and if anybody says anything has gone wrong, these Anglo-Indian critics know the cause: 'Sir William Meyer did not give the money and Lord Hardinge shielded him.' And the tragedy of it is that the critics in question are permitted to continue their mischief without any action on the part of the Government—a freedom which they refuse to Indian editors even with reference to domestic matters."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1916.

The *Englishman* v. *New India*.

17. The following appears in *New India* of the 13th July:—"The *Englishman* prints the following disgraceful suggestion on our comment on the 'Eye-witness' describing his sufferings from flies. 'Is the suppression due to a dislike to advertise any British military achievements?' Our readers know how we have printed and praised the work of the army and of individual soldiers, but the soldiers who face heat and cold with equal heroism do not complain that they had to lie naked in a tent with the flies up because of the heat. The description was not of the achievements of soldiers, nor of the sufferings of troops, but of the sufferings of the 'Eye-witness'. The paragraph contains also an incitement to violence that, if directed by *New India* against a Government official, would lead to confiscation. But the *Englishman* may do anything from abusing a Viceroy to inciting 'infuriated privates' to visit *New India* offices, secure in its immunity either to incite to violence or to tell lies, despite the Press Act."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1916.

The *Times of India* and Mrs. Besant.

18. *New India*, of the 13th July, writes:—"Similar recklessness as to truth is shown in an anonymous letter to the *Times of India*, stating that Mrs. Besant has revived the mediæval idea that the flesh is gross, whereas we need a 'sound mind in a sound body'; this is written of the advocate of games, of drill, of fencing and wrestling, who carried the advocacy into practice in the Central Hindu College and all schools she influences, and has lectured over and over again to school and college youths of the essential need of sound and robust bodies and how to train them. . . . . We wonder a paper of the standing of the *Times of India* prints anonymous falsehoods of this kind; but after all, it is Anglo-Indian, and any stick is good enough with which to beat one who works for Home Rule for India. At all cost of truth she must be discredited, in order to protect Lord Willingdon from public condemnation, and justify his action."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 14th, 1916.

Home Rule for India.

19. The *Hindu*, of the 14th July, writes:—"We have published elsewhere some interesting extracts received by the English mail to-day relating to the subjects of Home Rule in India and of a Council of Federation for the British Empire. All the signs of the times point to the fact that the subject of Home Rule or a scheme of self-government for India can no longer be derided as a visionary ideal, and that it has no relation to practical politics. . . . . The London *Times* has attacked the League in vehement terms as a mischievous movement, and its attitude is not surprising in view of its prolonged and unceasing antagonism to the Home Rule scheme even in Ireland. In the heat of its anger, however, the *Times*, while denouncing some statements in the leaflet as untrue, makes astounding untrue statements in regard to India's contribution to the war. It makes, for instance, the assertion that 'the Indian revenues have not contributed a rupee to the cost of the war.' This is a *suggestio falsi* of the most egregious description. . . . . If India has, in the words of the Finance Member, given to the full of what she possessed, how can she do more? That she is not able to bear as large a share of the financial burden, necessitated by the war on the empire as some Anglo-Indians wish her to bear, is doubtless due to her low economic and financial position."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 15th, 1916.

The Legislative Council elections.

20. In the second article under the heading "The Moral of the Elections," the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 13th July, observes:—"As we said in our last leading article, the general elections must set

every enquiring mind athinking. We have to consider—and for the matter of that every Indian who takes a sensible view of Indian politics in its present stage of evolution has to consider—whether we are sufficiently awake to our duties and responsibilities as to deserve complete control of the administrative machinery. . . . . We have far advanced, our political progress has been remarkably rapid and enduring, but we must admit that the pace at which we are proceeding does not, however, admit of an immediate grant of autonomy. . . . . Our reformed councils have no doubt proved effective instruments for the ventilation of our political wants and demands, but the recent elections have eloquently pointed out that they are yet in their early stages, indiscriminately recruited, and the electorate an inert, irresponsible mass, constituting mere pawns on the chess board of scheming politicians and self-seeking individuals. . . . . Under the present state of affairs, popular representation is but a mockery, a huge, pretentious sham, and he is the 'popular' representative who has a long, well-filled purse, who knows to shuffle his cards very well and to call into help all those black arts which the scheming, self-seeking Indian politician considers his especial property. . . . . It is rather to be regretted that Mrs. Besant, who is beating the big Home Rule drum and courting martyrdom, with a noble purpose, no doubt, has not given any thought to those aspects of the question we have ventured to discuss briefly in the foregoing lines."

New India, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

The haughty tyrannical Anglo-Indian.

21. Writing under the heading "By what it feeds on," *New India*, of the 15th July, says:—"The injury done to a man's character by arbitrary and irresponsible power is the chief cause of the difference between the English and the Anglo-Indian. Both are of the same splendid stock, both come from a race that has lived and died, fought and suffered for Freedom. The Englishman comes here with all his brave and free instincts growing within him. He is given irresponsible power over other men, he is courted, treated with subservience by his elders and superiors because of that power, and he gradually deteriorates, and becomes the haughty, tyrannical Anglo-Indian."

III.—Legislation.

Hindu, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

The Government of India Amendment Bill.

22. The *Hindu*, of the 10th July, writes:—"No candid person can deny that the demand for Home Rule or self-government in India has been immeasurably strengthened by the introduction of the Government of India Amendment Bill in the House of Lords containing provisions which have evoked universal protest from Indians and Anglo-Indians alike from all parts of British India. That a piece of momentous legislation of this sort has been conceived, introduced and is likely to be passed over the heads of the vast population of India without their having been even acquainted with its provisions, until a very late stage, is the strongest condemnation of the system of Government under which they now live. . . . . One cannot but feel indignant at the shabby manner in which the people of this country and their interests have been treated in this matter. The measure in question is bereft of all the true elements of legislation so far as the people of this country are concerned. . . . . It is scarcely necessary to enter into the merits in detail of the proposed legislation. There is no gainsaying the fact that they are of a highly contentious and controversial character. It is either sublime ignorance of the nature of the legislation or sovereign indifference to the views and interests of the people of India that has induced the India Office authorities to introduce the measure. In any case, as things now stand, a wide yawning gulf is disclosed separating the Government from the people even in respect of matters vitally affecting their interests, a state of things much to be deplored."

New India, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 10th July, says:—"The Secretary of State for India has thrown to the winds the doctrine of the avoidance of political controversy during the war, for we must hold him

responsible for the egregious Government of India Amendment Bill, the attempt to slip which through Parliament unnoticed has proved so disastrous a failure. Only the other day the Governor of Bombay was preaching non-controversy during the war, serenely indifferent to the fact that the United Provinces Government had introduced and forced through the Legislative Council the most contentious Municipalities' Bill, setting the Provinces afire by fanning the dying embers of the Hindu-Mussalman disagreements, and that the Imperial Government was, in a most unnecessary hurry, trying to rush through the Imperial Parliament a specimen of the most controversial legislation."

IV.—Native States.

23. The *Karnataka*, of the 8th July, writes:—"We cannot persuade ourselves to congratulate Diwan Bahadur Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, the trusted Financial Secretary to our Government, on the statement that he has been able to place before the public regarding the transactions made during the year 1915–16 and those expected during the year 1916–17. . . . . Before we proceed to an examination of the figures furnished, we may remark that this year's speech of the learned Financial Secretary differs from that of the previous year in being briefer, less sententious and also less frank. . . . . May we also ask why the publication of the Appropriation Report has been delayed this year? It was this very same Financial Secretary that 'emphasized,' on the previous occasion, 'the fact that a careful study of the Appropriation Report is sure to furnish *any intelligent reader* with abundant materials for rational criticism in connection with the financial policy of Government.' . . . . The said report was published last year in May, and may we suppose that the delay this time is due to the Financial Secretary's mental pre-occupation with other schemes, in fields other than financial?"

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, July 8th, 1916.

The Mysore Financial Statement.

24. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th July, has the following:—"The Diwan's reply to the Thiyya deputation that recently waited on him at Trichur and which we published in our last issue must be regarded as most disappointing. Mr. Bhore practically admits the disabilities complained against by the Thiyya leaders, but puts in a special plea, so to say, for the continuance of those illogical and irrational bars which the Thiyya rightly protests against. Policy of State seems to be the difficulty that stands in the way of the total abolition of the bars sinister that must gall the spirit of any self-respecting individual.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 11th, 1916.

The Cochin Government and the Thiyyas.

"The Darbar cannot take shelter behind the plea of religious neutrality, for, the royal seal has been set upon many a provokingly annoying social custom. For instance we have only to call attention to the interdict on cropped heads and women's petticoats. That being the case we are tempted to think that the continuance of the disabilities bears eloquent testimony to the fact that a State, however progressive in its views on governance, can assume a narrow, clannish and retrograde attitude towards social questions and customs.

"The spectacle of a Christian Diwan, a member of the heaven-born service, pleading helplessness and inability to save a community from degradation is sorry indeed. We cannot, however, quarrel with him. His is but a secondary position, and he has to take orders from his employer. We have already seen the breadth of vision the employer, the Raja, can bring to bear on the solution of socio-political questions. We are, therefore, sorry for our Thiyya brethren in Cochin State whose chance and salvation seem to lie in turning renegades to a society and a religion that treat them like veritable Yahoos, that refuse to allow them the elementary rights of humanity. And Hinduism is broad and tolerant! See the irony of the thing!"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

Education in Cochin.

25. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th July, states:—"In his letters on the state of education in Cochin, the second and last of which we publish to-day, our well-informed correspondent lets in day-light into a situation that must rouse every Cochinite to strongly demand that this suicidal policy shall cease at once and without the least delay. It requires no commission of enquiry, no report of committees, no promulgation of circulars, to know where the danger lies and what the remedy should be. If young boys in Cochin State have to cross the border and seek British schools for education, it is a serious scandal which His Highness should to-morrow order shall cease. . . . . What is done is done, but it lies with His Highness to arrest this exodus of boys outside the State. It is cruel that the State should have roused in the people a thirst for education and then denied education to them. Has the subject of His Highness no right to learn? Has he to find that right outside the border? . . . . . His Highness must now interfere, order that the by-way slaughter houses of primary and lower secondary shall cease from this year and that boys may satiate their thirst for learning without any unnatural restrictions. . . . . The Cochin Educational authorities are driving away youths by the too severe tests at the primary and the lower secondary stages. We make a special appeal to His Highness, who, after all, is the only permanent factor in the administration, to see to the proper development of education. . . . . It is absolute indifference and criminal negligence of the interest of the State to be content with a hundred boys in the high school, and look blindly on the streams of young exiles beyond the border. The State must start more schools, or it must afford special facilities for private enterprise. . . . . We sincerely appeal to His Highness to take this educational question into his hands. Cochin leads India in education; it will soon cease to lead if the present suicidal policy is pursued."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

26. In its leader headed "the British offensive", the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 8th July, has the following remarks:—To-day tons of ammunitions are manufactured in every village in England and the British could begin a strong offensive. When the first line of the enemy's trenches had been pounded by their artillery, regiment after regiment dashed forward and captured village after village, and the French have been exerting equal pressure on the enemy's lines. The Germans had to desert the villages in their front and retire to behind positions in the rear which were strongly fortified for their defence; but it appears that the Germans were prepared for this attack with a fore-knowledge of it. The War Intelligence Committee themselves publish that the tenacity and military skill of the Germans on this occasion is admirable. It appears that they allow the British to approach them, and suddenly emerge from some concealed positions in their trenches to oppose them, that these concealed positions extend to a depth of 40 feet and are hidden from the view of the British, that at first a handful of Germans come out and show the white flag and that, when the British armies advance to take them prisoners, German regiments suddenly make their appearance as if from the bowels of the earth and begin to work havoc with their bayonets. Undaunted by the fierceness of such situations, and with a courage that nothing could damp the English soldiers pressed forward dealing destruction among the enemy's ranks, and have shown a prowess that will live for long in the memory of the coming generations. The results of this prowess will not be revealed so soon; they may become more tangible next week.

British offensive.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, July 8th, 1916.

27. The *Ravi*, of the 6th July, says:—Germany and Austria know that the strength of their armies now is much more than what it was formerly. They also know that the armies of the Allies are daily growing in strength. A terrible fight is imminent and there will be a terrible loss of life. This is the last great attempt. We trust that victory will be ours.

The war.

Ravi, *Cocanada*, July 6th, 1916.

28. The *Manorama*, of the 11th July, disapproves of the recent statement of Mr. Tennant in Parliament regarding the employment of Indian troops in this war, which, according to it, can never lead to any misunderstanding on the part of the Germans as to the power and resources of Great Britain.

The war and the Indian army.

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 11th, 1916.

29. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th July, writes:—While Germany was wasting her munitions in fruitless attacks on a limited length on the eastern and the western fronts some people wanted to know why Great Britain did not simultaneously begin her offensive on her front. Later they commenced to understand for themselves that it was the farsighted policy of Britain that prevented her from sacrificing the lives of her brave soldiers like Germany. In the meantime they obtained a sufficient supply of munitions and the gallant army and a loyal people were anxious to show their bravery; directly they were satisfied with the quantity of munitions at their disposal and then Great Britain began a great and formidable offensive.

"The commencement of Britain's powerful offensive."

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, July 6th, 1916.

The writer says that when the Allied attacks reach their maximum, Germany will assuredly be battered to pieces. The bloodthirsty Kaiser will understand that disgrace and defeat are the result of an unjust war and the responsibility for sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of God's creatures will be on the heads of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

30. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 7th July, writes:—It has frequently been experienced that Germany has on several occasions gained her object by deluding her friends by holding out to them false hopes of gain and subsequently abandoning them to despair. On the other hand, the British Government, which is taking so prominent a part in helping the Allies, never forsakes them. For instance take the case of Russia and France to whom the British Government has rendered great help. It is Great Britain which permitted the inhabitants of Belgium to take refuge in her territory and is still rendering assistance to Serbia and Montenegro. Through her alone, Japan, which was at war with Russia, is now enjoying the advantage of her confidence.

"Russia and Japan".

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

31. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 10th July, has a leader on the marginally-noted subject which says:—The displeasure and abhorrence expressed in the mass meetings of Mussalmans at the impious action of the Sharif of Mecca are no secret.

The rising in Mecca.

The matter is known to Mussalmans. They should ask their feelings and their intelligence as to how the predictions of the True Apostle (on whom be peace) are being fulfilled by such events and how the signs of the nearness of Judgment Day are becoming manifest. He who is familiar with the Traditions will remember at least the following Tradition of Abū Daūd:—"Mussalmans will shortly lay siege to Madina which will be their remote fortified position" (Abū Daūd, Vol. IV, page 91).

Mussalmans are not disheartened nor is their steadfastness shaken, nor their peace disturbed by all these occurrences. Their believing heart has not been seduced by man or devil. The educated class among the Mussalmans, the guardians of religious and secular matters, are behaving very wisely and cleverly. Those gentlemen have never allowed the community to become down-hearted. In every matter they have sacrificed feelings, reason; in fact their personal dignity and advantage in order to prevent the community from being carried away by revolt or passion.

For instance in regard to this disagreeable affair Mussalmans who understand the trend of the times and are the guardians of the Faith have, in special meetings and at Anjumans, denounced the procedure of the Sharif of Mecca as opposed to the sentiments of Islam and that God and the Apostle have threatened the perpetrators of such deeds with punishment.

It is true those meetings and Anjumans were limited and restricted. The secret is known to us, to the Government and to all those who have any political sense. Our local contemporary, the *Madras Mail*, does not know, or at least pretends not to know and regards with contempt, such Anjumans and meetings and occasionally, with a view to decreasing the dignity and making them appear unimportant, points out that such meetings are held in a corner. Sometimes the taunt is that but a few persons attend the meetings. The gist of its political logic is that all the meetings hitherto held were of no consequence as the public took no part in them and only a very few persons gave expression to their views.

This taunt of our contemporary the *Madras Mail* persuades, as it were, in an undertone that Mussalmans should hold big revolutionary meetings so that we may admit that the opinion expressed undoubtedly represents public opinion or that of the Mussalmans in general. Excellent!:

> They are making counter-complaints and with what coyness!
> They make their complaint of weakness an excuse for cruelty!

Probably the Anglo-Indian papers do not wish this, but if it is their desire that the generality of Mussalmans may become stirred up and excited over important matters, they are in grievous error. We and all dignified Mussalman leaders desire and endeavour to take into our own hands matters connected with the generality of Mussalmans, and to express our opinion in a constitutional manner and in case of absolute necessity. We advise our Anglo-Indian friends not to have recourse to the logic of which the following will be the outcome:—

"Bull! come and gore us."

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

32. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 6th July, remarks:—It has become a practice with the Government to pay high salaries to high officers and not to pay even a living wage to those occupying the lower rungs of the ladder. It is, therefore, that the ordinary Indians are poor while the Europeans are rich. In every department there are many unnecessary posts, which are a burden on the tax-payer. While we are gratified that the constables pay has been raised, we submit that the authorities have done only very little towards reforming the Police department There is no need for the existence of the Criminal Investigation Department, which creates animosity between the rulers and the ruled. While in other countries the Police are the protectors of the people, here they are a terror to them. They should recognise that their business is to maintain public peace and not to exercise undue authority on the people. The Police Department has earned a notoriety in the eyes of the people for entertaining wicked persons. This opinion of the people must change before any reform can be said to have its desired effect.

Andhrachandrika, *Proddattur*, July 6th, 1916.

The Police department.

Referring to the increased expenditure of four lakhs of rupees in the Police Department, which has been sanctioned with a view to attracting respectable people to it, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th July, fails to understand why only the constables in certain districts should have their pay increased, and why an allowance of *one* rupee, sanctioned in the case of the constables in Tuticorin, Negapatam and Madura, is not granted to those in other districts, inasmuch as the prices of foodstuffs have increased all over the Presidency. It expresses its doubt as to whether honest, respectable and educated persons will care to join the department, unless and until the higher officers have changed their attitude and behaviour towards their subordinates, besides the pay of the constables being increased, and calls for reforms in this direction.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1916.

The Police department.

33. Referring to the assassination of Criminal Intelligence Department officers, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th July, says:—It is surprising that the Criminal Intelligence Department officers have not yet been able to detect the perpetrators of these crimes. It is not known how the anarchists manage to get possession of guns. It is to be thought that it was the Germans that supplied them with these weapons. If, when the Arms Act was brought into force, its application had been extended to Europeans also, instead of its being confined to Indians, these anarchists would not have come by so many guns. At any rate it is regrettable that our country men should resort to such anarchical deeds at this juncture. Not only the Bengalees, but also the people in other parts of the conntry, will do well to remember the recent speech of His Excellency Lord Carmichael at the Legislative Council, in which His Excellency observed that he would not hesitate to employ the special as well as the ordinary laws of the country to put down these crimes.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1916.

The assassination of Criminal Intelligence Department officers.

(d) *Education.*

34. The *Lokopakari*, of the 3rd July, pities the large number of students who fail in the University examinations every year and remarks:—It looks as if the University is wantouly preventing a large number of students from passing its examinations. Of the 145 students who appeared for the School Final examination in the Madura College, only 14 passed. This is the case with every school and college. The difficulties of the students in having education have become great. The school fees have gone up a good deal. The text-books are being changed every year. An age limit has also been fixed for the students appearing for the School Final examination. All these restrictions create a doubt in the minds of the

Lokopakari, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

The plight of the students in the University examinations.

people whether it is the object of the Government that they should not have much of education. If this is not the case, the Government should lose no time in preventing the high-handed acts of the University.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

The health of pupils.

35. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th July, says:—Medical officers have examined the health of schoolmasters and pupils in Bombay and found that 30 per cent of them are underfed. In the civilised countries of the west the Governments give pupils at least one meal a day. The Maharaja of Baroda also is doing this charity. But in the British territory, the Government plead want of funds when the subject of education is moved.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 8th, 1916.

The Intermediate examination.

36. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th July, says:—The recent Intermediate examination was no test. It was an act of gambling that led to unbearable troubles. Disappointment pervades the whole atmosphere. Depression marks the face of every student. Will the Fellows of the University still indulge in sleep? That is impossible. There is to be a special meeting of the senate on the 21st. The resolutions that are to be moved there are reasonble, and the Senate cannot but consider them. It is the undue importance given to the English language that has brought about the present difficulties. The University cannot be reformed until the experts in English give up their hobby. What our students want is knowledge and mental development, and not a close acquaintance with the minute details of a foreign tongue.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th July, says:—In the recent Intermediate examination, a student got 49 per cent in vernacular composition, 46 in ancient history, 48 in modern history, and 50 in logic. He failed to get 40 per cent in English, but got more than 35 per cent. Does he deserve to be plucked for this? Should he waste another year and study in the same class at a heavy cost? Who will not pity him? Another student failed to secure the required marks only in physics. But it is deplorable he is to study all the other subjects also again for the examination. The authorities of the Presidency College in which he had been reading told him that there was no seat available for him in that college. No other college could provide him with a seat. Physics is a subject requiring practical training. Is he to give up his studies after incurring so much expense? The Government should ameliorate the present condition of students by introducing the compartmental system, by lightening the burden of the English language, and by seeing that more colleges are opened.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, July 8th, 1916.

The Intermediate examination results.

Referring to the extremely bad results of the recent Intermediate examination, the *Malayali*, of the 8th July, that thinks these should be attributed more to the cruelty and hard-heartedness of the examiners, who like to make a display of their knowledge and capacity by selecting difficult questions, than to any deterioration on the part of the students, or to their indiscriminate admissions to colleges by their Principals, but commends the decision of the Senate of the Madras University to hold a special meeting of it for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of these disastrous results, and doing the needful in the matter.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 11th, 1916.

Referring to the same subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 11th July, writes in a strain more or less similar to the above, and adds that it is the bounden duty of the Senate to redress the grievances of the candidates of the last Intermediate examination, the disastrous results of which have created quite a sensation not only in the student world but throughout the Presidency. The paper is also of opinion that it cannot but be a boon to the students, if the compartment system of the English Universities be introduced here also at least in the case of the Intermediate examination, and it hopes that this matter will receive the attention of the University authorities.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

Elementary schoolmasters.

37. The *Sasilekha*, of the 7th July, refers to the low pay of Elementary schoolmasters in India, and remarks that such is the inevitable result of unlimited salaries being paid to Europeans in India.

38. Referring to the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjea's proposal before the Imperial Legislative Council, urging that the opinions of the Provincial Governments should be invited on the question of creating a new class of medical practitioners who receive their instruction through the medium of the vernacular, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 7th July, says:—Although it is impossible to gainsay the fact that considering the needs of the masses of rural population in India a larger number of practitioners is indispensible and the proposed new class of practitioners ought certainly to be better than the large number of existing quacks, it is curious that a similar resolution on the same subject in the Madras Legislative Council recently was accepted by Government with the amendment that it would be more convenient to impart the instruction through the English language. It may be true that instruction through the medium of English would be more *convenient*. But this is not a question of convenience. If any revival of the indigenous system of treatment is intended, it is imperative that such instruction should be through the medium of the vernacular and based on the ancient *ayurvedic* books. The Bengal Government recognise the need for a large number of practitioners following the indigenous system. It is extremely strange that the Madras Government alone should incline to the view that instruction through English would be better.

Medical instruction in the vernacular.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 7th, 1916.

Referring to the proposal to give medical instruction through the medium of the vernaculars, the *Sasilekha*, of the 7th July, says:—Under the British rule the study of indigenous medicine has declined like all other studies of ours. The western system of medicine is unsuited to India whose climatic conditions differ widely from those of the west. The Government will therefore do well to give up the idea of opening vernacular medical schools, and establish Ayurvedic and Unani schools in their stead.

Vernacular medical schools.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

Referring to a circular sent round to the local Governments by the Government of India asking them to consider and report upon the advisability of imparting instruction in the vernaculars on western medicine, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th July, thinks that, though the proposal of the Government of India may lead to a large increase in the number of doctors, trained in western medicine, who can be really useful in villages, it will close the doors against Ayurvedic and Unani doctors, who are now having a good practice in rural parts, and prays the Government of India not to take any step, which will even indirectly prejudice the interests of the Ayurvedic and Unani doctors.

Medical instruction in vernaculars.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 6th, 1916.

Referring to the Government of India circular on medical instruction in the vernaculars, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th July, remarks that the establishment of vernacular medical schools will not only give a greater number of medical practitioners to the public, but will also encourage the advancement of the vernaculars. It trusts that the Local Government will not set back the wheel of progress by adopting the opinions of some Educational officers.

Vernacular medical schools.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

Referring to the circular of the Government of India on the subject of imparting medical instruction in the vernaculars, the *Manorama*, of the 7th July, points out that it is a sure sign that the Government themselves have been convinced of the inadequacy of medical aid given to the people in the interior parts of the country, and regrets that a resolution, similar to the one moved by Dr. Banerjea in the Imperial Legislative Council, should have been rejected by the Madras Government, whose reply, however, to the circular, will, it is to be hoped, be in accordance with public opinion on the subject.

Medical instruction in the vernaculars.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 7th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 11th July, rejoices that the Government are alive to the necessity of providing medical aid to

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 11th, 1916.

the poor people in the interior parts of the country, but doubts whether, instead of trying to improve the native systems of medicine and make them useful to the public, it is proper or advisable to create a number of quacks by imparting instruction in the western system of medicine by means of the vernaculars, and observes that it is the duty of the Government to provide for the teaching of both the systems, and that the Provincial Governments may be given a free hand to take such measures as may, in their opinion, be suitable to the needs of the country.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 7th, 1916.

Female education.

39. In an article referring to the recent Government of India circular to all the provinces inviting suggestions on the question of female education in consultation with local bodies and also private gentlemen and ladies competent to give their opinion on the subject, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 7th July, says:—Female education at present is largely in the hands of Christian Missionaries and even in institutions managed by local bodies, the teachers are mostly Christians. Very naturally the children imbibe Christian views and Christian ideas. If the rock of Hindu faith has hitherto successfully withstood the waves of other religions, it is because of the absolute firmness of the matron at home. But even rocks must give way under an unceasing onslaught and already where the modern type of education has made some progress among girls, there is a good deal of levity exhibited in regard to the sacred traditions of the past and at the same time a gradual loosening of the family ties of the ancient patriarchal system. Each one exists for himself, his wife and children and has seldom any thought for the other members of his family. The Gains of Learning Bill which was on the point of being passed into law if His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock had not withheld his assent thereto, and now again the Hindu Co-parcener's Bill which frees a member of an undivided family from all subsequent liabilities on the family property the moment he declares his intention to effect partition before a Registrar—both these are indicative of a tendency at the present day to dissolve the strong bonds of family life which were characteristic of the olden times. Those qualities, such as dominating self-interest, hanging on to others and self-will which have been too markedly developed among our men as a result of modern education will doubly exhibit themselves in our girls, if the same type of education is imparted to them. Domestic peace will more and more disappear and the old order of things will be completely upset. Domestic life, in short, will be completely revolutionised. We cannot say whether the Christian community has found peace and contentment in the present system. They adopted the western modes and western education more rapidly than the rest. If they had stopped to enquire how far these changes would add to their domestic felicity we may be sure that they would not have plunged so headlong into them. If they believe that their present condition is satisfactory, they are welcome to pursue the same path of happiness for all time. For our part, we must observe that a peep into the homes of those wives who are the products of modern education, would show what measure of happiness they represent.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 7th, 1916.

The Chairmanship of the Mangalore Municipality.

40. Referring to the election contest for the Chairmanship of the Mangalore Municipality (vide Report No. 28, article 41), the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 7th July, publishes extracts of letters from correspondents urging the opposite view that it would be wrong to criticise the election on the ground that Dr. Verghese is an outsider and a Malayali. The writer points out that both among the artisan classes and among the higher officers of Government the Malayalis play a conspicuous part in the affairs of the district, and asks what objection there could possibly be to the election of a medical officer like Dr. Verghese who has so wholeheartedly devoted himself to the service of the people of our district.

Another correspondent remarks that those who pride themselves on the fact that the successful candidate, though belonging to a different district, is

also a brother Indian, ought to remember that of late, rightly or wrongly, a belief has spread among the people that a distinction, unheard of in other parts of the presidency, is made in South Canara so as to transfer or exclude temporarily from the public service the members of any community which may at any time fortuitously happen to be numerically stronger in any department. The correspondent remarks that one curious fact about it is, that this distinction applies only to the natives of the district and not to Malayalis and another curious fact is that the district itself is proposed to be divided so as to add a portion on to Malabar.

Sale of meat and fish in Calicut.

41. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th July, draws attention to the inconvenience and hardship to the people, especially to the Muhammadans during these *Ramzam* days, caused by the rule that fish and meat should be sold only at particular places in the municipal market in Calicut, and observes that permission should be given to the people to sell these commodities in some places outside the market also. The paper adds that, though this step may reduce the municipal income from the market, those who have the people's welfare at heart will not take exception to it.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1916.

(*h*) *Railways.*

The Railway administration.

42. In the course of a long leader advocating the Government management of railways in this country, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th July, writes:—The argument that the Government cannot manage the railways as profitably as private companies cannot stand. No serious flaw has been found in those railways in India which are managed directly by the Government. On the other hand, numerous advantages have been found to exist in these railways in other countries. One objection to the management of railways by foreign companies is that it results in sending away from this country a large portion of the huge profits derived by them to foreign merchants, and thereby reducing the wealth of this country. But this is not the only objection. In the East Indian Railway, the renewal of the lease for which is now on the anvil, the annual profits come up to more than 9 per cent. It is to be noted that this is the net profit, after deducting the amount appropriated by the company for its trouble of administration and interest on the borrowed capital at more than 12 per cent. If the Government borrows this capital at 4 to 4½ per cent and takes over the management of this railway, it goes without saying that it will be able to make enormous profits. Apart from the question of profits, there are numerous other advantages in a railway being under the management of the Government. If it is granted that the future economical advancement of the country and the devising of schemes for improving the welfare of the people are more important than anything else, it can be definitely asserted that every opportunity should be availed of by the Government to take over the management of a railway. We have often dwelt upon the inconveniences suffered by the Indian passengers, the obstacles thrown in the way of the improvement of the trade of this country and the impediments often caused to the growth of our industries on account of the railways in this country being under the management of English companies. We will impress on the Government once again the desirability of its gradually taking over the management of the railways in this country from foreign companies, in the interests of the people of this country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 5th July, also advocates the management of the railways in India being taken over by the Government from the hands of the foreign companies, and expresses its surprise at the Railway Board at Simla having called for the opinion of only the English Chambers of Commerce in different places regarding the advisability or otherwise of the Government taking over the management of the railways in India, ignoring the Indian Chambers, which are the only bodies that can be expected to know the opinion of the Indians in this matter.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 6th, 1916.

Railway management.

43. In commenting on the letter of the Railway Board on the subject of the comparative advantages of the management of railways in India by companies and by the State, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th July, says:—Under the pretence of impartially abridging the arguments for and against the management of railways by companies and by the State, the Secretary to the Railway Board has tried to gain his object by finding fault with the management of railways by the State. This is to be deprecated. Taking all things into consideration, it is plain that the Secretary has meant to help the companies. The arguments contained in the letter, the methods followed, and the importance given to western associations are all opposed to Indian interests. It is, therefore, necessary that the whole country should express its disapproval of this and request the Government not to take any action on the letter.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, July 12th, 1916.

Reserved compartment for Europeans.

44. Referring to a case said to have been reported in the "Sindh Law Reports" in which it was held that the labels indicating that any railway carriages have been "Reserved for Europeans" have no legal force, and that it does not amount to a violation of any law to disregard the presence of such labels, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 12th July, says that boards containing similar illegal directions are often hung up on the doors of railway carriages in Mysore too, and that the people would do well to remember the above said decision whenever they travel by railway.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 11th, 1916.

The Railways and the people of India.

45. The *Keralodayam*, of the 11th July, dwells upon the advantages of the management of railways by the State, as well as on the various disadvantages resulting from their management by private companies, and expresses regret that the recent circular of the Government of India on the subject of Railway Administration should pay no heed to the complaints of the people. It makes special reference to the harm done to indigenous industries by the concessions given by the companies to European merchants both in regard to their articles produced in this country and to those that are imported, and concludes by remarking that the convenience and prosperity of the people deserve greater attention at the hands of the Government than the profits of the Railway Companies, but that time seems unfortunately to be still far off.

(k) General.

DRAVIDABHIMANI, *Salem*, June 30th, 1916.

The President of the next Congress.

46. The *Dravidabhimani*, of the 30th June*, is of opinion that it will be dangerous to elect Mrs. Annie Besant as the President of the next Congress and observes:—She has been agitating the public mind a good deal in connection with her having been directed to pay security. She may vent her wrath against the authorities even from the presidential chair, if she is elected. This will surely lead to some confusion. There is also another point to be noted. As men belonging to the new party like Mr. Tilak will also be present at the next Congress, it will be merely adding fuel to fire to allow Mrs. Besant to be the President. It will not only endanger the Congress, but also provoke the authorities. So it is not advisable to elect her as the President.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th July, reproduces the substance of the comments of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, advocating the election of Mrs. Annie Besant as the President of the Congress this year, on the ground that she has served India in numerous ways and has proved herself to be a sincere friend of the Indians and a sympathiser of their ideals and aspirations.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

Indian trade after the war.

47. Referring to the active efforts made by the authorities in England to safeguard the interests of her trade after the war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, says:—A Royal Commission has no doubt been appointed already to suggest means

* Received in the current week.

for improving trade and industries in India. But there is every reason to believe that, before this Commission finishes its enquiry and submits a report, definite arrangements would be made in the western countries in connection with trade. Every one knows that the Government of India cannot afford to adopt any measure at a moment's notice as is possible for the British Government. If India stands behind in mercantile activity, we need not point out that it will affect not only India but also England. Considering all these things, the British Government should publish now the policy it intends to adopt in connection with trade and industries hereafter and also lay down the way in which the different parts of the empire are expected to follow it. The very fact that India does not enjoy the same liberty in this matter as the self-governing colonies entitles her to a better consideration at the hands of the Government. We learn from a telegram today that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by the Indian troops in this war. We hope that he will show by his action that his appreciation is genuine.

48. The *Lokopakari*, of the 3rd July, condemns the anarchical crimes frequently committed in Bengal and observes: —It is a pity that the Bengalees do not realise that they do not gain anything from their acts. On the other hand, they are casting a slur upon the reputation of the Indians as a whole and provoking the authorities to introduce repressive laws. But at the same time we do not approve of the Government making the whole country responsible for the follies of a few. The best course for it would be to punish the delinquent youths severely and at the same time to protect the others. If some of the Bengalee youths have been constantly committing anarchical murders, they have learnt it only from their association with the Germans. It is because the Germans were allowed to get into this country and run big mercantile concerns that they have succeeded in spoiling the minds of some of the young men in Bengal. We hope this experience at least will make the British Government prevent foreigners from getting into India for purposes of trade. It is the duty of the Government to prevent foreigners from trading with this country and to improve the local industries.

Anarchical crimes in Bengal.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

49. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 3rd July, writes:—The Government has now published the opinions expressed by district officials, non-officials and public bodies, in accordance with the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, about the establishment of panchayats. It is now clear that this Government was asked by the Government of India to enquire into this subject as early as 1910, when Sir Harold Stuart was the Secretary of the Home Department in that Government. It is now six years since then and Sir Harold Stuart has even returned to this Government and is on the eve of his retirement. Even now the opinions received on this subject have not been published by the Government of its own accord. It is the dinning of the non-official members that has forced it to publish these opinions. But the Government has not given the names of those who have given their opinions, nor has it given the opinion of the Revenue Board in full. All these show clearly that the Government would have gladly burked the whole thing, if it had been allowed to do so. Coming to the opinions of the officials, one Collector has stated that the establishment of panchayats would tell upon the condition of the depressed classes whose protection and upliftment is one of the primary duties of the Government. We do not see how this can be. It is not the Government alone that is bound to take care of the interests of the depressed classes. As the higher classes among the people are also now taking an active interest in this matter, it is a groundless fear that the establishment of panchayats would affect the condition of the lower classes adversely. It is a fact to be noted that this curious objection to the establishment of panchayats did not suggest itself to the members of the Decentralisation Commission, in which there were many capable civilians. Whatever the official view may be, we will advocate the system of introducing panchayats in the country gradually.

Village panchayats.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

These panchayats are not new institutions to India. They existed in all their vigour once and died out subsequently. The only desirable move will be to revive them again with such changes as the existing conditions would necessitate.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 8th, 1916.

Village panchayats.

Writing on the subject of new panchayats in the Kistna district, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th July, says:—There are 70 villages in the Kistna district containing a population of over 3,000 each. The Collector has recommended panchayats for 37 of these villages as a matter of experiment. These panchayats have neither civil nor criminal powers. They are no better than union panchayats. When in a big district like Kistna, there can only be 37 panchayats, each district can have on an average only 20 panchayats, and the whole Presidency can have no more than 500. But the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar said in 1915 that there being many thousands of villages in this province containing more than 3,000 inhabitants each, there would be established one or two thousand panchayats on the whole, supposing that a majority of these villages would get them.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 12th, 1916.

Village panchayats.

Referring to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission regarding the establishment of village panchayats, and to the opinions of the Collectors in this Presidency thereon, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th July, says:—It seems to us that each of the large villages should have a separate panchayat, while one or more of the smaller villages may be grouped together for this purpose. When a necessity arises for the transfer of cases that come before the panchayats, the authority in this respect may be vested in the sub-magistrates in criminal cases and in the district munsifs in civil ones. Each panchayat should consist of *ten* members, of whom *five* should form the quorum. Half of half the number of the ten members should be elected, the other half being nominated by the Government, and their term of office should be limited to *three* years. The president should be nominated by the Government, till village administration takes a firm hold on the people, but it should not be made compulsory that the village *adhikari* should be its president. Though there lies no appeal from the decision of a village panchayat, in special cases revisionary powers should be vested in the divisional officers in criminal cases and in the district munsifs in civil ones. We do not agree with those who think that vakils should not be allowed to represent clients in village courts, which in the case of ignorant people is unavoidable. As members of a panchayat do their work in an honorary capacity, and as it is not necessary for them to make long journeys, we do not think that they need be paid any *batta*. Like most people in this country, we are also of opinion that the expenses of the panchayats should be met out of local funds, and that for the present no new taxes should be levied on this account.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

Panchayats in villages.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th July, referring to the introduction of panchayats in some villages by Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, whose views have been approved by Government, appreciates the far-sighted policy of the Collector, and congratulates him on his excellent report and observes that the report excludes villages where the general feeling is hostile to the system. From the views expressed by the able and far-seeing Collector, we can deduce the result that the matter deserves the attention of those aspiring to self-government. When there is so much apprehension of trouble over the introduction of a panchayat in a single village what evils may not arise from the establishment of self-government in vast and extensive territories whose population is made up of various castes and different religions. The present peace and safety would not even be dreamt of.

Should the intelligent national leaders take the example of a village panchayat into consideration, it is possible that they may for ever put out of their minds the idea of self-government in India.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, expresses its surprise at a circular having been issued by the Government of Bengal that the non-official members of the Legislative Council should bring with them when they attend meetings the notices issued to them, that they should not bring their servants beyond a certain step in the stairs to the upper storey and that no servants of theirs should be allowed to wait on the stairs to answer their calls and says:—We cannot understand the meaning of compelling the members to produce the notice of the meetings. Perhaps the members will not be let in, if they do not produce it! Before the Morley-Minto reforms were introduced, each non-official member was allowed to have one servant to do his bidding at the cost of the Government. When these reforms were introduced, these servants were done away with in order to economise expenditure. If the members are not allowed to take their own servants beyond a certain step, are they expected to take the books, records, etc., brought by them for reference on their own shoulders? It is stated that the procedure laid down in the circular is followed in the British Parliament. But we will say, with the Bengalee, that it will be time enough to introduce these changes in the Legislative Councils here after they become self-governing bodies like the British Parliament. It is really unfair that this restriction should be imposed only in the case of the non-official members, thereby making an invidious distinction between them and the other members.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

The Government of Bengal and the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

The *Muslim Dutan*, of the 8th July, also comments in the same strain upon this subject.

MUSLIM DUTAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1916.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th July, expresses its regret at India, which is admitted to be the brightest jewel in the Imperial diadem, not having a representative in this conference, which is convened to consider about the means of safeguarding and furthering the commercial interests of the British Empire after the end of the war, and dwelling upon the sacrifices India has made for the empire in this war, pleads for her being treated in the same way as the Colonies and allowed to have a representative at least in the second conference which is to be convened soon.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

The Allies' Economical Conference and India.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, condemns the action of the Principal of the Forest College in Coimbatore, in having refused to give a ticket of admission to the representative of *New India* to enable him to be present at the distribution of prizes in the college by His Excellency Lord Pentland, and hopes that proper notice will be taken of his conduct by the authorities.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 6th, 1916.

A curious event.

53. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th July, says:—Lord Carmichael has stated that 190 persons have been interned in Bengal, that 21 persons have been deported, and that seven have been driven out of Bengal. It is a surprise that even after putting into operation Regulation III of 1818, he wished for the existence of more repressive measures. But being a liberal-hearted ruler, he said the next moment that the Government would treat the prisoners justly. But it is evident that more than two hundred persons have been condemned without an opportunity being given to them to explain their conduct. While a rebel like Sir Roger Casement was heard before being convicted, it happens in this country that the defendant is not heard in his defence at all. Although England is close to the war theatre, yet a man is interned only after regular trial. This country is 6.000 miles away from the war theatre, the people are loyal and law-abiding, and the country is peaceful. The Government will have to consider how the operation of repressive measures will affect the people under such circumstances.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 8th, 1916.

Lord Carmichael and repressive measures

54. Referring to the notice served on Mrs. Besant by the Government of Bombay, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th July, says:—Nobody knows what wrong Mrs. Besant has committed. There has been

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government.

much agitation against the demand of security from *New India*. The people have begun to suspect that the rulers hate all agitation for Home Rule for India. Indians are confronted by the question as to how the encouragement of the ideal by English statesmen and the repression of it by the Government are to be reconciled. The British are a freedom-loving race. They have helped other races to gain their freedom. They are to-day waging war to maintain the freedom of small States at a great sacrifice of life and money. It can never be against the genius of that race that we consider a question relating to freedom. Then why do the authorities prevent us from discussing the subject in theory? India feels restless on this point. Mrs. Besant does not advocate the subversion of the British rule or the adoption of violent methods. She always says that the connection of India with England should for ever continue. She condemns all violent methods. All wise men ask themselves the question why the authorities should trouble her notwithstanding all this. The people are beginning to suspect that once more the bureaucracy will show itself in all its splendour. It is deplorable that the British statesmen should create this confusion in India at this juncture. This is an indication that far-sighted people are becoming rarer and that old errors are being repeated. Lord Chelmsford should at once show the same liberal spirit as Lord Hardinge. He has to recall to his memory what Lord Hardinge did in the Cawnpore mosque affair and in the Faridpur case. He has to manifest the same patience that Lord Hardinge manifested even after his escape from the bomb thrown at him. He has to send orders to the local Governments directing them to adopt sympathetic methods and abandon repressive measures. The local Governments have as their heads the same gentlemen as in the time of Lord Hardinge. If they are narrow-minded now, the fault is Lord Chelmsford's. It is essential for His Excellency the Viceroy's reputation that he should think deeply and set things right. To do so will conduce to the peace of India, to the evolution of the Indians, to the reputation of the British, and to a closer knitting together of the empire. We trust that Lord Chelmsford will manifest the liberal spirit that is characteristic of the English people and the boldness of a military personage.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

The Gōdāvari Islands.

55. Referring to the decision of the Privy Council that the islands formed at the estuary of the Gōdāvari belong to the Crown, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th July, says:—Hitherto the burden of proof lay upon the Government and not on the party who claimed the islands as his own. But now it has been shifted to the latter, and this strikes at the root of the fundamental principle underlying the matter.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 1st, 1916.

The naval supremacy of England.

56. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st July, says:—The English Naval officers divided the Navy into two parts, stationing one part to the north of Scotland and the other to the south of England. The German fleet entered the North Sea on the 31st May with the object of attacking one portion of the English fleet. The English fleet suffered some loss. The extent of the German loss is not known. But it could not be less than that of the loss. Before the fight had come to a close, and when the second portion of the British Navy was about to make its appearance, the German fleet withdrew from the scene. The Naval supremacy of the British has been still more firmly established on account of this.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, June 28th, 1916.

The future of India.

57. In its leader on the subject of the place which India should occupy in the British Empire after the war, the *Desamata*, of the 28th June, says:—As the Colonies will have authority to govern the British Empire after the war, India will be subject to them also. To avoid such a humiliation, we must now wake up from our lethargy and do our best to get representation for India in the Parliament. For gaining this end, we have first to obtain *swaraj* under British suzerainty.

58. The *Desamata*, of the 28th June, says:—Statesmen like Mr. Churchill are advising the British rulers to raise large armies in India at least now, seeing that victory depends on the number of fighting men sent to the front. If the authorities follow this advice, we emphatically assert that India will do her utmost to defend the empire and thus serve her Sovereign.

An Indian army.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, June 28th, 1916.

59. In its leader on the subject of dyes, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th July, makes the following remarks:—There is much scope for the dye industry in the Madras Presidency. It is essential to examine the indigenous dyes thoroughly and the Government should appoint as a dye expert one who could create an atmosphere of thought suited to the future. Can Mr. Marsden rise to the occasion? The local authorities should consider over the matter and appoint persons fit to ably investigate the question. We trust that the local Government will at once set to work about this matter.

Dyes.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

60. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 7th July, in the course of a long article under the heading "This is the straight path", observes:—Like the poor devotee in a folktale who obtained the privilege of a single boon from God and thereupon prayed that he must live to see his grandson become a prime minister in which are implied several boons such as long life, progeny, wealth and eminence the people of India are realising more and more fully of late the fact that the numerous reforms which were being urged on the Government by the *Congress* year after year may very appropriately, be replaced by a single demand for *Home Rule*. The demand for particular rights without the power to determine the underlying main policy of Government is like the attempt to enter the inner apartments of a house without first securing the key of the main entrance. We have already, more than once, explained to our readers the meaning of the term *swaraj*. Still, we should like to make it clear once again. Just as a father entrusts the management of his property to his grown up son and continues to help him with guidance, *swaraj* is no more than a similar freedom to the people to conduct the administration of the country, with the Sovereign authority and final supervision and control still in the hands of the British. In that event, we can effect for ourselves whatever political or social reform and whatever industrial progress we may desire. On obtaining *swaraj*, we may carry out Mr. Gokhale's compulsory education scheme, solve the difficulties in regard to the Indian emigrants in South Africa, remove the defects of the jail administration pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillay and modify Mrs. Besant's Press Act. Further, we may organise an army and navy for the protection of both England and India and render other services to the empire. Although the Indians have capacity, intelligence, originality, heroism, etc., still, being a conquered race without the right of self-government they are looked down upon by other nations. In the interests of social reform, too, *swaraj* is equally necessary. The great reformers of the past, such as Manu lived only in the days of *swaraj*. Reformers under the present conditions form a new class by themselves and thus create fresh castes instead of reducing their number. The reformers, however, think otherwise. They believe that fitness for *swaraj* cannot come unless social reform is first effected. In truth, however, there is not much logic in what they say. With the exception of female education, all other reforms which they urge are already observed in practice from time immemorial among all castes of people except the Brahmins. Yet, in what respects is their condition better than that of the Brahmins? What social evils are they able to escape better than the Brahmins? The main point we would urge on the attention of our readers is that there is no connection whatever between political and social reform. If any connection exists it can only be that through political reform, social, religious and all other kinds of reform are possible. That is why the demand for *swaraj* is made and this indicates the straight path.

Home Rule for India.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 7th, 1916.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, July 7th, 1916.

The unrest in Bengal.

61. Referring to the recent murder of Babu Vasanta Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department, and to another big dacoity committed in a village in Faridpur, the *Bharathi*, of the 7th July,* says :—These enormities are believed to have been committed by Bengali youths. When our popular leaders are avowing that we are a very peaceable and law-abiding people, we wonder why these youths in Bengal should fail to see what a heavy blot they cause on the fair name of India by such dastardly crimes as these.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, July 7th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and her Home Rule propaganda.

62. In an article expressing its inordinate admiration for Mrs. Besant's knowledge and ability, the *Bharathi*, of the 7th July, says:—Mrs. Besant is sowing the seeds of self-government in the heart of every Indian. She is going from house to house, from village to village, and from bazaar to bazaar, and like electricity she is drawing the student population towards the current of liberty. Her strength does not lie in mere eloquence. She fully practises what she preaches Already her name is on every lip even among rustics, who through her efforts have begun to grasp the meaning of *swaraj* and self-government. If her propaganda should continue for some time more, we may be sure that the meaning of self-government will be more widely known and the people will evince a keener interest in the progress of their country. As her liberal propaganda is finding unanimous support everywhere, she will doubtless gain the object for which she is working.

JARIDAH-I ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 12th, 1916.

A reference to our loyalty.

63. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th July, writes:—From time to time the information regarding the loyalty of Indians and their devotion to the King-Emperor is published in important and influential European journals which extol the bravery, determination and self-sacrifice of our compatriots in unmistakable and dignified terms.

We have often written that India is doing its duty and there is no greater cause for pride for India than the fact that its soldiers are fighting side by side with the King-Emperor's forces. They know that Great Britain is fighting to maintain peace and security in the country. Hence whatever we have is Britain's. To die for justice is something to be proud of.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

The Government of India Bill.

64. Referring to the meetings of protests against the Government of India Bill in Madras and Bombay, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th July, says :—The intended changes violate the fundamental rights of the people. The Indians have not been given an opportunity to criticise the Bill. They are at one with the Europeans in India in condemning it. We trust that the House of Lords will do well to give up the idea of passing the Bill in the teeth of such strong and unanimous opposition.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

The Press Act.

65. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, reproduces the substance of the comments of the *Social Reformer*, a paper published in Bombay, on the baneful effects of this Act.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 8th, 1916.

The Press Act.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th July, has a cartoon of a man representing the Press Act and of a lady representing *New India* with the following thereunder :—

The Press Act.—What wickedness! What arrogance! Newspapers shudder at the very mention of my name. Who can stand before me?

Annie Besant (New India)—Will your bravery avail before me? My bravery is known to all the world. My pen is not a soft one. Note its

* Received in the current week.

colour, length and sharpness. Your bludgeon is no match for my pen. Even if I should lose my property and my life by your rude blow, my patriotism would never budge. The whole country is in my grip. You will do well to give up your wickedness.

The Press Act.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th July, says:—The Press Act is a standing menace to newspapers as it places them at the mercy of the authorities and thus makes them lifeless. The Government should repeal it and take the people into their confidence, so that the magnanimity of the British Empire may shine out all the more, and the loyalty of the Indians grow all the stronger for it.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 5th, 1916.

Usury in India.

66. The *Mysore Star*, of the 9th July, writes:—The Behar High Court the other day disallowed the claim of a sowcar who lent Rs. 1,375 to some person and, despite his having received Rs. 1,700 at the end of two years towards the principal and interest, claimed Rs. 15,000 after some time as the sum to which the balance of Rs. 856 then due had amounted at a certain rate of compound interest. Though this represents an extreme case, ruthless usury of this type may be said to be common almost in every part of India. Will not the Government rescue the poor borrowers from the clutches of these relentless sowcars by enacting a measure prohibiting exaction beyond a prescribed maximum rate of interest?

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, July 9th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

67. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 4th July, applauds the action of Lord Carmichael in systematically nominating a larger number of non-officials to the Legislative Council in that Province than is done in Madras and reproducing the comments of the *Swadesamitran* of the 1st July 1916 on this subject, abstracted in paragraph 47 of Report No. 28 of 1916, expresses the hope that Lord Pentland will follow the principle obtaining in the sister Province of Bengal in nominating members to the local Legislative Council this time and reduce the number of officials in this Council.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 4th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 10th July, regrets that officials form the majority of members in the Madras Legislative Council, points out that, while a vacancy in the Council, created by the retirement of an official member, was filled up at the time of Lord Carmichael by the appointment of Diwan Bahadur Ādinārāyanayya Garu, it is not known why Lord Pentland nominated an official to the seat at the end of his term, and hopes that His Excellency Lord Pentland will be pleased to meet the wishes of the people by reducing the number of official members in the Council and increasing that of the non-official ones, when nominations are made in future.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, July 10th, 1916.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Distinction of caste.

68. The *Lokopakari*, of the 3rd July, says:—A curious practice obtains in Travancore and that is that, in a Darbar, all Europeans, whatever may be their position, are allowed seats, while all the Indians, including the highest officials in the State, are made to stand. In the Darbar held last month, the European District Police Superintendent had a seat, while the Indian District Magistrate, District Judge, Diwan-Peishkar and others had to be standing. What an unjust system! If the Indians are insulted like this even in a Native State, what is the wonder in foreign Governments insulting them? We do not object to privileges being granted to foreigners. Our view is only that people of all castes and races should be treated alike. It is surprising indeed that the Maharaja of Travancore has not realised this. He has, perhaps, forgotten that the Europeans in Coonoor have in a body objected to his purchasing a bungalow there on the ground that Indians should not live near the European quarters!

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1916.

VRITTANTA PATRIKE, *Mysore*, July 6th, 1916.

The financial condition of Mysore.

69. The *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 6th July (received during the current week) in a leading article, writes :—The Comptroller has just published a report on the actual receipts and expenditure of the State during the year 1914–15, i.e., 12 months after the close of the period to which it relates. We fail to see what purpose is served by this report, unless it is published within three months after the close of the year. Again, although we have already entered upon the year 1916–17, the estimates for the year have not been sanctioned as yet. We wonder why the budget should not be prepared and placed before the Legislative Council for discussion before the actual commencement of the year. We are surprised that the Government is unable to get in time the requisite estimates from the officers concerned. The budget should be passed at least before the end of the second week of June, and in that case, the various departments of Government can know at the beginning of the official year what amounts they can expect to have at their disposal. The present dilatory methods will cause needless difficulties and confusion. From the reports now published we find that the actual receipts for 1914–15 fell short of the estimate by Rs. 2,80,239, while the expenditure went up by Rs. 29,45,814. The latter, however, can be explained by the fact that fifty lakhs were contributed to the war fund. Thus, the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 10,63,053. Further, the railways, the electrical works and the Cauvery Reservoir project entailed an expenditure of Rs. 88,91,263. This brings the amount to the credit of the State from Rs. 1,01,08,057 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 72,26,538 at its close. If the huge projects now in hand should be speedily proceeded with, the remaining surplus too will disappear before long. Our Government will next have to raise loans for any big projects or resort to fresh taxation. We should like to know the amount of the railway debt in the years 1882 and 1906–1907 and also the amount accumulated during the intervening period towards the liquidation of these debts. Although Rs. 5,000 has been entered in the budget, there is no entry to show that any amount has been paid during the year in payment of the interest on the loan. A report like the present should set forth exactly the amount of the liabilities of the State as well as its assets in various forms. We trust that the assets exceed the liabilities. As the completion of the projects already half done and the University scheme will entail enormous demands on the resources of the State, we should have liked to see how it is proposed to find the necessary funds. We would like the members of the Legislative Council to scrutinize the budget thoroughly and suggest any means which may occur to them as regards the meeting of all this expenditure without having to resort to fresh taxation. The expenditure for 1914–15 has diminished the surplus by Rs. 28,81,519; and we fear that it has been further diminished considerably during 1915–16. We would emphasize the need, therefore, of exercising particular care and foresight in sanctioning this year's budget. The prices of all articles have gone up considerably consequent on the war. This can hardly be the time for enhancing the expenditure. We have no hesitation in saying therefore that the foremost duty of the Government consists in making all possible retrenchment in the various departments of Government and lay by as much as possible.

VRITTANTA PATRIKE, *Mysore*, July 13th, 1916.

The administration of Municipalities and Local Boards in Mysore.

70. Commenting on the report for the year 1914–15 on the administration of Municipalities and Local Boards in Mysore, the *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 13th July, says.—Nobody will assert that local self-government in our province represents a satisfactory state of things. Our towns and villages are insanitary. The roads are in a state of disrepair. There is dearth of good drinking water. Street lighting is not properly done. There are no schools for children. Whose fault is it all? Whom shall we hold responsible for these defects and shortcomings? The people are generally of opinion that the Government are to blame for this state of things. But we think it altogether unjust to blame

the Government in this matter. They have invested local bodies with large powers, and it is their own fault that these bodies do not exercise them properly. There are heavy outstandings in most municipalities. The arrears in one municipality amount to as much as three years' revenue; in another, to two years' and in fifteen others, a whole year's revenue remains uncollected. The indifference to duty which is a general characteristic of our people seems to be the true cause of this neglected state of things. The only fault we would find with Government is that they have placed some unnecessary restrictions on these bodies. Even minor items of expenditure and charges of an unimportant nature are not readily sanctioned. The budget of these bodies for the current year has not been published by Government as yet. We must observe that the Government ought to evince greater interest in the progress of these bodies and appoint more energetic officers. In many centres the officers entrusted with municipal administration are still Government servants and the Councils and the Boards concerned are without the power to dispense with the services of unsatisfactory men. The Government ought, therefore, to exercise closer supervision in regard to these. One defect that is now observed is that the Government do not exercise effective control over the administration of these local bodies, nor do they give proper opportunities to such of them as are eager to manage these affairs independently and efficiently.

71. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 12th July, writes:—The budget for the current year will be placed before the Legislative Council on the 17th July. It is most surprising that although it is 12 days since the new official year has actually begun, the budget has yet to be sanctioned. Excepting the university scheme no important project is proposed to be undertaken during the year. The estimated surplus of twenty eight thousand shows that the financial outlook is fairly bright. Compared with the budgets for previous years, this year's budget shows that the Government have effected economy in every possible direction. But the Government have not stinted in any direction to the detriment of progress and the allotments towards education, medicine and agriculture are more liberal than those of last year. A considerable part of the allotments under railways, education, agriculture and irrigation remained unutilised at the end of the last year. The explanations offered by the Financial Secretary in this connection are rather unsatisfactory. The increase in the excise revenue is explained by an exact repetition of the remarks made last year that it is due to the enhancement of the taxes. But no facts have been stated to prove conclusively that there has been no increase in the quantity of liquor consumed. Even granting that the consumption has decreased, an increase in the excise revenue can hardly be conducive to the well-being of the people. We do not know why the proposal to establish new elementary schools has not been carried out. We hope that the members of the Legislative Council will not let go the opportunity afforded them of criticising the budget and of emphasising the importance of fully utilising the funds allotted for works of a useful nature.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, July 12th, 1916.

The Mysore budget.

The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 12th July, under "Notes and Comments," complains of lavishness on the part of Government in the matter of the pay and allowances of the higher officials, pointing out, in particular, that for only a hundred miles of railway directly under the management of the State, an expensive staff is being maintained on fat salaries out of all proportion to the importance of the work done, and the paper further observes that the boons, such as the University Scheme, railway extension, the various industrial projects under the auspices of the Economic Conference which are almost thrust on the people are so overwhelming that one feels inclined to explain "Save us from our friends!" The paper further remarks:—Why should not the members of the Legislative Council point out the grievances arising from these well-meant projects of Government? Can a mere increase of the number of officers and of departments effect the progress of a people? Our Diwan is wont to point out our backward condition by comparing our State with the

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, July 12th, 1916.

more advanced countries such as Canada and Australia. Why should not a similar parallel be drawn between the expenditure incurred by those countries on such things as primary education and the amount spent by us for like purposes? Why does he not speak of the proportion between the expenditure on education, etc., and the amount spent by those Governments on the salaries of its officials and compare it with the proportion which these same items bear in our own State? Why should the minor officials alone be treated to sermons on self-sacrifice and patriotism when they ask for a slight increase of their pay? Why should not the Members of the Legislative Council raise these questions? But we are afraid that their own liberty in this matter is also very limited and they cannot press questions which they are asked not to.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, July 7th, 1916.

The New Debenture Loan.

72. Referring to the New Debenture Loan of Travancore, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 7th July, points out that if the Darbar cannot manage to construct the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway without having recourse to this loan, the better course will be to put off its construction, deplores that, while the people can now procure interest at the rate of nine or even twelve per cent, they should be asked to contribute to the loan, which will fetch them interest only at *five* per cent, asks why the Darbar cannot obtain a loan from the Bank, where without any interest their own money has been kept as current deposits, and concludes by remarking that there would have been some return for all the hardships of the people, if the Government had utilised the loan for the establishment of some industries for the benefit of the unemployed in Travancore, instead of utilising it for the construction of the said line, which would only go to fill the coffers of the South Indian Railway Company, who would only pay interest at the rate of two per cent to the Darbar, who in their turn would have to pay an interest of *five* per cent.

ERRATA.

Report No. 28.

Page 1133, paragraph 28, line 5, *substitute* "it" *for* "they".
„ 1133 „ 28 „ 15, *substitute* "Sacred Laws" *for* "sacred laws".
„ 1133 „ 28 „ 24, *substitute* "government" *for* "Government".
„ 1134 „ 28 „ 18, *omit* "the" *before* "contemporary".
„ 1134 „ 29 „ 12, *substitute* "Kolniche" *for* "Kolnishe".
„ 1135 „ 29 „ 12, *substitute* "military" *for* "Military".
„ 1135 „ 29 „ 12, *substitute* "naval" *for* "Naval".
„ 1137 „ 29 „ 11, *insert* "," *after* "example".
„ 1137 „ 29 „ 12, *substitute* "Mallakat" *for* "Mullakat".
„ 1137 „ 29 „ 15, *substitute* "ulema" *for* "Ulema".
„ 1145, line 3, from the bottom *for* "philosophy" *read* "law".

Issued, 18th July 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 30 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 22nd July 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. PAGE

The Arabian revolt against the Turks 1215

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police*—
Petty thefts in Calicut .. .. *ib.*
Police appointments in the Madras City .. .. *ib.*
The internment of Babu Shyan Sunder Chakravarti 1216
The cattle nuisance in Calicut .. .. *ib.*
The Criminal Investigation Department and Mrs. Besant .. .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
Interned Indians from South Africa 1217

(*d*) *Education*—
The Madras University and the Intermediate examinations 1218
The Madras University .. .. *ib*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
The Allahabad Municipal Council .. .. *ib.*
The Shermadevi Taluk Board 1219

(*k*) *General*—
The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Annie Besant .. .. *ib.*
Indians in South Africa 1221
India and the Economic Conference .. .. *ib.*
Englishmen in India under Home Rule .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council 1222
The Madras University seat in the Legislative Council 1223
The Government of Madras and the press .. .. *ib.*
The Home Rule League .. .. *ib.*
B. G. Tilak 1224

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Government of India Consolidation Bill .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States. PAGE

The Mysore Government and *nautch* girls 1225
The Cochin Nayar Regulation 1226
Banganapalle State .. .. *ib.*
The Government of Mysore .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Devastation for trivial causes 1227
The war .. .. *ib.*
"The new War Minister" .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
Police Commissioner, Madras .. .. *ib.*
The police and the magistracy 1228

(*b*) *Courts*—
Village courts .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Education in vernaculars .. .. *ib.*
Increased facilities for medical instruction in this Presidency .. .. .. *ib.*
Vernacular medical schools .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
A sound proposal 1229
The Srivilliputtur Municipality .. .. *ib.*
The representative of the Corporation of Madras .. .. *ib.*
Lights out! .. .. *ib.*

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
A record of rights 1230
The land revenue policy of the Government of India .. .. *ib.*

(*g*) *Forests*—
A forest grievance in South Canara 1231

(*h*) *Railways*—
"Reserved for Europeans" .. .. *ib.*
Hyderabad Railway station .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
England, Ireland and India .. .. *ib.*
Union between the rulers and the ruled 1232
The next meeting of the Senate .. .. *ib.*
The East is East and the West is West 1233
The new Legislative Council in Bengal .. .. *ib.*
The Government and the land revenue .. .. *ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the Government of Bombay 1234
"The order of the Bombay Government" 1235
Mrs. Annie Besant 1236
Another storm against Mrs. Besant 1237
Industries .. .. *ib.*
Industries and the Imperial Conference .. .. *ib.*
Tours .. .. *ib.*
Legislative Councils 1238
Indian commerce .. .. *ib.*
Dacoities and murders in Bengal .. .. *ib.*
Political agitation in India 1239
An Indian army .. .. *ib.*
The Paris Conference .. .. *ib.*
The Indian dye industry .. .. *ib.*
The grant of self-government .. .. *ib.*
The Congress President .. .. *ib.*
Home Rule for India 1240
The grievances of South Canara .. .. *ib.*
The Government of India Loan 1241

III.—Legislation.

The Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Consolidation Bill 1242
"An Indian Bill in Parliament" .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore budget 1243
The Mysore excise administration .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil .	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..,	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 36 years.	2,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
41	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years,	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
48	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.**‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**§	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	**Choudari** ‖	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Not known.

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.
‖ Started, about March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
57	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
58	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
59	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
60	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
61	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
62	**Commercial World Advertiser.**	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
63	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
64	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
65	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
66	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
67	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
69	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
70	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
71	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
72	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
73	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
74	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
75	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
76	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
77	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
78	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
79	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
80	**Dharmaprakasika.***	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
81	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
82	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
83	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
84	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
85	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
86	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
87	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
88	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
89	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
90	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050

* Not published for the last two years.

† Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
91	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
92	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly ..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
93	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
94	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
95	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
96	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
97	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
98	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
99	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
100	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
101	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
102	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
103	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
104	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
105	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
106	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
107	Indian Church News and Review *.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
108	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
109	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
110	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
111	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
112	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
113	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
114	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
115	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
116	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
117	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
118	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
119	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
120	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
121	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Monthly ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
122	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
124	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
125	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
126	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
127	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
128	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
129	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
130	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
131	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
132	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	780
133	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
134	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	850
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
138	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
139	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil .	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
142	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
143	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
146	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
147	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
149	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
150	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
151	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
152	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	200
153	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
154	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
156	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
157	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
160	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
164	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
165	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
166	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
167	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
168	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
169	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
170	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
171	**Madras Economic Journal** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
172	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
173	Madras Law Times ..	English.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
174	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,4 2
175	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
176	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
177	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
178	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
184	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review.*)	English	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
185	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
186	**Malayali**	Do	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
187	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavâti Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
188	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 38 years, Sudras.	650
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
193	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
194	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
195	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
196	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
197	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntûr.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
198	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
199	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
200	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
201	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,2 0
202	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	500

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
203	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
204	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
205	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 42 years.	900
206	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
207	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
208	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
209	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
210	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
211	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.*	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
212	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
213	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
214	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
215	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
216	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
217	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
218	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
219	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
220	Noor†	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
221	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
222	Our Little Paper‡ ..	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian.	550
223	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
224	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
225	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
226	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
227	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
228	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
229	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**§	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
230	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
231	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
232	**Prapanja Mitran**‖.	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.

* Printer declared on 6th May 1916. † Printer declared on 15th May 1916. ‡ An old paper not previously reported.
§ Not published for the last two years. ‖ Started, 23rd June 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
233	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
234	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
235	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
236	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
237	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
238	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
239	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar**..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
240	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
241	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
242	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
243	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
244	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
245	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
246	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
247	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,350
248	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
249	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
250	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
251	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
252	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
253	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
254	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
255	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
256	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnarua Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
257	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
258	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
259	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
260	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
261	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	D . ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
262	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
263	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
264	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
265	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
266	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
267	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
268	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
269	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
270	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
271	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
272	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
273	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
274	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
275	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
276	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
277	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Aranachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
278	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
279	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
280	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
281	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
282	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
283	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
284	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
285	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
286	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
287	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	English.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
288	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
289	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
290	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
291	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
292	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
293	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
294	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
295	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
296	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
297	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
298	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
299	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
300	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
301	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
302	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
303	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
304	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
305	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
306	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
307	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
308	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
309	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
310	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
311	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
312	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
313	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
314	Taylor High School Magazine.‡	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.

* Revived, February 1916. † Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
315	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
316	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
317	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
318	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
319	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. E. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
320	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
321	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
322	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
323	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
324	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
325	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
326	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
327	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
328	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
329	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
330	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
331	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
332	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
333	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
334	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia, 36 years.	1,000
335	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
336	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Kalyana Sundram Power Press, Tanjore.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
337	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
338	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
339	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400

* Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
340	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
341	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
342	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
343	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
344	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
345	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
346	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
347	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
348	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
349	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
350	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
351	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
352	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
353	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
354	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
355	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
356	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
357	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
358	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
359	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
360	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
361	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
362	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
363	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
364	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
365	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,300
366	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800

* Revived, January 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
367	**Western Star** ..	English.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
368	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
369	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
370	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
371	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
372	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 20th July, writes:—"We are sorry that the leaders of the Moslem league should have lost their heads over the action of the Grand Sherif of Mecca who, as the actual custodian of the holy places in Arabia, has declared his independence of Turkey. . . . . His action in throwing away his allegiance to the corrupt clique at Constantinople should surely commend the sympathy and warm approval of the Indian Mussalmans. There is no question of divided allegiance in this for Indian Muhammadans can retain their loyalty to their religion and yet commend the Grand Sherif's fine example in ending the fiction of Turkish overlordship over Arabia."

The Arabian revolt against the Turks.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th July, observes:—"Bill Sykes and his gang are abroad. This time they are devoting especial attention to minor things, without breaking open walls and boxes, orchards and stray vessels thrown about by the careless householder being their favourites. This state of affairs calls for better police vigilance and better checking of beats. Our beat constable has a special liking for shop verandahs and Morpheus which is to the advantage of Bill; and this distemper Bobby is labouring under should be eradicated."

Petty thefts in Calicut.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 18th, 1916.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th July, states:—"After more than three months, the Government has appointed Mr. F. B. M. Cardozo to act for Mr. F. Armitage. The latter will return in less than three months, and it is doubtful, therefore, that Mr. Cardozo will be able to do more than gain a general acquaintance with the work of the Commissioner. Mr. Pelly, however, who is Mr. Cardozo's senior, will have a cause of dissatisfaction, because he was not promoted as he should have been expecting, and Mr. Cardozo's transfer to Madras involves two other transfers which could have been avoided without any incovenience to public interests. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu was acting for Mr. Armitage for more than three months, and he could have been allowed to continue in the Commissioner's office until the return of Mr. Armitage from leave. . . . . That instead of promoting Mr. Pelly as Commissioner his junior was taken over his head is due, we believe, entirely to the necessity of bringing in an outsider as Magistrate, because the vacancy in the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate is expected to be permanent, and it would be highly inconvenient to create temporary claimants who cannot be fittingly appointed to the permanent vacancy. But even this, in our opinion, would have been met in a satisfactory manner by appointing Mr. Bazlullah temporarily as Chief Presidency Magistrate. He has shown himself to be an able and sound Magistrate; and he would have certainly deserved the mark of appreciation which an acting appointment as Chief Presidency Magistrate would have implied. . . . . Anyhow things did not happen exactly as Government themselves had intended; and that must be the consolation to Mr. Pelly who was surely expecting to be made Commissioner."

Police appointments in the Madras City.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 19th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 20th July, says:—"It is generally beyond non-official comprehension to unravel the mysteries of some

New India, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

appointments in India, and Madras had one such in this week. Mr. Armitage, the late Police Commissioner of this city, went on six months' leave three months ago, and will return in three months. Mr. Parankusam Nayudu acted for him all this while; and suddenly another officer takes his place, superseding Mr. Pelly, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and involving some disturbance in the Police Department. One wonders why Mr. Nayudu was not permitted to continue for three months more, or why the European was not brought in earlier. Was the game worth the candle?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

4. The following appears in *New India*, of the 20th July:—

"An Outrage in Calcutta.

The internment of Babu Shyan Sundar Chakravarti.

No, good reader; not an assassination; not a dacoity, motor or other; not a bomb. But the arrest of a respectable gentleman, Babu Shyan Sundar Chakravarti, Assistant Editor of the *Bengalee*, without reason given, without notification of his offence, without a chance of clearing himself; the Editor, Babu Surendranath Bannerji's safe was also searched by the police. The *Bengalee* bears witness to the blameless life of the burgled man; for four years, save for one day's illness, he has been in its office from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p m. He was known to condemn unlawful movements, and none has a harsh word to say about him. The arrest is legal, doubtless, but it is truly unlawful, the breaking of the sacred Law of Justice which holds society together. When injustice is perpetrated, when crimes are committed legally, when innocence is no protection, and harmless men are treated as criminals, then we live in a condition of anarchy, no matter what legal sanction may cover the wrong-doer. "Civilisation" does not protect us; we should be better off in a state of savagery, for then we should be on our guard, we should carry arms, and protect ourselves. We are helpless; we pay taxes to be wronged."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 20th, 1916.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 20th June, remarks:—"The cattle nuisance on our local roads, we have repeatedly been making mention of, still continues unabated, to the danger of the public, especially of young children going to and returning from schools. We suppose it is the clear duty of the local police to put a stop to this dangerous nuisance. As we said the other day, they have but to proceed under the 'Pinhey circular' which, we believe, has not yet been withdrawn.

The cattle nuisance in Calicut.

"Mr. A. F. Pinhey's circular directed the police to catch and impound all cattle and goats found straying in the streets and to prosecute the owners. Accordingly, several owners of cattle were prosecuted and as long as Mr. Pinhey remained in the district, his salutory and wholesome orders were carried out, and hardly a cow or goat was found straying on public roads sometimes attacking people.

"The order of things has, since then, changed; and cattle are allowed to stray about and block thoroughfares to the serious inconvenience of the public. If in such a large and extensive city as Madras, the police can successfully check the evil, surely in the comparatively small town of Calicut, they ought to meet with similar, if not greater success in arresting this serious public nuisance. We trust the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police will give this matter their attention."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

6. In a leader under the heading "Rumours," *New India*, of the 22nd July, says:—"Dame Rumour is ever a busy gossip, and in India she has a thousand tongues. She almost takes the place of the newspapers in the bazaars, and she very often antedates them, and is quite, if not more, accurate. She whispered in the tramcars and the streets about the levying of security on *New India*, and was 'ahead of the mail.' She talked about the Bombay order in the clubs and courts before it was sent, and Mrs. Besant was several times asked if it were true, and she, knowing nothing about it, said that it was impossible. But she has found that

The Criminal Investigation Department and Mrs. Besant.

nothing is impossible to an autocracy. Now Dame Rumour is chattering all over the place about her internment, to follow a successful application to Simla to extend the Offence Act (i.e., the Defence of India Act), intended to save India from invasions, treasonable conspiracies and riots, to peaceful, law-abiding Madras. Simla is an unknown quantity these days, but has so far rejected all popular appeals. True, Sir Sankaran Nayar is there, but what is one against so many, however brave he may be? . . . . Another thing that Dame Rumour whispers is that there is a plot—she loves plots, does Dame Rumour—to involve Mrs. Besant in a criminal act, so as to justify the Bombay Government. It is so easy in India to buy up a few witnesses, and for false reports to be concocted and sent up. . . . . One of Dame Rumour's is that the Government have been informed that arms and bombs are kept at Adyar! We cannot believe that the Government could be so incredibly silly as to accept such a lie. But the plotters might do as they did in Calcutta, and hide the weapons they then discover. 'He who hides can find,' and an estate of nearly 300 acres is large enough for the burial by any scamp of his nefarious wares. . . . . In the early morning of the 21st instant at 2 a.m. four men, one armed with a gun and one with a heavy lathi, paid a surprise visit to Mr. Arundale's bungalow at Adyar. The watchman was on the alert, and demanded their business. 'We are only looking round,' said they, and it is obviously the usual thing and a pleasant pastime to look round other people's houses at 2 o'clock in the morning. They were requested to cease looking round, and departed. Mrs. Besant has notified the local police and the District Magistrate. Having Dame Rumour in mind, she would prefer that gentlemen with guns should not creep round Adyar at night, lest they should forgetfully leave their guns behind them.

"The Criminal Investigation Department have been hunting Mrs. Besant for a long time, as they hunted Mr. Gokhale, and in these huntings a certain danger is involved. The anarchist is much safer under these circumstances than the innocent law-abiding citizen, for a plot may be discovered, or at least the Criminal Investigation Department may find suspicious traces, and he can circumvent them; he knows where he is. But the innocent, making no plot, they find nothing, and so as he must be guilty, being in the Government 'black books,' they weave a web round him out of their own fertile imaginations, having made up their minds that so much time as has been devoted to hunting him must not be wasted. Karma is, however, stronger than the Criminal Investigation Department. Moreover as the Prophet Muhammad said—when his armed enemy sprang on him unarmed, with the triumphant cry: 'There are only the two of us'—'There is a third.' 'Who,' said His startled foe. 'God,' replied the Prohpet. That is too often forgotten, both by rulers and by the Criminal Investigation Department."

(b) Courts.

Interned Indians from South Africa.

7. Referring to the judgment of Mr. Justice Chaudhuri in the Calcutta High Court on a *Habeas Corpus* application for the release of five Indians interned on their arrival from South Africa, *New India*, of the 19th July, says:—"We are living under a regimè which exalts the executive above the Courts of Justice, and places us all at the mercy of a few Bureaucrats. True, their Letters Patent give the Governors power to override their Councils, and if they were strong men they would do so. But they are not strong. These five poor men may rot in gaol. The Assistant Editor of the *Bengalee* is arrested, no one knows for what, and is spirited away. And this is British Rule. . . . . What does internment mean, this power which is in the hands of Governors in Council, and is strengthened by the Offence Act? It means that by a mere arbitrary exercise of power, any man or woman may be arrested and imprisoned within an area laid down in the *lettre de cachet*. No trial can be claimed: no evidence is published: no reason is given. The property of the victim is seized—a punishment reserved by the ordinary law for the highest crimes—he is rendered penniless, no communication may he hold with any friend that does not pass under the eye of an enemy. He is subjected to the grossest personal indignity, and has no

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 19th, 1916.

redress. And all this degradation is inflicted on him at the arbitrary order of a small group of four men, who may be his personal enemies, who *are* his enemies in thought and belief."

(*d*) *Education.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

8. *New India*, of the 20th July, writes:—"Will the Senate rise to the occasion at to-morrow's meeting?—That is the question which every Indian is now asking. The popular members of the Senate have begun admirably in demanding an extraordinary meeting. Will they follow up, and fight out the issue? The odds are great, and the experts have been very busy. They will do everything in their power to defeat the object of the Indian leaders. But that knowledge need not discourage the latter. The experts have been guilty of following a most inhuman policy, and it will be impossible to justify it in open discussion. There lies the strength of the popular cause. . . . . It is indeed inconceivable how the experts will justify their annual inhuman performances. What reason can they put forward in justification of the fact that in Madras alone have such slaughters been known for years? The calamities in Bombay and Allahabad are of very recent origin, and from what has occurred publicly in Calcutta, it would not be wrong to suppose that the two other Universities drew their inspiration from Madras. Further, it is a bare fact that in no Province has the slaughter been so heavy as in the local University. How can the experts justify it? Are the students of Madras inferior in mental powers? . . . . The real cause for the slaughter lies in the perverted notions of the Madras experts, and not in any other phenomenon. . . . . If in spite of all these considerations, the experts cling to the stock argument that the slaughter was due to indiscriminate admissions, what have they to say on the opinions of the Principals of the Kumbakonam and Rajahmundry Colleges? They state frankly that they were most discriminate in admitting the students. Yet the slaughter was as heavy. What have the experts to say on that point? Will they ask us to brush aside the opinions of these two European members of the Educational Service on the plea that it does not fit in with their views? . . . . How is the slaughter justified—involving as it does the ruin, the unnecessary and unjust ruin, of hundreds of households—if the Senate should accept a resolution for a reform which was long overdue?"

The Madras University and the Intermediate examinations.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

9. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd July, observes:—"The Madras University, in spite of the violent criticisms to which it has been subjected, is trying to live up to its reputation as a purposeless and irresponsible institution. . . . . School Final, as it originally was, is now no more. The law course was then tampered with. One morning the Presidency woke to the touch of a forceful personality who was of opinion that the law course should not be two years, but three years. Of course, public opinion, as usual, protested against any undue straining of the youth. If failed Matriculates in India could return from Dublin as full-fledged Barristers-at-Law after a three years' course, why should an Indian youth who has passed his Intermediate after two years' study, his Bachelor of Arts after two years' study, be still subjected to a full three years' course? But the University of Madras would not condescend to hear the little whispers of little men. . . . . The hardships which had been foretold but had been ignored began to be felt, and the University is called upon to undo to-day what it did yesterday—a characteristic peculiar to the Madras University. . . . . There is no more terrible reality in India to-day than the cold-blooded sacrifice of Young India in the name of education at the altar of examinations."

The Madras University.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 19th, 1916.

10. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 19th July, writes:—"Resignation of honorary offices as a protest against official obstinacy is, we fancy, becoming as infectious as the new form of suicide invented

The Allahabad Municipal Council.

by unhappy girls, of setting fire to their bodies after soaking themselves in kerosine. The one is no more effectual in getting round the official mind than the other is in removing social abuses. The latest in the resignation line is that of twelve Councillors of the Allahabad Municipality as a protest against the way in which the new Municipal Act there is being worked. While we appreciate the moral courage of the dozen protestants in kicking the dust of the Municipal Board off their feet and the spirit of self-sacrifice shown by them, we have no faith in its efficacy in compelling the Government to climb down."

The Shermadevi Taluk Board.

11. In an article under the heading, "The Official Mind," the *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st July, remarks :—"A strange story comes from the Shermadevi taluk in the Tinnevelly district which, if true, deserves attention. The raising by the union of house-taxes cent per cent has resulted in a stream of memorials to the President. The usual procedure adopted is the deputation of a Tahsildar to enquire into the complaint and settle each case on its merits. But the non-official President of the Taluk Board followed an unusual procedure. The Chairmen of the Unions whence complaints had gone forth were called upon to proclaim by beat of tom-tom that the petitioners should present themselves at the next meeting of the Taluk Board. This was hailed with delight by the petitioners who thought that the appointment of a non-official President meant instantaneous and full relief. Between Shermadevi, where the Taluk Board meeting is held, and the Unions from which the petitioners had been called upon to present themselves in person, often 42 miles had to be covered. But their grievance was genuine. The raising of the house-tax cent per cent was a hardship. More than five hundred hardworking house-holders left their work and their house and assembled at the meeting of the Taluk Board at which the wonderful prodigy, known as the non-official President, was to pronounce judgment on their petitions, bring them relief, and send them home with cheer. And they blessed the day, we suppose, when the non-official President, for whom the press and the platform were clamouring, had sent for them all, five hundred in number, to convince them that justice would be done them speedily and fully. What was their surprise when the non-official President said to those assembled that the Taluk Board members would enquire into their petitions and he would decide the matter on the merits of their report. The oracle having pronounced, the crowds had to disperse. So much worry, expense, the long journey, the shattered hopes! As if the enhancement of the house-tax was not enough, these long journeys were ordered. The Taluk Board office has been removed from Shermadevi to Ambasamudram to suit the convenience of the President who has his house there. We sincerely hope that such pilgrimages to the oracle for such useless order may not be insisted upon, and that when any instructions have to be issued, five hundred people would not be summoned from 40 miles away. The tom-tom should be used with economy and advantage."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Annie Besant.

12. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 15th July, writes :—"Mrs. Annie Besant's position is getting fairly hot for her. Much as we sympathise with her as a woman, we cannot for a moment tolerate her insolent tone, especially when she deals with the arrogance, as she calls it, of the bureaucracy. From all appearances we are inclined to the belief that she is determined to draw the Government into the field for a fair fight. How she is going to achieve this end it is premature to say. But her boldness seems to give the impression that she is strongly backed up, and that she can count upon some mysterious help, probably of the *Mahatmas*. The latest development in her situation is an Order-in-Council from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay forbidding her entrance into that Province on pain of punishment either by jail or fine. How Mrs. Besant's political mission in India is going to end, we do not know. But it may be safely assumed that

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, July 15th, 1916.

matters are nearing a climax. In the meanwhile, she has organised a powerful political body in England to support her cause in India. And in the event of a rupture between her and the Government of India, she will likely fight the battle from the soil of England."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 17th July, says:—"It would be interesting to know exactly what the Government of Bombay has done with regard to adverse criticism on its extraordinary proceedings against Mrs. Besant. The *Bombay Chronicle* said it might not comment on the order, and Mr. Horniman states that his press has distinct orders not to print any adverse criticism. Does the Bombay Government discriminate between press and press, forbid the *Bombay Chronicle* while they allow the *Advocate?* The *Indu Prakash* and the *Gujerati* speak out. The Bombay Government methods are truly remarkable."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, July 17th, 1916.

The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 17th July, observes:—"The Defence of India Act is intended to be applied on extraordinary occasions. It is supremely a war-measure and as such, should be resorted to in the case of those who are enemies of the Empire and who, even though they are the subjects of the King-Emperor, work antagonistically to prejudice the stability of the Empire. Its application is thoroughly uncalled for and is extremely inexpedient in the case of those, who are declared to be loyal citizens of the country and work for the strengthening of the tie between England and India by every constitutional means in their power. The Bombay Government have, in pursuance of the power vested in them by the Act, prohibited Mrs. Besant from entering the Bombay Presidency on the ground that her presence there would endanger the public safety. No other reasons have been assigned for their action. Her paper *New India* has identified itself with the Home Rule movement and advocated the necessity for the formation of a scheme in that connection with a vehemence which is entirely new to Indian journalism. . . . . The application of the Act will add much to strain the already over-strained mind of the Presidency, and we earnestly appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to rescind the order of the Bombay Government."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 18th, 1916.

New India, of the 18th July, remarks:—"We cannot believe that the Bombay Government can be quite so silly as its Criminal Investigation Department, among whom the influence of the egregious Mr. Edwards may still have left trace. We hear from a friend in Bombay that the police took it into their wise heads that Mrs. Annie Besant would defy the order of the Bombay Government, and betake herself to Bombay. Then, the fertile imagination decided that the excited youth of Bombay would make a tremendous demonstration to welcome her; the police would arrest her, the young men would riot, and then the police, ready armed, would fall on the unarmed crowd and have their way. Really it is very annoying that Home Rulers will not play up to the police drama. There were Mr. Edwards and the Magistrate all ready for a riot at Christmas, outside the Mussalman meeting, and the tiresome Muslims would not play. Here is Mrs. Besant, for whose reception everything was ready, and the aggravating woman went to the Suguna Vilasa Sabha instead of to Bombay. These people never give the police a chance.

"But seriously the Government are quite deluded. Mrs. Besant began her political training 42 years ago in the school of Charles Bradlaugh. She is now nearly 69, but still follows his principles and his methods in political warfare. Her work is open and aboveboard, and she abhors violence. Most of all would she abhor the gathering together of a crowd of splendid Indian students to be attacked by the armed police, many perhaps to be killed and injured. Even if the dear lads should make a successful riot it would mean for them death or imprisonment. Why she should go to Bombay in order to be fined and imprisoned no one explains, nor why she should wish to lead students into a hopeless conflict. It seems incredible, but perhaps the Government believes the sillinesses of the Anglo-Indian papers, that she seeks notriety and wants 'to be in the lime-light'. But she has easily any fame she wants; as orator, as writer, as worker, she needs nothing more than she

has. She could gain more by siding with the Government than by opposing them, and might spend the last few years of her life in peace and honour. Why should she take so hard a path, where so easy a one is open, and risk financial ruin, and loss of liberty, and obloquy, if not for the sake of what she believes to be her duty—the service of Liberty. She may be wrong, but it is silly to ascribe to her preposterous motives."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 19th, 1916.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 19th July, states:—"The action taken by the Government of Bombay against Mrs. Annie Besant under the Defence of India Act has been the subject of much adverse comment. The reason given for the action is that 'there are reasonable grounds for believing that Mrs. Annie Besant has acted, and is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to public safety.' . . . . It would undoubtedly have been of immense help to the public if they can be given an idea of those activities of Mrs. Annie Besant which call for action being taken under an Act which was meant to punish those who are alien enemies or who are known to sympathise or conspire with the enemies. In keeping such information from the public they are making Mrs. Besant's admirers think that the worst of her sin is that she wants Home Rule for India, and that she is not capable of conspiring against the King or the Government established by law. . . . . If she is more than a Home Ruler and is really guilty of serious offence the public ought to be warned so that they may wash their hands of her. We think that some indication must be given of any of her subterranean activities which have given reasonable grounds for action being taken by the Government of Bombay."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th July, remarks:—"We regret to find that even the great European War, and the brilliant part that Indians have played in it have not obliterated in the South African mind the deep aversion to Indians. The hostility to the self-reliant and thrifty Indian traders still rages in all its fury; the subterfuges which the European employed against the free development of paying business by Indians still continue . . . . That Indians should be treated with such persistent malignity points to only one consideration, that they do not want Indians on any other term except as indentured coolies. The Indian, who is found unfit for self-government in India, is found in South Africa, by the South African Government, so formidable, that special laws are enacted to keep him out."

Indians in South Africa.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 18th, 1916.

14. *New India*, of the 18th July, observes:—"When it was announced repeatedly that India would not be represented at the Economic Conference, there was at least the consolation—a very poor one—that the Government and the people of India would be consulted before action was taken on the decisions arrived at. . . . . Is it possible to state, under the circumstances, that India has been consulted? Has not another promise been violated in the most open fashion? . . . . Those who are willing to have Home Rule for India at the end of this or perhaps the next century, or those who din into our ears that India is rapidly growing 'politically,' have much material in this incident for useful rumination. They would also do well to note how decisively India has been relegated to the humiliating background, even to the extent of keeping her ignorant of one of the most momentous moves of recent times. . . . . Shall India be left out even in the next gathering? In other words, will India be treated as a pure dependency throughout these proceedings, though the resolutions to be arrived at concern her more than any other country in the world, by reason of her vast undeveloped resources? The answer depends more on ourselves than on our rulers."

India and the Economic Conference.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 18th, 1916.

15. In a leader on this subject, *New India*, of the 18th July, says:—"From time to time we come across extraordinary statements: that Home Rulers want to drive the English out of India, that they are ready to rise against them and so on. The statements are almost too silly to

Englishmen in India under Home Rule.

notice, and yet that as to 'driving the English out of India' was made a few weeks ago to an old Government servant by an Indian Civil Service officer of very high standing. One cannot, therefore, quite treat them as bazaar rumours—the *ne plus ultra* of unintelligent panic.

"Under any system of Home Rule within the Empire—and none other is being advocated in any part of India, unless in the obscure and unknown regions of anarchism—the English would remain as citizens of the Empire, and, if resident in India for a term, probably of some years, they would share with Indian-born subjects of the Imperial Crown all the rights and privileges of the citizen. . . . . The Legislative Councils and the National Parliament would be open to them, unless they were in Government Service, and that disqualification would apply equally to Indians. The highest offices in the State would be open to them as to Indians. They would not be discriminated against, as they and the Colonies discriminate against Indians. But their Church would not be supported out of the taxes, the salaries attached to every Government appointment would not be larger for white skins than for coloured, and there would be no 'Imperial' Services for them and 'Provincial' Services for Indians, no entry into a *corps d'elite* save by merit.

"Would this be so terrible a state of things? We quite see that the suggestion may convey a shock to the caste of white Brahmanas now established by law in India, but we agree with Macaulay that such a privileged caste ought not to exist, being qualified neither by heredity nor by acquired characters. . . . . The Indian public will gladly utilise the best residents in India, coloured or white, for executive and administrative purposes, and the idea that, on equal terms, the Englishman will not be able to 'make good' seems to suggest that under his mask of pride he suffers from a feeling of inferiority. . . . . What is the alternative? Increasing dislike and alienation. The gradual withdrawal of Indians from all social relations with the Sahibs. A formal distant exchange of greetings in unavoidable meetings. The increase in the number of such danger-signals as the retirement of members from the Allahabad Municipal Board. The growing paralysis of the administration by the standing aloof of all the best men, and the occupation of their posts by the tenth-rate."

Hindu, *Madras*, July 18th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

16. In a leader commenting on the results of the recent Legislative Council elections, the *Hindu*, of the 18th July, writes:—"We should like to urge upon Lord Pentland's Government that not only the number of non-official Members should be increased in the formation of the new Council, but that the process of nomination should be governed by principles such as will secure to the Council a better set of representatives than, with some exceptions, was the case in the last Council. It is matter of common knowledge that many of the nominations on the last occasion failed to satisfy public expectation. Important interests were left entirely unrepresented, and European representatives of one interest or another were much in evidence. The European commercial community in the Madras Presidency was represented in the Council by one representative from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, one from the Madras Trades' Association, and one from the European Planters' Association, all these three by election, as well as two nominated members of the Madras Port Trust and the South Indian Railway. The South Indian Chamber of Commerce is the organization of the Indian commercial community, and it has not been given, notwithstanding repeated requests, the privilege of electing a representative to the Legislative Council, nor did the Governor-in-Council exercise the power of nomination in favour of a member of that body. The non-recognition of the claims of the South Indian Chamber to have its representative in the local Council is, in our opinion, a patent injustice. It stands in glaring contrast with the manner in which European commercial interests are allowed excessive representation, and we hope the matter will be set right on the present occasion. Nomination of Members to the Legislative Council should also not proceed on lines favoured

by the Government in the conferring of titles or even of appointing fellows of the University. . . . . Generally speaking, European non-official Members of the Council, whether elected or nominated, ape the aloofness and reserve which characterise their official friends in dealing with the people of the country and take no part or interest either in the larger public movements affecting the future of the country, or the current administrative questions other than what affect their special interests."

17. *New India*, of the 19th July, remarks:—"We are shocked to hear that the Fellows of the Madras University have rejected Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar's candidature for the Legislative Assembly, and have elected the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh; we know the desperate efforts made to defeat Madras' able and useful citizen, some even spreading the nefarious rumour that His Excellency the Governor was going to vote for Mr. Pittendrigh, an indecent attempt to influence voters which was certainly made without His Excellency's knowledge. Mr. Pittendrigh only secured 70 votes, so that many Indian Fellows have betrayed the trust they hold and have not voted—a gross dereliction of duty."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 19th, 1916.

The Madras University seat in the Legislative Council.

18. *New India*, of the 19th July, has the following:—"It is very difficult to understand the policy of the Madras Government towards the press. I have always been exceedingly careful to follow every one of the very many suggestions that have been sent to me with regard to naval and military matters, information which it was thought might be useful to the enemy, and so on. . . . . Hence, when I was lately asked not to write anything that would hurt the feelings of Japan, 'our Ally', I refrained from doing so, strictures on Japan being less important to me than the advocacy of Home Rule.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 19th, 1916.

The Government of Madras and the press.

"But I read yesterday a leading article in the *Madras Mail*, dealing with Japanese trade, which must be most hurtful to the feelings of 'our Ally.' She is charged with dishonesty in trade, and with various objectionable practices. I cordially agree with the *Madras Mail* on the subject, and have long been filled with amazement over the way in which Japan is allowed to capture the German and Austrian trade, and, by flooding the market with cheap goods of a very shoddy description, to render illusory all hope of India even making bangles for her own woman at a remunerative profit on the cost of production. Now I see the *Madras Mail* writing freely on the subject where I was silenced. Why is an Anglo-Indian paper allowed a freedom denied to one which stands for India's self-government? It is only one case, I know, of a general policy, but the general policy is very unfair.

"ANNIE BESANT."

19. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 19th July, observes:—"If Mrs. Besant wanted consistently to work with the Congress, where is the necessity to start an organisation in England while the British Congress Committee is not yet dissolved? We have no objection to Mrs. Besant running her movements on her own account, but it is singular that on the one hand she should go about telling people that she wants to work with the Congress on Congress lines and should at the same time run movements which are diametrically opposed to its principles? The Congress has not yet pronounced in favour of immediate Home Rule; but Mrs. Besant is for it. We cannot see how consistently with her view she can continue to be in the Congress and allowed to wreck it by running movements which have no concern with it. . . . . The movement started in England at this time when public opinion in England is least likely to think of anything else than the successful prosecution of the war, is, in our opinion, only a flank movement deliberately made by Mrs. Besant to commit the Congress to her views and it is time Indian public men are warned of it."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 19th, 1916.

The Home Rule League.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

B. G. Tilak.

20. The following appears in *New India* of the 21st July:—Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak attained the age of 60 yesterday according to the Hindu view, and attains it on the 23rd, according to the European calendar. All India will wish him many more years of life that he may serve the motherland. He is to be presented with a purse containing over a lakh of rupees. Mrs. Annie Besant telegraphed him her good wishes yesterday; we only mention it here, because her telegrams do not always arrive at their destinations."

III.—LEGISLATION.

WESTERN STAR, *Travancore*. July 15th, 1916.

The Government of India Consolidation Bill.

21. In a leader under the heading "A Controversial Measure," the *Western Star*, of the 15th July, writes:—"It has been the expressed desire of the rulers and the ruled alike in this country that, during the pendency of a war which demands attention and energy to the exclusion of nearly every problem which can afford to wait until peace has been restored and normal conditions have returned, controversial, contentious measures should be held in abeyance, especially those of a character which are calculated, in one way or another, to encourage the enemies of the empire, or to mar internal harmony in any undesirable respects. We do not suppose it will be very seriously contended that the people on their part have scrupulously endeavoured to give practical effect to this very patriotic and laudable desire. Two sessions of the National Congress have been held since the war began, as well as several Provincial and other Conferences, and we need hardly say that, at all these several political gatherings, contentious questions were by no means treated as Taboo. Moreover, for several months past all sections of the press have been writing with scarcely any restraint on the question of Home Rule for India, although a more controversial or contentious question can scarcely be conceived, one which is more likely than any other to provoke soreness of feeling between different classes of the community and, above all between the governing and governed classes. . . . . It is no exaggeration, we think, to say that the Home Rule controversy has been instrumental in undoing much of the real good which the war had done in the way of improving and strengthening relations between the rulers and the ruled, and even in the way of enhancing the prestige of India throughout the rest of the empire, chiefly in those self-governing regions, where, prior to the war, very incorrect notions would seem to have prevailed as regards India's importance to the rest of the empire. If, however, the people have not fulfilled their own part of the sensible pledge to leave contentious questions alone while the war lasts, it is to be feared that their rulers also have not been fully mindful of the necessity of respecting this pledge in the best interest of all concerned. . . . . We are referring to what is known as the Government of India Amending Bill. This is a piece of projected legislation which vitally affects Indian rights and privileges in several ways, and such being the case, one would have expected that, even if the Bill had been considered opportune or expedient during the war, it would have been brought up after the people of India had been made aware of the intention to introduce it. . . . . In the first place, being, on the very face of it, an extremely contentious measure the Bill should on no account have been introduced under existing conditions. . . . . Perhaps, there can be no stronger proof of the unwisdom, unpopularity and inexpediency of the Bill than the fact that the Indian and Anglo-Indian communities are unanimous in protesting vehemently against it . . . . The Bill, as we have already remarked, is an extremely contentious piece of legislation, but there are two or three provisions which are far more objectionable than all the rest, and it is against these two or three provisions that criticism has been chiefly directed here as well as in England. One of these provisions proposes conferring upon the Indian legislature the power to bar the right of the citizen to sue the Secretary of State in particular cases or classes of cases. This is a right which has been enjoyed by the people for over a century, and there have been many cases, some of them

historic, in which the right has been only too well justified. The attempt to destroy this right after more than a century cannot but be strongly denounced more especially as it is being made at a time when the people are reasonably looking forward to an expansion, and not to a contraction, of their rights and liberties. . . . . The present intention appears to be to pass the Bill in September next, but, in the light of the strong objections and criticisms which have been provoked, we believe that the Governments concerned will abandon this intention and restore public confidence, as also the sense of public security, which the Bill has shaken to an extent for which it would not be easy to find a parallel."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 17th July, says:—"We have read with considerable amazement the reply of the Secretary of State to the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Indian Consolidation Bill. Its inevitable result is to produce a feeling of utter helplessness among the people to obtain any remedy in a matter in which they apprehend grave injury to their rights and interests. The Bill now before Parliament seeks to confer on the legislatures in India the power to enact provisions taking away the right of suit in the subject against the Secretary of State for India in Council. We do not know whether any of the provincial legislatures or the Supreme Legislative Council has ever demanded that these powers should be conferred upon them or whether even the executive Government of the country, the Government of India and the various provincial administrations, have ever complained that they have been handicapped in the administration of this country for want of such a power. . . . . The Government of India and the various Local Governments should, by this time, be aware of the momentous risks they are running in permitting legislation which has given rise to a most acute controversy in this country being undertaken just at this juncture, and we trust that they will truly reflect the public opinion of this country and 'stand up for the people' as Lord Hardinge had done on more than one occasion.

"Leaving aside these weighty considerations for dropping the measure for the present, we should like to emphasise that the right of suit in a Court of law is the only safeguard in India against bureaucratic action and the analogy of the petition of right under the English law has no application to the circumstances of this country. In England the bureaucracy of the Indian type with the same aloofness from and sense of superiority to the common people, the same belief in their omniscience and the same angry impatience of criticism does not exist and cannot exist. . . . . We sincerely trust that even now better counsels will prevail, and that the Secretary of State would at least consent to a postponement of the measure till after the war. We would, in this connection, urge that public bodies in India, such as the provincial organisations, the All-India Congress Committee and the All-India Moslem League should lose no time in forwarding their protest to the Parliament against this measure."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

22. *United India and Native States* for the week ending 20th July writes:—"We take the following from the *Mysore Patriot*:—'Immediately after His Highness had taken his seat, and the Diwan, Councillors and respectable citizens offered their obeisance, two good-looking and beautifully dressed *nautch* girls danced a series of amorous dances'. We must confess that if this is based on fact it will cause the most profound disappointment throughout the country. The Mysore Darbar have done so much for the promotion of social reform that the encouragement now said to have been given to *nautch girls* will be universally deprecated. They have done well in banishing the dancing girls from the temples in the State and we therefore fail to understand the incident alluded to by our contemporary. We think that some mistake must have been made and hope that a press note, explaining fully the attitude of His Highness' Government towards the whole question will be issued at no distant date."

The Mysore Government and *nautch* girls.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

The Cochin Nayar Regulation.

23. *United India and Native States* for the week ending 20th July, observes:—"The Nambudris on the West Coast, with their easy going morals, are greatly perturbed at the proposed action of the Cochin Darbar who intend introducing legislation dealing with the marriage customs of the Nayars. . . . . We hope that the Diwan will ignore this opposition which besides being organised by interested parties is not conducive to the best moral interests of either the Nayars or the Nambudris. The present system is subversive of morality and we have no doubt that the Cochin Darbar will persevere in the course deliberately adopted by them. . . . . The custom is admittedly a pernicious and immoral one and we fail utterly to understand why in these enlightened days of progress and reform a responsible administration should bolster it up. We trust that His Highness the Raja and his Diwan will strive their utmost to introduce the much-needed reform in the marriage laws of the Nayars with as little delay as possible."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

Banganapalle State.

24. In a leader on this subject, *United India and Native States* for the week ending 20th July says:—"We have before us a copy of the Annual Administration Report of the Banganapalle State for the year 1915-16 and judging by the record of his stewardship rendered by the Diwan, Mr. Khaja Akbar Husain, there can be no doubt that this tiny principality in the Kurnool district is administered by the Nawab with singular success and devotion to his subjects' welfare. . . . . Judged from every point of view the year under review was a successful one. The finances were satisfactory, while the people, Hindus and Muhammadans, were devoted to the Nawab to an uncommon degree. The Nawab and his Diwan look into every department of the administration while they consider nothing too insignificant to engage their attention. It is the bare truth to say that much of the success achieved in the past is due to the personal interest taken by the Nawab Sahib in the work of almost every department of the administration."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, July 22nd, 1916.

The Government of Mysore.

25. The *Karnataka*, of the 22nd July, remarks:—"It is neither easy nor pleasant to criticize a Government so professedly popular (and at the same time so pronouncedly self-willed) as Sir Visvesvaraya's. Scarcely have we come across such a curious combination of an apparent desire to secure public support and a contemptuous intolerance of public criticism,—a burning zeal to make the people self-reliant and a persistent proclivity to multiply appointments and establishments. . . . . When the whole *national* press from the Himalayas down to the Cape is singing a sweet chorus of congratulations, many are apt to forget the wise old saying that it is distance that lends enchantment to the view; and not many are likely to remember that Indian publicists have to support an Indian administration *as a matter of policy*."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, July 16th, 1916.

Devastation for trivial causes.

26. The *Mysore Star*, of the 16th July, writes:—After stating that the devastation caused by the great war of the *Mahabharatha* was so great that only the single family of the conquerors remained alive at the end of it and that although every one knows the terrific nature of war, the world never gets wise enough to avoid quarrelling for trivial causes, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the following imaginary conversation:

The purport of the dialogue is that a *Komati* annoys a *Pathan* by imitating his upturned moustache like the Kaiser and when the *Pathan* challenges him to fight a duel, the *Komati* first excuses himself by saying that he would not risk his life as he has a wife and children depending on him and next suggests that if both were to kill their wives and children they would be free to fight the duel, and when the *Pathan* goes home, slays his wife and children accordingly and comes back to renew the challenge, the *Komati* ends the quarrel by lowering the tip of his moustache and apologising to the *Pathan*.

The paper adds that America is supposed to behave towards Germany like the *Komati* in the above dialogue.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, July 19th, 1916.

The war.

27. In a long leader the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 19th July, dwells upon the causes that led to the failure of the Allies' attacks on Champagne and Neaux Chapelle, points out that the Allies are now meeting with successes all round and that at present their strength is increasing day by day, and observes that, if nothing unforeseen happens, it may be expected that the Germans will be completely crushed before long.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, July 18th, 1916.

"The new War Minister."

28. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th July, writes:—At present the name of Mr. Lloyd George is mentioned with pride not only in England but in all the countries of the world. The people disliked his policy and the *Englishman* which had declared him to be pro-Boer and a little Englander are now praising him.

It is this very Mr. Lloyd George who has the honour of taking in his hands the reigns of Government.

Mr. Lloyd George is not only an orator of the first rank, but experienced in the science of war as well. Most of the members of the House of Commons differ from him in politics but in other respects they agree with him.

Our King-Emperor has, at any rate, selected a most capable and suitable person who has spent the greater part of his life in the service of the country.

We fully hope that during Mr. Lloyd George's tenure of office German competition will be destroyed, our bitterest enemy will be completely defeated and peace will prevail throughout the world.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

Police Commissioner, Madras.

29. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th July, remarks that the Government have overlooked the claims of such an experienced Police officer as Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu to the post of Police Commissioner by appointing to it a European, who was a Police Superintendent in Trichinopoly.

(*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 15th, 1916.

The police and the magistracy.

30. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th July, writes:—When the Police of Manjiri were holding an enquiry into a case of murder of a Moplah of Pandalur, the local Magistrate also went to the place to assist them. The Sub-Inspector and the constables saluted him; but the Circle Inspector neither saluted him nor took any notice of him. Though this breach of discipline or etiquette is trivial, it may, as pointed out by our contemporary, the *West Coast Reformer*, have great significance. We think that when a Police Inspector meets a Magistrate, he should treat him with respect, and that no new rule has laid down that such formalities need not be observed. If the relations between the Police and the Magistracy of a place be strained, it may cause great hardship to the people. It is, therefore, the duty of the District officers to hold an enquiry into this matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 19th, 1916.

Village courts.

31. In reviewing the report of the Collector of Malabar on the working of the village courts in that district, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th July, points out that the increase in the number of cases tried and disposed of by the village bench courts shows that the people are gaining confidence in them and observes that, inasmuch as the people do not think that all the *amsom adhikaris* who are invested with the power of trying petty civil cases are as capable and impartial as they expect them to be, it is absolutely necessary to increase the number of bench courts according to the needs of the country. It therefore hopes that the Collector will try his best to obtain the sanction of the Government to establish these courts in every taluk.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

Education in vernaculars.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th July, writes:—Every one will doubtless admit that the object of collegiate education is to improve the knowledge of the students and not to give them diplomas for the purpose of enabling them to enter the Government service. It is the opinion of many educationists that the present system of education, instead of spreading knowledge, aims only at conductingexaminations. The remarks made on this subject by Lala Lajpat Rai in the *Modern Review* and by Professor Ramalinga Reddiar clearly prove the necessity for a change in the existing system of education. For the last few years a wrong impression has got abroad that instruction in schools and colleges in India should be imparted only through English. We can understand the necessity for English literature being taught through that language. But why should other subjects also be taught in English? In every country in the world, instruction is imparted only through the language of the country and not through a foreign language. India is the only country where a foreign language forms the medium of instruction in schools. India would surely have progressed very much by this time, if the vernaculars had been the medium of instruction here.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 19th, 1916.

Increased facilities for medical instruction in this Presidency.

33. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th July, rejoices that the Government have been pleased to afford facilities for the training of more medical men in this Presidency and observes that the people should be grateful to the Government for this act of theirs. It hopes that the difficulty which the people now experience in obtaining adequate medical relief in the interior parts of the country will be removed in due course.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

Vernacular medical schools.

34. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th July, says:—Under the arrangements now made by the Government for spreading education in medicine, there will be four medical schools with seats for 200 students. The public have to thank the Government of Madras even for this small favour. But this should not be made a reason for rejecting the proposal to establish vernacular medical

schools. This Presidency needs thousands of medical practitioners. Two hundred is a very small number. We trust that the Government will soon take steps to open vernacular medical schools.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

35. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 7th July, approves of the suggestion made by Mr. K. V. Jambunada Ayyar of Trichinopoly that the District Municipalities should be allowed to have a representative of their own on the District Boards, and says:—As affairs stand now, it is only in some districts that one or two members of the municipalities are also on the District Boards; but they are not there as Councillors of the Municipalities. There are many advantages in a District Municipality having its representative on the District Board. He can lay before the District Board the wants of his Municipality much better than a stranger. Steps may also be taken to allow Municipalities in places other than the district head-quarters to have a representative on the respective Taluk Boards. For example, if a member of the Kumbakōnam Municipality is allowed to be on the Kumbakōnam Taluk Board, he is bound to prove immensely useful.

A sound proposal.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

36. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 7th July, heartily supports the prayer of the Municipality of Srīvilliputtūr that the majority of the seats in the council should be made elective, and that it should also be allowed to have an elected Chairman, and remarks:—There are only three elected members in this Municipality now and eight nominated members. It is the Divisional officer of Sivakasi that is now the Chairman of this Municipality. Though Srīvilliputtūr is no longer the head-quarters of the Divisional officer, there are many educated men and influential merchants in that town and there are two high schools in it. So there is no necessity whatever for the Divisional officer of Sivakasi being the Chairman of this Municipality. It is hoped that the Government will readily grant the request of this municipal council that the town should be divided into seven wards, each ward being given the right of electing one councillor, and that it should also be given the privilege of electing the Chairman.

The Srīvilliputtūr Municipality.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

37. Referring to the election by the Corporation of Madras of Mr. T. Rangachariar as a member of the local Legislative Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th July, says:—Rao Bahadur P. Tyāgarāya Chettiar was also a candidate. The rumour is afloat that as this gentleman holds independent views and is interested in the affairs of Mrs. Besant, the European Commissioners voted in favour of Mr. Rangachariar. In local self-government, it is bodies like the Corporation of Madras that have considerable independence. Yet these bodies are, to a great extent, under the influence of Government officers. It is a misnomer to call these bodies self-governing. An *Andhra* had not been elected because he held opinions of his own. But this is also a victory.

The representative of the Corporation of Madras.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1916.

38. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 16th July, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:—For the last few days we have noticed a lamentable lack of lights in the streets in certain quarters.

Lights out!

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 16th, 1916.

We hear the President of the Corporation has, for some unknown reason, removed certain lamps. It is probable he wishes to substitute good power lights for the present lamps. If it is so, the relation of the future lighting to the existing darkness reminds one of the lines and the saying:—

"(1) Take what is to hand and beg no more.
"'Tis distance that lends enchantment to the view.

"(2) Before the antidote can be brought from distant Irak, the snake-bitten person will assuredly die."

It is only recently that the lighting-tax was raised from 1¼ to 2 per cent, and it was hoped that there would be a corresponding increase in lights and lamps, but —

"What we thought was wrong."

The President of the Corporation has probably not inspected the darknesses of these narrow streets. If, for the sake of tax-payers, he would but take the trouble for once to see things with his own eyes he would find the state of Madras not a whit behind in inconvenience that of those cities where from fear of attacks from aircraft enforced darkness is the rule! We have visited some of these streets ourselves and have seen the people stumbling along and then muttering "Ah me! Kerosine has also run short!"

It is deplorable that the commissioners of certain divisions are disinclined to take any interest in the convenience and comfort of the unfortunate people. The commissioners regard either the lights in their own streets as samples of the illumination of all the streets in the city or that the electric lights of their own houses suffice for others as well! It is true that the commissioners are powerless to bring these matters into light except at a meeting of the corporation whenever that is held. But are they equally powerless to see people and explain things to them?

We have learnt from a private source that up to the present 1,882 lamps have been removed. Can any enlightened member of the corporation imagine what proportion of the total lights of the city has been taken away? The corporation may, of course, mend and improve matters, but not by having people groping their way in the dark!

The police regulate the traffic and have the power to stop and arrest the poor cartmen; but in the case of the corporation not only are they powerless to interfere, but, like the people, they have to put up with the inconvenience of finding their way in the dark.

In the interests of the welfare of the public the Police Commissioner might consider whether a street in darkness is not a greater source of danger than a cart without lights! We hope the Corporation will deal with this question at next Tuesday's meeting.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 18th, 1916.

A record of rights.

39. Referring to the order of the Government of Madras requesting the Board of Revenue to consult officials and non-officials and report on the proposed improvement of the system of revenue registry and preparation of a record of rights for this Presidency, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th July, hopes that the Government will arrange for a detailed enquiry that will not end in smoke.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 14th, 1916.

The land revenue policy of the Government of India.

40. The *Manorama*, of the 14th July, observes:—Whatever may have been the causes which have induced the Government of India to delay the publication of their Despatch on the land revenue policy in India, it is deplorable that they should have so long kept secret a paper dealing with vital questions affecting the people of this country. While in all civilised countries the land-tax is fixed and revised with the sanction of the Legislature, and while the Royal Commission on Decentralisation have recommended that the Legislative Councils in India should be vested with powers to settle questions relating to land-tax, the Government of India think that, if such a step be taken, it will be injurious to the interests of the ryots, and greatly tend to increase the litigation in this country. But it is doubtful whether the arguments advanced by this Government in support of their contention will satisfy the people. The late Mr. R. C. Dutt, a member of the Decentralisation Commission, the Indian National Congress, and the whole weight of public opinion in India are in favour of the recommendations of this Commission, and the Despatch of the Government of India and the reply of the then Secretary of State will, no doubt, cause great disappointment to the people.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th July, says:—Though the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission that the Legislative Councils in India should be given the power of settling the land-tax, as in the case of the other taxes is, no doubt, just and reasonable, it is not surprising that the Government of India are not in favour of this proposal, which means that the executive is to be divested of the power which they now enjoy, and the law courts are to be invested with the power of deciding the justice or otherwise of the periodical enhancement of the land-tax. This proposal, if given effect to, will be a great boon to the people, but it is doubtful whether the Secretary of State will be prepared to do so, in spite of the opposition of the supreme Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 15th, 1916.

(*g*) *Forests.*

41. A correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 14th July, subscribing himself "A poor ryot", complains:—In Kollamogra village (South Canara) there is a big *maidan* called Doddadka nearly 200 acres in extent attached to the reserved forest known as Nālkur block. Nearly 500 cattle graze on this ground every day from time immemorial. There is no other convenient grazing ground for these cattle. The people were also enjoying the unrestricted right of removing thatch from this *maidan*. The grazing however was allowed only on payment of a fee. Like all other forests this *maidan* is sometimes seen to be destroyed by fire, contrary to the Forest rules. It has never been possible to detect the authors of this mischief. This year, however, the Forest department has taken all the villagers to task by prohibiting both grazing and removal of thatch and thus "punished Peter for Paul's crime".

A forest grievance in South Canara.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 14th, 1916.

(*h*) *Railways.*

42. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th July, in its news columns, observes:—Some of the third-class compartments are usually reserved for Europeans. Others were hitherto not allowed to enter these carriages, or, if they entered they were being dragged out. It is now ruled in a recent case that where the people are put to inconvenience owing to want of accommodation in the train the travellers are free to enter and travel in the compartments reserved for Europeans and that it does not amount to violation of any law to do so and further that railway servants obstructing passengers in so doing may be complained against.

"Reserved for Europeans."

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 15th, 1916.

43. The *Sahifa*, of the 17th July, writes:—We have received the two following complaints:—(1) In the case of ordinary people they are very strict in requiring platform tickets while well-dressed folk, or those who don a coat and trousers, are passed in without question. Such distinction is unjust. Either there should be no platform tickets or all should be required to provide themselves with them. The application, or relaxation of the rule, should have nothing to do with the neatness or shabbiness of a person's dress. This is bound to cause general dissatisfaction.

(2) The zenana waiting room is kept locked and the key entrusted to the rickshaw men. The result is purdah ladies, who wish to use the rickshaw, are put to inconvenience, while those zenana ladies who desire to stay in the waiting room and are averse to using the rickshaw have no choice on the matter. Both complaints appear to be reasonable, and we hope the Railway Company will give its attention to these matters and remove the causes of these complaints.

Hydereabad Railway station.

SAHIFA, *Hyderabad*, July 17th, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

44. In the course of a leader under this heading, the Tamil supplement to *South Indian Mail*, of the 26th June,* observes:—The valour exhibited by the Indian

England, Ireland and India.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, June 26th, 1916.

* Received in the current week.

troops at the front has been the subject of praise on all sides. That it has been appreciated by His Majesty himself is clear from the large number of Victoria Crosses awarded to the Indians. Even as members of the ambulance corps, the Bengalees and other Indians have made a mark. The Indians have proved their capacity not only in the army, but also in politics, by successfully discharging the duties of the high posts held by them. How can itbe said then that they are unfit for *swaraj?* Recently there was a big rebellion in Ireland, which resulted in serious loss of life and property. This rebellion was duly suppressed by the authorities and the rioters were punished adequately. Not stopping with this, they have deputed Mr. Lloyd George to prepare a scheme for the grant of Home Rule for Ireland temporarily, in order to pacify the people, whose discontent has been found to be the cause of the riots. We are really glad that, instead of curtailing the privileges of the people of Ireland as a penalty for some of them having created a serious disturbance, the English statesmen have decided to grant Home Rule to them. In India, the loyalty of the people has often been praised by Lord Hardinge and other statesmen and we hope, that, when the war comes to an end and reforms are introduced in connection with the Empire, the whole of this country will not be condemned on account of the disturbances caused by some stupid persons here and there, and that the same consideration will be shown to her as has been shown to Ireland and her position raised to that occupied by the colonies.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, July 3rd, 1916.

Union between the rulers and the ruled.

45. The Tamil supplement to the *South Indian Mail*, * of the 3rd July, compares the rapid progress made in the development of industries in Mysore with the lethargy of the Industrial department in British India, and dwelling upon the facility afforded by the Economic Conference held periodically in Mysore for the officials and the popular representatives to exchange their ideas about improving the economic condition of the State, observes that in this respect Mysore is in a position to teach some lessons to British India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

The next meeting of the Senate.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th July, observes:—Of the propositions to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Senate, the one which refers to the abolition of the new three years' course in law is very necessary. As the new course has already caused much hardship and dissatisfaction, it is desirable to revert to the old order of things, though it is only one year since the new scheme was introduced. The proposal to request men like Dr. Jagadish Chunder Bose to deliver special lectures is also a sound one. When Western Universities have arranged for lectures by Mr. Bose and other eminent Indians, it is really funny that the Madras University should send for lecturers at great expense from foreign countries. Apart from the question of expenditure, University lectures by Indians will not only improve the knowledge of the Indian students more rapidly, but will also improve their feeling of self-respect.

Of the subjects to be considered by the special meeting of the Senate, the one relating to the heavy slaughter at the recent Intermediate examination is very important. The public opinion is that this is due to the severity of the examiners. In western countries, the questions set at an examination are intended only to test the general knowledge of the students in the subjects read by them and not to see whether the students have read every page and every line of the prescribed books. In no country can the students be said to be as ardent in the matter of education as in India, nor are the Indian students inferior in any way to the students in western countries in intelligence or earnestness. If among such students, a large majority fail in the examinations every year, what is the wonder in their being dissatisfied! The Principal of the Government College in Kumbakōnam is surprised at the majority of his students having failed, and is not able to account for it. What further evidence is required to prove that the present system of examinations should be changed?

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* Received in the current week.

47. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 7th July, writes:—We have reason to think that the hatred of the Europeans against the Indians often exhibits itself, in spite of the serious efforts made by prominent members of both the communities to strengthen the bond of friendship between them, merely because it is ingrained in them. The members of the European club at Coonoor recently objected to the Maharaja of Travancore purchasing a bungalow in that place on the ground that it was close to their club. This is one instance of the innate hatred of the Europeans against Indians; for the Europeans of Coonoor have exhibited their hatred against an Indian in spite of the fact that many Europeans enjoy the friendship of, and are serving under, the Maharaja of Travancore. The action of the Government in having listened to the protest of these Europeans and prevented the Maharaja from purchasing the bungalow has caused great dissatisfaction.

The East is East and the West is West.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 7th, 1916.

48. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 8th July, applauds the action of Lord Carmichael in having boldly announced in his first speech in the new Legislative Council that he has gone against the usual routine in omitting to nominate the five Secretaries of the Government, the Secretaries to the Board Commissioners and the Vice-Chairman of that Commission as Members of this Council, and dilates upon the courage with which this Governor has been satisfying the demands of the people, ignoring the opposition of the bureaucracy.

The new Legislative Council in Bengal.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1916.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, is surprised at the Government of India publishing after six years its Despatch to the Secretary State regarding the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission that the regulations connected with the collection of land revenue should be passed into law, and the reply of the Secretary of State thereto and observes:—The point to be noted here is the definite assertion by the Government of India that the Government is the owner of all lands in this country and that the landholders are only ryots cultivating these lands for the Government. That this is an entirely erroneous view goes without saying, no time should therefore be lost by our leaders to impress this fact on the Government. We are really sorry to find that the Despatch of the Government of India containing this view has been signed by Sir S. P. Sinha, who was in the Imperial Executive Council then. It is strange that this gentleman, who supported this view six years back, should have as President of the Congress last year quietly allowed a resolution to be passed suggesting certain reforms in the existing land revenue. Perhaps the Government of India requested the Secretary of State not to give effect to this particular recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission "for the present" because it feared that Lord Morley, who was then the Secretary of State, would not agree to a proposal to throw it away finally. Anyhow "the addition of the words for the present" shows that the subject can be considered again, if necessary. As Lord Hardinge observed, India has progressed very fast within the last six years, and as England and the Colonies have begun to look on her with a sympathetic eye, we hope the present Secretary of State will take up this subject again for consideration and pass final orders on its own merits and after ascertaining the opinion of the people of this country, who are the parties to be affected by it directly.

The Government and the land revenue.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

In commenting upon the same subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 11th July, says:—It is the land revenue system obtaining in India that affects the economic condition of the people. If the Government collects the major portion of the income of the landholder from his land as land revenue, the condition of the agriculturists will never improve. Such being the case, the views expressed by the Government of India in its Despatch to the Secretary of State seem to be curious. The delay in its publication is attributed to the fact that, at the time when this Despatch was sent up, the reformed Legislative Councils had just come into existence and therefore it was thought that it

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

would be undesirable to publish it then. But having delayed it all these six years, it is really strange that the Government has published it now, when the consideration of any contentious measure is avoided. What do the authorities gain by persisting in retaining in their own hands the power of increasing the land revenue at their pleasure and opposing an attempt to subject the process of collecting this revenue to legal restrictions? The officials say that embodying the rules connected with the collection of land revenue in a statute will only cause inconvenience to the ryots, as they will not then be in a position to show any concession to ryots in bad seasons. All these arguments are of no avail.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Government of Bombay.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, is surprised at the order issued by the Government of Bombay prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering that Presidency, and says that this unreasonable order is one instance to prove how the authorities can use their powers arbitrarily under the Defence of India Act, whether their action has any reference to the war or not.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 12th, 1196.

The same paper, of the 12th July, reproduces the substance of the comments of the following papers on this subject:—The *Panjabee*, the *Bengalee*, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* and the *Tribune*.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 17th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government.

Referring to the order of the Bombay Government prohibiting Mrs. Besant to enter any part of the Bombay Presidency, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th July, says:—Although it must be conceded that, in the interests of public safety, it is necessary that the Government should be free to exercise extraordinary powers, such as those conferred by the Defence of India Act, in critical times like the present, and although, in view of the signs of unrest in Bengal and the Punjab, it is natural that the Government should extend the provisions of the Defence of India Act to these Provinces, we fail to see what there could possibly be to justify the extension of that Act to the Bombay Presidency and the enforcement of its provisions against Mrs. Besant. It would be just to apply the Act to an enemy of the country. We are not among the admirers of the whole of Mrs. Besant's past, but we believe that her political activity is such as to increase the cordiality between the British and the Indians. She is fighting for Home Rule for India and the British Government too is preparing to grant it to us. The more just-minded among the British themselves are against the policy of keeping India alone under bureaucratic rule while the whole of the United Kingdom as well as the colonies are enjoying Home Rule. Mrs. Besant is one of these just-minded Britishers. The Bombay Government must have had some strong grounds for acting as they did. A section of the public, however, is under the belief that she is only fighting in the interests of the empire and is its true friend and may, therefore, very well go to any part of the empire. It is for the Imperial Government to decide whether this belief is well-founded, or whether the action of the Bombay Government is just. The latter will not have passed the order without due deliberation. It would be well to await the reasons underlying the order.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, July 14th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government.

Referring to the order of the Bombay Government prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Bombay Presidency, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 14th July, says:—It has not come to our notice that Mrs. Besant has said or written anything prejudicial to the British Supremacy in India. We think that such a severe punishment for advocating the cause of India is likely to give room to the people to misconstrue the object of the Government. We also hear that the Bombay Government have forbidden the press to make any comments on this order. All that they do is done after taking great precaution. This order of the Bombay Government will even prevent Mrs. Besant from going to England.

On the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th July, writes :—The Bombay Government must have passed such an order, because they were afraid that the writings and speeches of Mrs Besant on Home Rule may be misunderstood by the uneducated people, who in Bengal and Bombay, generally resort to acts of violence against the Government and the people. Even if the people have no right to ask why the Government had recourse to the extraordinary powers conferred on them by the Defence of India Act, they would like to know the reasons that have induced the Government to take such a step. In any case, it has to be admitted that the Bombay Government acted rather harshly in this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 15th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 18th July, points out that, though the order of Government does not state the reasons for taking this step, the readers of *New India* may be aware that it is the vigorous writings and eloquent speeches of that versatile lady on Home Rule that must have induced the Government to pass such an order, and observes that the grand old lady will do well to be quiet till the conclusion of the war, instead of being led away by the belief that she can say and do anything, because she is a European.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 18th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government.

Referring to the order of the Bombay Government prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Bombay Presidency, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th July, says :—We do not know what it is that has induced the Government to take this step. The speeches and writings of Mrs. Besant, an English lady, show that she is loyal to the crown. Her love for India is unbounded and she is doing all in her power for the uplift of this country. It would be a great pity indeed if these punishments are inflicted on her because the authorities here do not approve of what she does for the attainment of self-government for India.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 19th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government.

Referring to the notice served on Mrs. Besant by the Government of Bombay, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th July, says :—To say that the books, the papers, the pamphlets, and the lectures of Mrs Annie Besant are prejudicial to public safety is to give them prominence and an advertisement. So long as the authority of the Government is strong, the people will not entertain the fear that their safety will be prejudiced by useless words or by scraps of paper. It is to be regretted that the Government of Bombay have been alarmed by the activity of Mrs. Besant while the people are free from any fear. They will do well to consider deeply and adopt peaceful methods instead of resorting to repression and stirring up discontent.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 12th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th July, comments on the order of the Bombay Government prohibiting the Bombay newspapers from entering into a discussion of the notice served by them on Mrs. Besant, and remarks :—The Government are suspecting the people more and more every day. It is only the newspapers that can serve as a mirror of the hearts of the people. It is impossible for the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department to enter those hearts. But the organs of public opinion have many royal roads by which they can find access to the innermost recesses of the people's hearts. It is, therefore, improper on the part of the Bombay Government to have gagged the press in their Presidency in the way in which they did.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

"The order of the Bombay Government."

51. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 15th July, in a leading article, writes :—Mrs. Annie Besant, the editor of *New India*, has been ordered by the Bombay Government not to enter the Province. We do not know what magic Mrs. Besant was about to perform in Bombay. Were there any genuine grounds for the apprehension that Mrs. Annie Besant's footfall would startle the people of Bombay in their sleep and disturb peaceful slumbers? We have seen and heard Mrs. Besant, but her voice has never overwhelmed us with fear, nor has it ever entered our minds that her ideas might make us crazy.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

One of Mrs. Besant's ideas is Home Rule but even in that we have not been conscious of any poisonous sting or bitter taste. It is an idea, but mere entertainment of ideas does not constitute an offence.

We have heard with interest that the Bombay Government has prohibited all the papers of the Province from saying or doing anything in the matter. Mrs. Besant's case is purely a local one, but the Bombay Government has, by its emphatic prohibition, made it an outside question as if it were some secret plot by a foreign power!

Whatever newspapers write is written with the object of removing misunderstandings on the part of the Government and of saving it from self-interested persons and flatterers. Newspapers are supposed to be the enemies of the Government or at least not to have any sympathy with it. It is lamentable that the rulers are not aware of the grievances of newspapers and that the press does not deserve to be regarded in the light in which they regard it.

Such a step would have been in order if any offence had been proved against Mrs. Besant, or if any Government had brought home to her the responsibility for any specific Act. We should have then understood that she had contravened such and such a section of such and such an Act. In this case, however, the offence is a secret while punishment is obvious. The Government of Bombay may possibly be aware of the offence, and does not desire to make it known, in which case, we think, it should face newspaper criticism.

We loyally submit no Government should have occasion to be displeased with the press. Recently Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, gave expression to a sensible policy when he remarked, "If the Government was criticised he did not mind it and that if any newspaper criticised his actions or those of any other Cabinet Minister, he would not take proceedings against it. If such criticism were well-founded, it should be published for the public benefit; if not, well-founded the best answer would be to treat it with silent contempt."

It is regrettable that it is altogether different in the case of newspapers in India, Calcutta, Punjab and Madras papers are criticising the action of the Bombay Government which has made its own press agree to observe a strict silence in the matter. We think this is the first case of its kind in the experience of the press in India. In foreign affairs such difficulties have, of course, arisen. An exchange of ideas between the authorities and the representatives of the press has however been generally found to be beneficial, but such mutual relations should not go beyond an exchange of ideas.

If the Government of Bombay has reasonable grounds for its action and has communicated these grounds to the newspapers of the Province which in consequence of these enlightenment are maintaining a strict silence in the matter, why should the Punjab, Bengal and Madras papers be kept in the dark? Does the Bombay Government wish the Bombay papers to observe silence in a matter which is discussed by the rest of the Indian press? It is difficult for us to believe that there are just grounds for the order.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, July 19th, 1916.

Mrs. Annie Besant.

52. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 19th July, writes:—Mrs. Besant through her theosophical movement, not only brought to the notice of the western countries all that is best in Hinduism but made the Indians themselves take greater pride in their own religion. Now, seeing that the Indians are not allowed a due share in the administration of their country, she is struggling to remove this defect and in order to gain her object she is pointing out the shortcomings of the officers of Government by means of strong and trenchant criticism in her *New India*. The officials annoyed at this have demanded a cash security of Rs. 2,000 from her, and further the Bombay Government have ordered her not to set foot on their territory. The whole of the Indian press is bewailing the sight of her suffering for the good of the Indians and this forms, almost every day at present, the most important topic discussed in every newspaper in India.

53. In an article under this heading, the *Bharathi*, of the 14th July, writes:—Mrs. Besant has scarcely had time to wipe her eyes after the storm which arose in the shape of the security order when she has to face a fresh hurricane which comes from the Bombay administrators. The Madras Government demanded a security and the Bombay Government have now forbidden her to enter their territory. What can we do? Every educated person knows that those who work for the good of the people have always an unceasing series of hardships to face. We are altogether in the dark as to why the Bombay Government have assumed this stern attitude towards Mrs. Besant and what her faults really are. The news has caused profound regret in all quarters. We hope that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, who has promised to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor Lord Hardinge, will now display the liberality of his mind and earn the fame which such statesmanship merits.

Another storm against Mrs. Besant.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, July 14th, 1916.

54. In reviewing the report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Madras Presidency for 1915, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th July, says:—The industrial life of our Presidency was in the same lethargic condition as ever before. From an examination of the enquiries made here and there, it will be found that industries did not attract any from among the agriculturists while those engaged in industrial pursuits left them and took to agriculture. No greater proof is needed to show that industrial life in this Presidency is at a low ebb. Yet it is said that our Presidency is receiving the greatest encouragement at the hands of the Government in the matter of industries.

Industries.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 14th, 1916.

55. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th July, says:—In our country there are no indications of the industries improving. Neither do the Government impose protection duties nor do they practically advance the industries. The restrictions imposed on the Industrial Commission are such as will not enable it to suggest freely the ways by which the industries may be improved. The authorities are opposed to giving self-government to us. The repressive measures intended for one purpose are applied to all purposes. The Defence of India Act has been enforced against persons like Mrs. Besant in matters quite unconnected with the war. No officer thinks of the question of enlisting the Indians in the army. There is no indication that the provisions of the Arms Act and the Press Act will be relaxed. Securities are demanded everywhere. Important laws affecting India are passed in England without consulting us. Our protests are unheeded. Even the unanimous voice of the Indians and the Anglo-Indians is ignored. English statesmen are not going to trouble themselves about India when the fabric of the empire is to be reconstituted after the war. It is under these circumstances doubtful if the authorities have changed their angle of vision in regard to India. But England, the British Empire and the world cannot but recognise the rights of the Indians. The issue of *India* received today reviews the work of a certain English author who says that India ought to be represented at the Imperial Conference. From his writings it will be clear that in future no great importance will be attached to colour. Economic and political considerations will in future form the basis of and decide all reforms. We have to show ourselves to be men possessing self-endeavour and we will certainly obtain justice.

Industries and the Imperial Conference.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 14th, 1916.

56. In an article on the subject of the tours of officers, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th July, says:—Our Government rely on the arbitrary reports of their officers in administering the country. The Indian press is not free. It does not freely ventilate the grievances of the people. The touring officers of the Government do not personally hear the representations of the ryots. They eat dinners and rest satisfied with the words of the local authorities. If they condescend to receive any address from the public, that address undergoes many a change at the hands of the local officers before it reaches the touring

Tours.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

officer. Some of the officers to whom addresses are presented give liberal answers while the others dispose them of in two or three words. The officers do not mix with the people. Under such circumstance, how are His Majesty's representatives to know the real state of affairs? These tours involve an unduly large expenditure of public money. The expenditure on tours in India taken as a whole has almost doubled during the last four years although it is gratifying that the Madras Government spent less in 1914 than in 1910. The financial problem in India is becoming more and more difficult to solve. Wherever possible, the expenditure ought to be reduced, and the money saved shoud be devoted to more useful matters.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 5th, 1916.

The *Desamata*, of the 5th July, says:—Large sums of money are lavished on the official tours of Governors and in the payment of high salaries to European officers. There are among Indians men who are in every way qualified to hold the offices now held by the Europeans. If they are appointed, they need not be paid such high salaries. Funds can thus be saved for useful purposes. Gubernatorial tours are not productive of much good, while they are very costly. Ryots are not enabled to represent their grievances personally to the Governors. In answer to addresses, the Governors hold out hopes to the people and there the matters end. Mr. Wacha is, therefore, right in saying in the recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council that it is improper to waste much money on gubernatorial tours.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 5th, 1916.

Legislative Councils.

57. The *Desamata*, of the 5th July, remarks that although under the reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto the non-official members of the Legislative Councils have been vested with power to discuss the budget, no good comes out of the discussion because the suggestions of non-officials are not accepted.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

Indian commerce.

58. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th July, says:—If direct representation is not given to India at the Imperial Council of Commerce, which is to meet to decide the policy of trade to be pursued after the war, the commercial interests of India will never be safeguarded. The interests of England and India clash with one another in some points, and entire reliance cannot be placed in England in the matter of the economic advancement of this country. We have to make a powerful representation and obtain direct representation at the Imperial Council so that we may discuss the matters in issue and enter into mutual agreement with the other countries. It is the duty of the Government of India to help us in this attempt.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 9th, 1916.

Dacoities and murders in Bengal.

59. Referring to the murderous dacoities and other outrages in Bengal, the *Desabhimani*, of the 9th July, says:—The people hate the dastardly acts of the murderers, but they are helpless. If the people are allowed to bear arms, they will certainly help the Government in arresting the offenders. The Government should not pass repressive laws, being panic-stricken, but should follow the policy of Lord Hardinge. Although the Irish people have committed many outrages, the English Government have excused them and are granting them Home Rule. The Indians are, unlike the Irish, a peaceful people and we pray that self-government under the British *raj* may be granted to India.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 12th, 1916.

Referring to the anarchical outrages in Bengal, the *Desamata*, of the 12th July, says:—Not a few young men in India desire earnestly to go to the war front and fight for the empire. We cannot say that there are no anarchists among those young men, but patriotism is a sovereign remedy for their frenzied brains. If orders be issued for raising an army of Indian young men, a wave of enthusiasm will spread over the country and the anarchic movement will be washed away. If the Indians are rejected as unfit to fight on behalf of the empire, the enemies of the Government will make mountains of mole hills and will always be bent on doing mischief. If the Government possess real statesmanship, they will do well to raise an army of Indian young men and this is the most potent way of stamping out the anarchism in the country.

60. The *Desamata*, of the 5th July, says:—In this country there is no political agitation properly so-called. We have only the shadow of it, conducted by lawyers and other educated classes. Although it is now 30 or 40 years since the Indian National Congress had its birth, its influence has not reached the masses as yet. As only a few out of the 31 crores of Indians conduct the Congress and Conferences, it is wrong to say that there is political agitation in India. It can exist only when the masses have at least the shadow of political learning, and when they know how differently this country is constituted politically from others.

Political agitation in India.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 5th, 1916.

61. The *Desamata*, of the 5th July, learns that under a system of compulsory recruitment in England, incompetent persons also are enlisted in the army to meet the large demand for men to fight, and hopes that the Government of India will be empowered to raise a large army of Indians. It says that an Indian army will at this juncture be of immense help to the British and serve as a source of great relief to them.

An Indian army.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 5th, 1916.

62. Referring to the exclusion of India from the Paris Conference the *Desamata*, of the 12th July, says:—India has only duties to perform, but has no power to enjoy any rights equally with the British or with the people of the Colonies. If she had any such power, she would surely have been represented at the Paris Conference. Indians are next to none in their loyalty and devotion to the throne, and under such circumstances, it is difficult to understand why we are treated with scant courtesy while the Colonists are highly honoured. The people are not quite wrong in supposing that such is the lot of countries having no right of self-government. Our countrymen have to protest against their exclusion from the Paris Conference and see that they are represented at least at future conferences.

The Paris Conference.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 12th, 1916.

63. In an article dilating upon Germany's hold upon the dye industry and the abnormally high prices that are being paid for dyes at present, the *Bharathi*, of the 14th July, says that the indigenous dye industry in India is as helpless and degenerate today as it was flourishing at one time, and that it is most unfortunate that the dye expert Mr. Marsden should altogether despair of profitably utilising the indigenous dye-stuffs. The paper next urges that the people and the Government should both strive to seize the present opportunity of reviving this industry.

The Indian dye industry.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, July 14th, 1916.

64. In an article urging that India should be granted self-government under parliamentary bodies on the lines of the British constitution, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 19th July, writes:—If the whole country should unanimously and constantly urge these administrative changes, India will be sure to obtain parliamentary rule in the course of the next four or five years. We do not say that there will be no opposition to these reforms. But if we are *unanimous* in demanding a parliamentary constitution, the opposition is bound to disappear. Like the dew melting away before the summer sun, these enemies to just reform must cease to be. The British are born champions of democratic rule. It is after they go to foreign countries that they develop anti-democratic tendencies. These tendencies of later growth are easily rooted out and then the inherent instinct will prevail. Although a few Englishmen might oppose the grant of self-government to us, we must not allow ourselves to be disheartened by their opposition. We shall be sure to reach our goal if we only persevere fearlessly.

The grant of self-government.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 19th, 1916.

65. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th July, writes:—This year's session of the Congress will mark the reunion of the moderate and extremist sections which had stood unreconciled to each other since the Surat session. Much discussion is going on as to who should be elected President this year. The masses are unanimous in claiming that India should be granted self-governing rights as

The Congress President.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 18th, 1916.

in the colonies. The editor of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* and others are urging that Mrs. Besant, as the champion of the Home Rule cause, should have the honour of presiding this year. There is no one better qualified for it in the whole world. But the Bombay Government have forbidden her to enter the Bombay Presidency, and if the Imperial and the Home authorities are in agreement with the views of the Bombay Government in this respect, it behoves us to consider whether it would be expedient to appoint her as President.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 14th, 1916.

Home Rule for India.

66. In continuation of the article in its previous issue (vide Report No. 29, article 60) the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 14th July, observes that although those who hold that social reform must precede political reform are never likely to concur with the view that *Swaraj* alone can pave the way to all political as well as social reform, it will at least be seen that social reform by itself will not qualify a people for self-government, for, if that were so, there are countries such as Burma, where the people are socially free in regard to widow marriage, religious liberty and all those reforms which the reformers would like to see introduced before political reform is aimed at and by that kind of argument a people like the Burmese would be the best qualified for self-government.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 14th, 1916.

The grievances of South Canara.

67. In a leading article congratulating Mr. K. S. Bhat on his success at the recent election to the Madras Legislative Council by the Local Boards and Municipalities of South Canara and Malabar, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 14th July, thanks the voters of Malabar for supporting the candidature of a South Canara representative this time and thereupon observes: Our district is generally supposed to be free from all grievances because no complaints of any kind are made to Government. The district is broken up by party feeling, petty feuds and mutual distrust among the people and want of knowledge of their larger interests. It is well known that an officer if he feels a little reluctant to enter our district for the first time, he is ten times more reluctant to leave it. A glance at the *Fort St. George Gazette* will show that it is peculiar to South Canara that officers transferred from here seek again and again to return to the same district. This is because each community in trying to promote its own good, seeks to prejudice the rest in the eyes of the officers by carrying tales and consequently no one has the courage to speak out any grievance openly. The main shortcomings which it behoves the representative of the district to urge on the attention of the Government are —(1) The Legislative Council has not framed any enactment as yet in regard to the *mulgeni* tenure of South Canara. Although the present term of settlement is about to expire, the poor wargdar stands still aggrieved. Secondly, as the Forest Committee did not visit and see the grievances of the people in person, forest areas are still allowed to remain too close to inhabited tracts, with the result that valuable cattle fall a prey to wild beasts. Thirdly, in order to grant house sites to the poor, the people were deprived of their pasturage. The sites, however, are not yet ready for occupation. Fourthly, the proposal to connect the district with Mysore by a railway remains still undecided. The railway-cess is being still collected, and there is therefore a proposal to construct a line at least to Panemangalore. But no one knows what benefit would be gained thereby. If we do not co-operate with Mysore when they are keen on the subject, they will naturally leave us to our own fate and seek their advantage elsewhere. Fifthly, the district is without proper educational facilities. There are numerous villages with a population of over a thousand and yet without a school. Most of the schools managed by the Local Boards are without proper buildings. Incomplete secondary schools are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Government College which was organised by the people themselves has not yet been raised to the first grade. The number of seats obtainable at the College at present is very limited. There are very few schools for girls, and even these are without proper supervision. Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectresses unacquainted with the vernacular of the district are entrusted with the work

of supervising them. There is thus only an increase in the strength of the schools but the management is not properly controlled. School mistresses who do not know English are required to do their correspondence with their superior officers in English. Although officers who know the vernacular are available in the department, the authorities have failed to appoint them to such places. Lastly, owing to the dearth of funds among the Local Boards, there are no dispensaries in several places and even at the existing dispensaries the supplies are very meagre. Travelling during the rainy season is rendered extremely difficult in the rural parts, owing to the absence of bridges over streams and rivulets. Consequently the officers of Government seldom visit these parts and the wargdars have become autocratic, as it were, in consequence.

The Government of India Loan.

68. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th July, writes:—It is obvious that our just Emperor George V drew the sword entirely out of sympathy and disinterestedness and undertook to incur a heavy war-expenditure running into crores of pounds. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of us, loyal subjects, to maintain internal safety and peace by rendering pecuniary aid to the Government.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

It is a matter of pride to us that the administration of the country of our just Emperor, whose subjects we are and under whose rule we live, is satisfactory, peace and tranquility reign supreme and the Government which has the well-being of the people at heart is a properly constituted one.

We see that from the very beginning of the war Great Britain has given much pecuniary assistance to her Allies while she has to spend personally considerable amounts of money in opposing the formidable foe who had for years been secretly making preparations for war. At the present moment the war-expenditure is on the increase. Hence the Government of India has issued a notification regarding the Government of India Conversion Loan for the years 1916–17 which may be obtained through the post office. Previous to this the Government had issued a similar notification, but it is a matter for regret that the required amount could not be realised. Are true Indian subjects not able to respond to Great Britain's urgent call? It is enough to make one pause to think that when the Government demands money as a loan, we should grudge a little sacrifice which, as a matter of fact, redounds to our own advantage.

Pious and generous fellow countrymen have rendered help to wounded British soldiers. The writer advises people of means and supporters of the Government to respond to the call and to consider it to be a matter of duty and an opportunity for demonstrating to the people of foreign countries that Indians are staunch in their loyalty to the British crown, that they are ever ready to sacrifice life and property, and that in addition to subscribing to various funds they have lent more money than was required.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act.

69. In commenting upon the proceedings of the public meeting held in Madras to protest against this Bill being passed into law, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 10th July, invites the attention of the authorities to the fact that the Bill is opposed in India by all people alike, Indians and Anglo-Indians, and adds that the House of Lords will be doing wanton injustice to India if it passes this Bill in the face of the unanimous opposition of the people of this country.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 10th, 1916.

Referring to this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th July, repeats its arguments against every provision in this Bill and observes:—Amending Bills are brought forward usually only for the purpose of making verbal alterations in existing Acts. But this Bill proposes to introduce many objectionable changes and to take away certain important privileges now enjoyed by the people. It will never be possible in a country where popular opinion is heard to curtail the privileges of the people, without their being

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

allowed to have their say in the matter. The fact that this Bill is being pushed through in spite of popular opposition goes only to prove the extent of arbitrary authority exercised by the bureaucracy in this country. When the Indian Consolidation Act was passed last year, Mr. Roberts, the Under Secretary, stated that, beyond consolidating the different enactments connected with the Government of India, nothing would be done during the pendency of the war. Has the war come to an end now? If not, how are they justified in going back upon their word and introducing important changes? There is not one ground on which the changes now proposed to be introduced can be justified. So we hope that, in consideration of the opposition of the people here and elsewhere, including the non-official Europeans, the Secretary of State will withdraw this Bill immediately. If he does not do so, he cannot be said to have any knowledge of the public opinion in this country on this subject or to attach any weight to it.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, July 14th, 1916.

The Indian Consolidation Bill.

70. Referring to the Indian Consolidation Bill, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 14th July, observes that it will cause great disappointment to the people of India, who expected that some substantial good will be done to them after the conclusion of the war. It condemns the clause in the Bill, which takes away the right of the people to sue the Secretary of State and also the one which empowers the appointment of feudatory rulers as members of the Legislative Councils.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 18th, 1916.

The *Manorama*, of the 18th July, points out that this Bill, which strikes at the root of the privileges which the people have been enjoying from time immemorial, is the result of the decision of the Privy Council in the moment case, and that the whole weight of non-official opinion in India, both Indian and European, is not in its favour. In the opinion of this paper the introduction of such a Bill at this juncture shows that the Government are not in favour of the aspirations of the Indians; and it is not becoming on the part of "civilised Government to pass a law, without knowing beforehand the opinion of the people, whom it will affect. It, therefore, hopes that the Government will not pass such a law at this critical moment, and thereby curtail the time-honoured privileges enjoyed by the Indians."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 11th, 1916.

"An Indian Bill in Parliament."

71. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 11th July, writes:—In these days the people seem to be bereft of their senses. God alone knows what these half-witted people are about. The fact is men of sound sense, in fact men of commanding intellect, are extraordinarily busy The minds of all, whether Europeans or Indians, are preoccupied with the same thought, viz, what will be the state of the world after the war and what changes will necessarily take place in the Colonies of the British Empire.

In this time of stress and storm the Parliament is anxious to pass an Indian Act!

No one sees the necessity for introducing such an unnecessary, unsuitable and complicated Bill with an active enemy in the field against and great anxiety is prevalent everywhere among the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Where is the necessity for voting on it when the Parliament can pass a better Act than this and when we can devote our attention towards something more profitable? The gist of this Act may be divided into three heads and none of them is such as can be objected to by a Christian, a Hindu or a Muhammadan of India. For instance the proposed Act requires that (1) in future no one should be empowered to sue the Secretary of State for India (without any specified conditions or restrictions); (2) any ruling chief or officer may be nominated for, and admitted to, the Legislative Council; (3) a member appointed to the Executive Council may be permitted to follow his trade or profession.

Obviously the first condition is contrary to constitutional law and political custom and practice, for the Secretary of State for India is responsible for Indian affairs and every citizen has a right to sue him in legal matters. This practice prevails even now. We cannot understand why a citizen should be deprived of his right of citizenship or his right to seek

redress to which he is legally entitled. Law courts are governed by justice, law and Royal commands and if, for example a court requires the attendance of the Prime Minister or the King-Emperor, there is nothing wrong about it. Similarly the interference of Native States in Indian affairs is unnecessary, for an Indian Ruling Chief or any of his officers are just as ignorant of our political affairs as one of our rulers would be of theirs. It is a case of "Jesus has his religion and likewise Moses his." We have nothing in common with them, nor have their affairs any comparison with ours. We do not understand the wisdom of any such interference, or what Indian Princes are going to do or what lesson they are likely to learn on the councils.

The third question seems to be a very complicated one as every member of the Executive Council is paid by Government and, therefore, he is a Government servant. According to the Civil Service Regulations when a poor Government servant, who is in receipt of a small salary, is not permitted to engage in any trade even when he has a number of dependents upon him, how can the head of a firm or a merchant be allowed to derive benefit from his business and at the same time draw a Government salary especially when his Government colleagues cannot enjoy a similar privilege?

It is evident that in these respects the proposed Bill is open to very severe criticism.

But we are of opinion that this is no time for such discussions, besides the Government has already notified that permission will not be granted to introduce any contentious matters in the council. Parliament, however, pays no heed to this pronouncement and compels the country to open the door of disputation.

"Thou hast plunged me down in the depths of the sea.
"And then bidst me 'beware and keep my raiment dry'!"

From one end of the country to the other protest meetings against the Bill are being held. We hope that the intelligent members of Parliament will consider and understand and not make matters still more complicated.

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore budget.

72. Commenting on the Mysore budget for 1916-17, the *Sampad Abhyuda*, of the 15th July, observes:—The figures relating to the Cauvery power scheme, etc, show what huge sums our Government have spent on projects of a remunerative nature. The revenue expected during the year is nearly equal to the expenditure estimated. There will be no deficit nor will there be a surplus. This doubtless points to the ability with which our finances are handled. Many crores have been expended on the electrical works, the irrigation works, the educational measures, the economic projects, the University scheme, etc. Many more crores will be wanted still. All these projects are remunerative and they are among the best assets of Government. It will be admitted on all hands that this mode of spending the revenues so as to spread education among the masses and increase their happiness and well-being is far more laudable than the policy of accumulating a huge surplus in the treasury. If the need for the projects undertaken is conceded, the expenditure they entail ought not to be regarded as extravagance. In the huge machinery of the administration it is impossible to prevent waste altogether, but it must always be possible to prevent excessive lavishness. The care bestowed by our Government on the question of economy in the administration is indeed worthy of the highest commendation.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 15th, 1916.

The Mysore excise administration.

73. The *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 20th July, writes:—We are pained to see that the Excise Commissioner in his annual report was constrained to remark that the people of Mysore seem determined not to give up the drink habit. It is most regrettable that, despite the gradual spread of education, and the knowledge which it must necessarily bring of the numerous evils arising from this nefarious habit, there is no earnest attempt

Vrittanta Patrike, *Mysore*, July 20th, 1916.

on the part of the people to give it up entirely. If the amount they spend on liquor per year were to be distributed among the entire population of the province, each person would get Rs. 2! The decrease reported in the consumption of liquor may be true, but this seems to have led to a corresponding increase in the consumption of toddy. The decrease in the number of shops and the enhancement of the prices must no doubt help, to some extent, to check the growth of the evil and in order to eradicate it totally, the Government ought to exercise greater rigour in its excise administration. There are two matters which call for special criticism. The *Malnad* committee seems to have applied for special concessions for tapping the bastard sago tree for the benefit of the Malnad people; while at the same time the Excise Commissioner observes in his report, that in accordance with the wishes of Government the number of shops selling this class of toddy has been gradually decreased without causing any abrupt inconvenience to the consumers. It now appears that the Government are themselves inclined to grant the concession asked for. We hope the Government will remove the contradiction implied by these opposite views. Another serious matter is that the Government propose to encourage the people to cultivate ganja. It would be a great mistake to bring this drug within easier reach of the people. It is positively harmful to permit such cultivation and the best course would be to forbid it altogether, or, if that is considered not possible, it should at least be stipulated that the entire produce should be sold to druggists. Every well-wisher of the country is bound to feel sad on reading the Excise Commissioner's report. If the money, amounting to nearly a crore, which is now spent by the people on these harmful intoxicants were to be utilised for educational and industrial purposes, the progress of the province could have been effected by leaps and bounds. The schoolmasters should take great pains to explain the evils arising from the drink habit, and the Government too should arrange to distribute pamphlets on temperance at the public houses, in which case the people might one day exclaim: "If the drink habit is so very bad, why don't the Government close all the liquor shops?"

ERRATA.

Report No. 29.

Page 1181, paragraph 29, line 9, *substitute* "," after "bravery" *for* ";".
" 1184, 21st line from the bottom, *for* "that thinks" *read* "thinks that".
" 1186, line 3 from the bottom, *for* "our district" *read* "South Canara".
" 1188, paragraph 45, last but one line, *insert* "that" between "but" and "that".
" 1190, 28th line from the top, *for* "Half of half the number" *read* "Half of the number".
" 1190, paragraph 49, line 53, *insert* "," *after* "village".
" 1190 " 49 " 55, *substitute* "?" *for* "." after "religious".

Issued, 25th July 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 31 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 29th July 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—
The Criminal Investigation Department and Mrs. Besant 1261
The Criminal Investigation Department .. .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
Bal Gangadhar Tilak .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
The Madras University 1262
Medical education in Madras .. .. *ib.*
The Madras University and the Intermediate Examination results 1263
The Allahabad Matriculation results 1265
Students' troubles 1266
English and the Indian student .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Madras Corporation street obstructions .. .. *ib.*
The Palghat Municipal Council 1267
The Indian Civil Service .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
Compartments reserved for Europeans .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
The Home Rule movement 1269
"The Home Rule League for India" .. .. *ib.*
Aliens and British subjects 1270
Income-tax assessors .. .. *ib.*
India and the Imperial Conference .. .. *ib.*
For Anglo-Indians 1271
A noble speech 1272
India and the Gallipoli and Mesopotamian Commission .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Presidency and the Defence of India Act .. .. *ib.*
The impressment of carts for Government officials 1273
Indian Moslems and the Arab revolt .. .. *ib.*
The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Annie Besant 1274
The Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Press Act 1275
The Censor .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Government of India Amendment Bill 1276

IV.—Native States.

	PAGE
Cochin State appointments	1276
The Cochin Diwanship	1277
Mysore Government papers for the press	*ib.*
The Mysore Efficiency Audit branch	1278
Brahmans *v.* Non-Brahmans in the Mysore State	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Allies' Economic Conference	1279
India and Ceylon	*ib.*
The war	*ib.*
How to get self-government	1280
"Some light upon the war"	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The Commissioner of Police, Madras	*ib.*
The Police department	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
Village courts	1281
(*d*) *Education*—	
Government grant to schools	*ib.*
The *Andhra* National College	1282
The Syndicate	*ib.*
The extraordinary meeting of the Senate	*ib.*
The Senate meeting	1283
The University examinations	1284
Higher education	*ib.*
Female education in India	*ib.*
The progress of elementary education in British India	1285
Medical instruction in the vernaculars	*ib.*
Ourselves and higher education	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Bellary Municipality	1286
"The Corporation and the people"	1287
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—	
The land revenue policy of the Government of India	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
Railway administration	1288
"A word to railway travellers"	1289
(*k*) *General*—	
The new Legislative Council	*ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council	1290
The banks of the Cauvery in Kottaiyur	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the authorities	*ib*
Mrs. Annie Besant	1291
Mrs. Besant and rumours	*ib.*
Swaraj for India	1293
How to root out anarchism	*ib*
Phenomenal progress	1294
The end of the elections	*ib.*
The South African Indians	*ib.*
The Americans and the coloured races	*ib.*
Japanese trade	*ib.*
Mr. Tilak	1295
Mesopotamia enquiry	*ib.*
The failure of repressive measures in Bengal	*ib.*
Village panchayats	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Government of India Bill	*ib.*
A cry in the wilderness	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Legislative Council	1296
Canarese and the Mysore University Scheme	1297
The Mysore Revenue department	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil .	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..,	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	2,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
41	Bhárati Vilás	Do	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rooke, English, 49 years,	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
48	**Catholic Friend.** ‖	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.** §	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 36 years.	310
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	**Choudari** ‖	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Not known.

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.
‖ Started, about March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
57	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
58	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
59	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
60	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnahamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
61	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly .	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
62	**Commercial World Advertiser.**	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
63	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
64	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
65	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
66	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good	Not stated.
67	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,600
69	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
70	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
71	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
72	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
73	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
74	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
75	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
76	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
77	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desom, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
78	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
79	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
80	**Dharmaprakasika.** *	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
81	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
82	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
83	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
84	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
85	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
86	**Educational Review.**	English	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
87	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
88	**Everyman's Review.** †	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
89	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
90	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Mouthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050

* Not published for the last two years.

† Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
91	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
92	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly ..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
93	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
94	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
95	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 68 years.	645
96	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
97	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
98	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
99	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
100	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
101	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
102	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
103	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
104	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
105	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
106	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
107	Indian Church News and Review.*	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
108	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
109	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
110	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
111	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
112	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
113	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
114	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
115	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
116	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
117	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
118	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
119	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
120	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
121	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Monthly ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
122	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
124	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
125	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
126	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
127	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
128	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
129	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
130	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Simaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
131	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
132	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
133	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
134	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
138	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
139	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
142	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
143	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
146	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Crangancre, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
147	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
149	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
150	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
151	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
152	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
153	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
154	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
156	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungaram, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
157	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
160	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
164	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
165	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
166	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
167	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
168	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
169	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
170	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
171	**Madras Economic Journal.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
172	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
173	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
174	**Madras Mail** ..	English.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,4 2
175	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
176	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. P. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
177	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
178	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
181	Mahilésakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
184	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
185	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
186	**Malayali**	Do	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
187	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
188	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholae Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
193	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
194	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
195	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
196	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
197	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
198	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
199	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
200	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
201	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
202	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
203	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
204	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
205	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
206	**My Mother** * ..	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
207	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
208	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
209	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
210	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
211	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
212	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
213	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
214	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
215	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
216	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
217	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
218	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
219	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
220	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
221	Noor‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
222	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
223	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
224	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
225	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
226	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
227	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
228	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
229	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
230	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‖	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
231	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
232	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
233	**Prapanja Mitran** ¶	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.

* Started June 1916. † Printer declared on 6th May 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
§ An old paper not previously reported. ‖ Not published for the last two years. ¶ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
234	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
235	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
236	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
237	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
238	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
239	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
240	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar**..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
241	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
242	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
243	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
244	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
245	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
246	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
247	Rissla-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
248	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,350
249	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzárain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
250	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
251	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
252	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
253	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
254	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
255	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
256	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
257	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly..	R. Krishnarao Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
258	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
259	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
260	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
261	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
262	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	D . ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
263	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
264	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
265	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
266	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
267	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
268	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
269	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
270	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
271	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
272	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Biddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
273	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
274	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
275	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
276	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
277	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
278	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
279	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
280	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
281	Sirsncha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
282	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
283	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
284	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
285	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
286	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
287	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
288	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	English.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepory, Madras.	Quarterly.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
289	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
290	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
291	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
292	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
293	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
294	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
295	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
296	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
297	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
298	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
299	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
300	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
301	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
302	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years	100
303	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
304	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
305	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
306	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
307	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
308	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
309	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
310	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
311	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
312	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
313	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
314	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
315	Taylor High School Magazine.‡	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.

* Revived, February 1916. † Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
316	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
317	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
318	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
319	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
320	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
321	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
322	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
323	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
324	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
325	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
326	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
327	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
328	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
329	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
330	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
331	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
332	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
333	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
334	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
335	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
336	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
337	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Kalyana Sundram Power Press, Tanjore.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
338	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
339	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years	1,000
340	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400

* Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
342	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
343	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
344	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
345	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
346	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
347	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
348	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
349	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Bannialayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
350	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
351	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
352	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
353	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
354	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
355	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
356	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
357	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
358	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
359	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
360	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
361	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
362	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
363	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
364	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
365	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
366	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
367	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800

* Revived, January 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
368	**Western Star** ..	English.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
369	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	P. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
370	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
371	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
372	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
373	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th July, writes:—"Mrs. Besant bitterly complains that her steps are dogged by the mastiffs of the Criminal Investigation Department. She has no reason to complain when it is remembered that even such a statesman as Gokhale was honoured in his time by the attentions of the Criminal Investigation Department, and he had to make strong representations to Lord Minto on the matter. In his ever-memorable and famous 'political progress' from Calcutta to Lahore, the Criminal Investigation Department was after him. Why, we know that even a Judge of the High Court was once the subject of our police friends' attention. After all, are the Criminal Investigation Department to be blamed? They are maintained at considerable cost, they must earn their salary and have to submit weekly diaries of their work. What else are they to do then?"

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1916.

The Criminal Investigation Department and Mrs. Besant.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th July, writes:—"The Walluvanad correspondent of a local vernacular paper says that tigers are roaming about certain amsoms committing great havoc among cattle. From cattle to human beings is but one step. It is, therefore, the clear duty of the authorities to organise a hunt and to show a little more liberality in the issue of gun licenses. Or, why not place a posse of Criminal Investigation Department men on special duty to shadow the movements of Mr. Stripes with a view to exterminate him and his tribe? This will be a real boon and much more profitable and useful than shadowing so-called political suspects and indulging in such other wild goose chase."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 27th, 1916.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. In a leader commenting on the case instituted against Mr. Tilak, *New India*, of the 25th July, says:—"A wave of anger will pass over India when the people hear that this great martyr of the motherland is again in the toils of his enemies. His going abroad to carry on his suit against Sir Valentine Chirol had been announced. Maharashtra was celebrating his birthday, and had given him a birthday present of a lakh of rupees. Lord Willingdon sends him a birthday gift of a demand for security bonds of Rs. 40,000 against sedition. What chivalry and good taste are shown in thus breaking into the birthday festivities.

New India, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

"What is the object? To save Sir Valentine Chirol from being brought to account? Else, if the Bombay Government think him a preacher of sedition, why not rejoice to get rid of him out of the country? He could not preach sedition to India from England. . . . . What will be the next action of Government? One action which shocks the people comes after another. First it is *New India* security; then the order of exclusion against Mrs. Annie Besant; then the arrest of Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarti; then this attack on Mr. Tilak; and today some arrests of wealthy Marwari gentlemen. And all the time in Bengal, internments of smaller folk go on, every one of which means keen suffering inflicted on some helpless family. And all for what? Because the Government cannot govern well enough to make the people contented, but wants to prevent a whole nation from discussing its own affairs. Where is all this to end?"

(*d*) *Education.*

COMMONWEAL, *Adyar*, July 28th, 1916.

4. The *Commonweal*, for the week ending 28th July, writes:—

"The Outlook."

The Madras University.

"The extraordinary meeting of the Senate was rendered useless by the more extraordinary rulings of the Vice-Chancellor, who presumably was confused by the unruly heckling of the Europeans. The net upshot was that the resolutions on the agenda paper were not put to the vote but were brushed aside in the middle of the discussion by a new resolution, of which no notice was given, and which was not an amendment. We may look for another extraordinary meeting to complete the unfinished work, and a new application to the High Court for another mandamus. The slaughter of the innocents is bringing to the University its due meed of trouble. The adjourned meeting was a series of victories for the Indians, and that probably was the cause of the anger of the Europeans at the second meeting."

ANTISEPTIC, *Madras*, June 1916.

5. The *Antiseptic*, for June,* writes:—"It was only in December last that we had occasion to write on this subject. Since then it has been discussed in the Legislative Council, and now we have a circular issued by the Government of India to the Local Governments about medical instruction in the vernaculars.

Medical education in Madras.

"It seems that Bengalis want medical instruction in the vernaculars. Bengalis want many things. But what we cannot understand is why the Government of India, who ought to know the Bengalis very well, is asking the Madras Government whether they want for Madras what the Bengalis are asking for Bengal.

"We are told that at one time there was medical education in the vernaculars in Bengal. There was suttee in Bengal at one time and there are dacoities now. The origin of medical education in the vernaculars in Bengal was due to the fact that there was not enough of English-educated men coming forward to join the ranks of the Subordinate Medical Service. So it appears that vernacular medical education was started in 1839. We can quite understand that. In the year of grace 1916 we could not find our way from Howrah station to the Grand Hotel at Calcutta without exhausting our very poor supply of Hindustani. In 1839 a man who spoke nothing but English would have been taken in Calcutta for the 'wild man from Borneo.' . . . . It seems, in times gone by, the teaching of medicine in the vernacular was attempted in Madras. If we remember right the venue of this interesting experiment was Nellore. The method of teaching adopted was as follows:—A European Medical officer addressed in English a class of Madrassi students who were ignorant of that language and an Indian subordinate translated the lecture—sentence by sentence, as the English lecturer went on pausing after each sentence—into Telugu. This was the method generally used by European Missionaries addressing crowds on roadsides with an Indian catechist translating the European's theological discourse. How long this system of vernacular medical education flourished in Nellore we do not know. We have no official information on the subject, for, although we received the information from the Surgeon-General, we heard it narrated as a smoking room story, and not forwarded to us in an official communication.

"To come back to questions of practical politics. Do we require vernacular medical schools in the Madras Presidency? That question can best be answered by asking another question. Have we a sufficient number of English-educated young men coming forward to study medicine? The answer to this second question is found in the annual reports of the Royapuram Medical School. . . . . The demand for medical relief on western lines grows unceasingly, and it can be met only to a very small extent by the

* Received on 28th July 1916.

outturn of the Medical College. There is an increasing field for the employment of medical men with less advanced qualifications and for the training of such men the proper institutions are medical schools like the one at Royapuram. . . . . We shall confine our remarks for the present to the Royapuram Medical School. The usefulness of this school in the way of training a large number of private medical men who are free to settle down in the rural parts is impaired to a large extent by the meaningless policy of the Madras Government in reserving places in this school for students who are to be employed under Governments who are fully competent to have medical schools of their own. . . . . During the last three years we have turned away from the doors of the Royapuram Medical School *over one thousand young men* with S.S.L.C. certificates and who were anxious to study medicine and pay for their education. These men find it equally difficult to enter the Arts colleges to continue their studies for the Intermediate on account of the incomprehensible rules governing admission of students to the Intermediate class. Many of these young men, failing to get admission to any Educational institutions, simply drift and in course of time would constitute excellent material out of which anarchists are made. And yet when such material is going to waste people want vernacular medical education. . . . . About 30 per cent of the total strength of the school consists of Mysore and Burma pupils. Mysore has excellent hospitals and an efficient staff of medical men. If it can have a university, it certainly can have a medical school. The case of Burma is even worse. It has a medical school at Rangoon, but prefers to have a certain number of its students trained in Madras. . . . . Since the Royapuram Medical School is maintained by the Provincial revenues of the Madras Presidency the tax-payers of this presidency have a prior claim on the school than students from Mysore or Burma. To turn out hundreds of Madras Presidency tax-payers in order to accommodate Mysore and Burma students is too absurd a policy for any Government to follow. . . . . The institution is worked at a great loss And yet the Governments of Mysore and Burma do not contribute anything towards the upkeep of the Royapuram Medical School. And the private pupils are charged a fee of Rs. 25 a year. Has any one ever heard of professional education being given to private students for something over Rs. 2 a month? . . . . . The business methods of the Madras Government are simply wonderful. The major part of the money required to improve the medical schools will be readily available, if all qualified students seeking admission are admitted and charged a reasonable fee for their medical education. Perhaps that is too sordid a view for the Madras Government to take. With them it is all a matter of charity, but unfortunately their charity begins with Mysore and Burma."

6. In a leader under the heading, "The fight for the students", *New India*, of the 24th July, writes:—"The meeting of the Senate on Saturday was in many ways remarkable. First, the cleavage between the English and the Indian members was strongly marked, and the organisation of the latter told heavily on the results; secondly, the fate of the students was decided in a way so irregular that the decision ought not to be accepted; a new extraordinary meeting should at once be called to consider the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar and the others, which were neither defeated by amendments nor voted upon as substantive motions; and, if possible, there should be an appeal to the High Court to set right the ruling of the Vice-Chancellor, which traversed the accepted rules of public business; otherwise a precedent is set which will make havoc of all debate, and will enable Chairmen to defeat resolutions at their own will, without submitting them to a vote. . . . . The three resolutions for which the extraordinary meeting was called were not discussed, and a new proposal, of which no notice appears to have been given, was passed. Surely, another meeting should be called to discuss the resolutions as printed. The Indians were naturally very angry, and the unhappy students outside were more angry. But the Indians should not

The Madras University and the Intermediate examination results.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

allow themselves to be stultified in this way. The cause of the students is not yet lost. It is obvious that the action of the Vice-Chancellor was indefensible, and though he may have been tired and worried by the rude language of some of the English members—furious that the Indians should dare to oppose them—he ought to have adjourned the debate by every rule of public business. How will he make amends? And when will the resolutions be discussed?"

HINDU, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 24th July, says:—"Extraordinary indeed were the proceedings in and the result of the 'extraordinary meeting' of the Senate held on Saturday last. The meeting had been looked forward to with a good deal of interest by a large section of the public in view of the fact that its main purpose was to consider what steps could be taken to modify the disastrous results of the last Intermediate examination. This object was rendered impossible of accomplishment by the violent and obstructive tactics of several of the European Fellows, and by the incomprehensible final ruling of the bewildered Vice-Chancellor. . . . . Then again we find that the language used by some of the European Fellows during their heated denunciation of the agitation on behalf of the vast mass of the slaughtered students, passed beyond the bounds of decency. . . . . Such insulting, improper and offensive remarks ought not to have been indulged in by one who is a missionary and claims the benefit of having received a high English education, and we think the Vice-Chancellor should have, as he was asked to do, called the irate missionary to order, for making them. . . . . We think the government of the University ought, under the present circumstances, to pass from ignorant and bumptious European management into the hands of those who can correctly appreciate local conditions, and approximate their actions with practicable ideals. The extraordinary meeting of Saturday ended, however, in a fiasco so far as the immediate object of it was concerned; and it has caused profound disappointment among the public."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th July, remarks:—"The extraordinary meeting of the Madras University, to which a number of young men had been looking forward with hope, has ended in adding insult to injury. The Syndicate and the Board of Examiners have said, in effect, that the students and their teachers are both worthless. There is to be no immediate relief, the whole question being referred to a committee who are to investigate and write reports. . . . . But the public will not be satisfied with the committee. The spirit of those in power has burst out, and we know now with whom we have to contend. The university can do no wrong. The examiners are lenient, very indulgent indeed, and are simply overflowing with the milk of human tenderness. The question papers are all easy, and the mistake is with the Indian boys. Some portion of the responsibility is shared also by the Principals of Colleges who have been indiscriminately admitting useless material for a university course."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th July, observes:—"The meeting of the Senate that was held on Saturday was really extraordinary. It was extraordinary in that it was intended to pass a resolution for increasing the number of successful candidates at the Intermediate examination. It was extraordinary that this object was ignored and a committee was appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure and to recommend measures to obtain more satisfactory results. . . . . There was no notice of the resolution which Mr. Moffat was permitted to move and was carried. It was sprung upon the meeting suddenly, while Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's resolution had been notified beforehand. . . . . The proposition was specific and definite. It was the principal business before the meeting. But Mr. Moffat came through a side-door, and carried the day. The irregularity is self-evident. The Vice-Chancellor not only allowed an independent resolution, of which no notice had been given, to be discussed and passed, while the resolution to consider which the meeting had been specially called, was set aside and finally ignored. . . . . In our opinion, nothing will improve matters except a radical change in the spirit that rules the

university. And the spirit, we fear, cannot change unless the men change. So long as the present men dominate the University, education in Madras will not make much progress though certain colleges may appear better than others."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1916.

New India, of the 26th July, states:—"We have a number of letters attacking the Rev. Messrs. Macphail and Pittendrigh. They all express the bitter resentment felt by the students against the language used regarding them. Their anger is certainly justifiable, but we do not think that much good would come of printing so many letters. Every gentleman already condemns the language used, but strong language against the offenders may turn sympathy the other way. The important thing is to have another meeting of the Senate to discuss the ignored resolutions."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 26th, 1916.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 26th July, writes:—"It would have been extraordinary, indeed, if the Senate of the Madras University had at their extraordinary meeting agreed to have the pass list of the Intermediate examination revised. Raising the percentage of the passes by a fiat of the Senate will not help to remove the root causes of the debacle of the Intermediate. They are too deep for any such surface cure. There is no use blaming the examiners. As per the regulations of the University they have to go by a certain standard in marking the answer papers of the candidates, and those who fall short of the standard have to be 'ploughed' necessarily. . . . . In proposing to increase the percentage of passes or in appointing a committee to inquire into the causes of the woeful slaughter in the Intermediate examination, the Senate are only beating about the bush. The causes of it should be looked for elsewhere. The School Final is at the bottom of the whole mischief. It must go first before any sane scheme of examinations can be evolved by the Madras University."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 27th, 1916.

Referring to the proceedings of the recent extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th July, observes:—"Though the feeling was strong, a clever tactic—and it is nothing less than that—smothered the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar's resolution. Mr. Moffat moved, in the midst of confused talk and a sort of uproar we are told, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report upon the causes of failure at the last Intermediate examination and recommend, if necessary, any measure that might be adopted to ensure more satisfactory results. He was careful enough to explain further that the measures he wanted the committee to suggest was for future examinations. Then occurred a most amazing incident. The learned Vice-Chancellor ruled Mr. Moffat's motion in order and declared that the motion before the House was his motion, and directed voting which was done resulting in forty-three voting for and thirteen against. The other resolutions, including Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar's, were thus stifled, without even being put to the vote. It is not surprising that several Fellows expressed wonder, and the man in the street who knows only to look at things from a commonsense point of view, shares this wonder, and must characterise the Vice-Chancellor's ruling as startling. . . . . The incident, and the trend of the discussion have thrown into bold relief the disadvantages of having an officialised university packed with European officials and non-officials who cannot generally see eye to eye with their Indian colleagues The University should be representative, in every sense of the word, of Indian interests which pay the piper, and constituted in such a manner as to be able to realise the people's feelings and to respect their opinions. A University which 'slaughters' its examinees, taking shelter under specious arguments ought to be, as Dr. Nayar very correctly put it, done away with, and the earlier the better."

7. The Allahabad Matriculation results.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1916.

In commenting on the large percentage of failures in the Allahabad University Matriculation examination, *New India*, of the 26th July, says:—"What is to be the fate of the young men? Driven from the only chance of earning their livelihood—for the degree offers the only gateway to advancement in life—with no prospects before them of an industrial or commercial career, it is inevitable that their hearts and minds should be filled

with thoughts of bitterness and despair. Is this a safe policy to pursue? We cannot help thinking that there is a general bankruptcy of statesmanship in the powers that rule India. To drive young men to despair, to cut off all hopes of an honourable career, is to sow the seeds of a revolution. The political dangers of such a policy are but too evident. Will not the Governments have some mercy on these thousands of young lives placed in their hands?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

Students' troubles.

8. In a leader under the heading "Young India", *New India*, of the 27th July, writes:—"The new life stirring in the students of India shows itself in two main ways: one, the intense desire to be of use to the country, to serve the poor and the helpless; the other, the feeling of self-respect, of pride of race and country, which make them resent insult and rebel against injustice and brutal treatment. Both these tendencies are good, but the second inevitably leads to difficulties that need to be disentangled by sympathy and patience. . . . . But this vitality in service is inevitably accompanied by the sense of self-respect. And this shows itself in self-assertion, as against brutality of speech or action, directed against them. The 'meek Hindu,' who was always largely a creature of the Anglo-Indian imagination, is showing his old martial qualities and his intolerance of insult. Thus the students of the Presidency College, Calcutta, resented their Professor's rude language, the students of the Wesley College, Madras, resented being beaten; the students of the Raja of Pithapur's College, Cocanada, resented being spied upon; the students of the Christian College, Madras, resent the language used by their Professors, Messrs Pittendrigh and Macphail, in the Senate meeting. . . . . The only way of meeting the high spirit of the present generation of Indian youth is to treat boys and young men as they are treated in England. The attempt to crush them by severe punishments is futile, and can only lead to serious mischief. In England, college students riot, one or two are 'sent down', the rest are reprimanded, and the matter is done with. Full allowance is made for high spirits; the master or professor who insults his students is never found. Discipline is preserved, but no attempt is made to crush the lads' spirits nor to treat them as contemptible The odious idea of race inferiority colours the whole atmosphere of Indian and Anglo-Indian relationships and until this is destroyed we shall have no peace."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

English and the Indian student.

9. In an article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th July, says:—"We are concerned that the Madras University should define education as the possession of a faultless knowledge of the English language. Because four thousand boys have gone up for the examination, instead of, as before the introduction of the School Final, one thousand, therefore they must be rickshawallahs and jutkawallahs! Absence of an accurate knowledge of the English language should not prevent the Indian youth from studying science or mathematics. And yet this is being done. No one has yet come forward to insist that this heartless devastation of a growing nation shall cease, that a Hunter-Macphail standard of English is not the key to success in life, that education means something other than a knowledge of the English language. The Japanese and the Germans are educated people, but they do not know English language enough to satisfy the Madras University standard. . . . . The startling opinion is given that a majority of the students are unfit for a university course. And why! 'Because they are unable to write the simplest English correctly, and do not give any evidence of having read their books with discrimination.'"

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

Madras Corporation street obstructions.

10. The following appears in the *Indian Patriot* of the 27th July:—"We wonder whether the Madras Corporation has power to shut out the houseowner from his house; but in streets where the underground drainage work is apace, this scandal is continued. The Corporation

does not admit any responsibility to provide walking space on either side of the dug-out. The mud is thrown out indiscriminately, and the rains rapidly turn them into mire which draws in the unwary foot knee-deep. Numerous instances have occurred where men and women have measured their length on the little hillocks, helplessly struggling on to their doorsteps in a pitiable condition. It is impossible to walk along; and unless the pedestians are prepared to jump, they must have outside support. The rains impart an element of danger to the very life of pedestrians. Women have been observed to weep, out of sheer helplessness, surrounded on all sides by slippery hillocks. It is a pity that such a scandal should be permitted. . . . . In no civilised country would such a scandal be tolerated. But Madras is benighted; the spirit of fatality is in us all, and we take things as inevitable. Of course, we have Commissioners who are to take care of the interests of the rate-payers, but they are helpless before the meanest limb of the executive. The law court is the only remedy; but it means a public-spirited and a wealthy man who can pay the lawyers and the expenses of the court. It is high time that the Madras Corporation was taught that it owes certain responsibilities to the rate-payers."

11. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th July, remarks:—"Five members of the Palghat Municipal Council are said to have declined to stand for re-election 'as a protest against the way in which the administration is being run by the executive;' and now another vakil councillor has resigned on the same ground. All these gentlemen are Brahmans. We must at once characterise their action as unwise and petulant. We call this not civic patriotism, but 'civic cowardice', the result, perhaps, of the absence of moral courage, for, how can these protests have any effect on the administration?

The Palghat Municipal Council.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR *Calicut*, July 27th, 1916.

"If the administration is so bad, it was the clear duty of the Councillors to have remained and attempted to purify it. Six Councillors if they combine together can make much and unmake much, giving the executive a very bad time of it by means of interpellations, resolutions and minutes of dissent. In fact, once upon a time the administration of our own Municipality was far from good. Six Councillors combined together and worked in concord with the result that their constant vigilance kept the executive within bounds and neutralised some of the evils. For this reason we have to strongly condemn the procedure of the Palghat Councillors."

12. The following appears in *New India*, of the 28th July:—"The proposal of having an Indian Civil Servant as Municipal Commissioner for Karachi having been abandoned, one post more, which had been got ready for the heaven-born service, was about to be lost, and so it seems an Indian Civil Servant has been appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner, not for Karachi—where public opinion is too strong—but for poor Hyderabad, Sindh. The Municipality of Hyderabad had been already suspended and a managing committee was appointed in its stead by the Bombay Government, despite the most vigorous remonstrance. So now the public, having no voice in the management of Municipal affairs, an Indian Civil Servant must manage them, thus encouraging local self-government. The conditions of the enrolment in the service are such as to preclude an Indian from getting into it as easily as an Englishman, and hence it is necessary to enter a protest when more and more posts are thus created for that service, while such poor self-government as we have is diminished."

The Indian Civil Service.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

(*h*) *Railways.*

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th July, states:—"Complaints about the indignities and ill-treatments railway passengers, of the third class of course, are subjected to are ever on the increase. The other day No. 11 mail was very much over-crowded, and in spite of this some very kind railway underlings had reserved one full compartment for a couple of Eurasians! Indian passengers who dared approach the sacred

Compartments reserved for Europeans.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1916.

compartment were met with a volley of abuses. Now, reservation of compartments in this manner, is clearly illegal, but still then, they do not see its illegality. During the tenure of Mr. Cockcraft there were very little complaints, and it is to be regretted that since his transfer we should every now and then have to write about the vagaries of the railway understrappers."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

New India, of the 27th July, observes:—"From information that is constantly reaching us, it is abundantly clear that the educated community has made up its mind not to tolerate any longer the illegal scandal of having railway compartments 'reserved for Eurepeans and Eurasians'. We stated, some time ago, that leaflets as to the illegality of the Railway action were being distributed broadcast and in hundreds; and in keeping with the new spirit in evidence everywhere to-day in India, a large number of railway passengers are anxious that the Railway Companies shall be brought to a sense of fairness. Naturally they have been entering the 'reserved' compartments, and the favoured occupants of the same—acting in conformity with their traditions—have been resenting the demand of the Indians, with the result that altercations have often passed from words to blows. The situation is growing daily keener—so keen that the powers that be who are responsible for the maintenance of peace and order should at once step in.

"What is most shocking in these developments is the attitude of the South Indian Railway in persisting in their illegal action. The officers of the company must long have known that their action in reserving compartments for any race has been declared illegal, and recent events must have brought to their notice the harm caused by the daily altercations between the Indians and the favoured few. And yet they are insisting on their illegal action. Evidently, in the opinion of its officers, it does not matter if racial strife be accentuated in the country, or if public peace be disturbed. Their only determination is to persist in the illegality."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

In a further article on this subject, *New India*, of the 28th July, says:—"The persistence of the South Indian Railway in continuing to label compartments with the notices 'Reserved for Europeans and Eurasians' deserved to be carefully thought over by the people of India. The incident sums up one aspect of the political situation in this country, showing the position of Indians when the issue at stake concerns Europeans outside the limits of India. The South Indian Railway is managed, no doubt, by a private company, which, speaking broadly, can demand greater freedom of action than a Government department; but it should not be forgotten that the managing company is only a lessee, and that the line is owned by the people of India. . . . . It is this semi-official position of the railways that adds to the surprising character of the attitude it has taken up concerning the reservation of compartments for Eurasians. We understand that, as if to add insult to injury, they have put up new notices, instead of worn ones, on the compartments concerned. What does that show? Evidently the authorities take pride in persisting in an illegal action, which has become all the more reprehensible by reason of the natural and praiseworthy desire of some Indians to do away with it. Not only is it illegal; but it is insulting to the self-respect of the people of India. No self-respecting Indian can reconcile himself to the demand that the railway company, owned by him and his countrymen, should be allowed to perpetuate racial differences intended for his humiliation.

"The defence of the legal rights of Indians should, however, be left to men, and not taken up by students. How often has Mrs. Besant urged on students that they should not enter the political field of activity, but should confine themselves to the study of public questions. We know how keen is their interests, but their time for action has not come. They are recruits, only half-drilled; they are not ready to go to the front. As Mr. Bradlaugh often pointed out, no violence is desirable in the assertion of a legal right. A man legally sitting in a railway carriage, and ordered to get out, has only to refuse; the moment a hand is laid on him he should yield, and prosecute the official for assault. But this, we repeat, is man's work, not boys'.

"The inciter to disturbance is the South Indian Railway which persists in keeping up illegal notices. The *Madras Mail* says that 'the Railway authorities. . . . . took all possible precautions to avert trouble'. The only precaution necessary was to obey the law by removing the illegal notices, and this one simple precaution they did not choose to take.

"We would repeat our appeal to the Government of India and to the Railway Board to end the scandal at once. It is not becoming a semi-official agency like a railway company to act in the fashion in which it is doing—specially in view of the price which the country and the Government has to pay for its folly. There is not the least shred of justification for the action of the South Indian Railway in this matter. Its whim is illegal and is dangerous to the public peace. Is it too much to request the Railway Board that its servants shall at least be told to obey the law?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 29th, 1916.

New India, of the 29th July, writes:—"The comments of the Anglo-Indian journals on the incident that took place at the Fort Station of the South Indian Railway on Thursday are specially noteworthy. They are anxious to apportion the blame to all agencies except the real offender, and in their opinion, the guilty people are not those who committed and persist in committing an illegal action, but those who pointed out the illegality, or who are not willing to tolerate the illegality, when circumstances force that course of action upon them. . . . . Still one does not find words strong enough to characterise the action of these journals that abuse the Indians, young or old, that seek to put down the illegal policy of the railways. The notice, 'Reserved for Europeans and Eurasians,' is not only illegal and insulting, but is even more intolerable. When the trains are crowded to the utmost, and even the second-class compartments are full to the brim, the Indian passengers find one or two carriages more or less empty, and they are told that they should remain so empty for the benefit—prospective or otherwise—of a chance batch of favoured passengers. And to add to the humiliation, such reservation is known now to be illegal. And yet those apologists come forward to abuse the Indian passengers for trying to enter these compartments. . . . . Instead of advising the Railway Company to remove the illegal source of evil, these apologists cry themselves hoarse over the actions of those who either point out the illegality of the mischievous policy, or who, in one constitutional way or other, try to end it. Has it become so heinous, in the opinion of these wise critics, that people should occasionally range themselves on the side of law and justice? Or do they foam with fury because the demand for justice concerns the Railway Company which they are anxious to shield?"

(*k*) *General.*

14. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd July, remarks:—"As we said the other day, the Home Rule movement has come to stay in the land and no mistake. There are certainly differences of opinion—and public life cannot be healthy unless there are differences of opinion—on the Home Rule question. But these differences relate to details and to time. Very many, including our humble selves, hold that the present is not very opportune for the discussion of controversial topics and to press for administrative reforms when Great Britain is engaged in a life and death struggle with the powers of darkness and that the time has not yet come for the reception of autonomy."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 22nd, 1916.

The Home Rule movement.

15. In a leader under the heading "A possible hindrance to Indian Advancement", the *Indian Patriot*, of the 28th July, says:—"The Home Rule League for India,' organised in England, has met with suspicion and opposition. The *Times* has given the lead and called upon the Government not to neglect the movement as insignificant. This must have sufficiently alarmed people who are anxious about India. . . . . The Home Rule for India League, guided and led by Mrs. Besant, will never lack energy; but we do not equally count upon the wisdom which may inspire

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

"The Home Rule League for India."

it. All great national achievements have been the result of the labours of men ripe in wisdom, in knowledge of the world and of steady adherence to order and legality. We do not suggest that the Home Rule League for India will be conducted by those who are not alive to the importance of these virtues; but it will lack the steadiness and strength and the sense of responsibility which an organisation like the Congress is naturally credited with. . . . . The tendency of the League, whatever may be its aim, is not to show the same restraint and the same regard for the difficulties of the Government as Sir S. P. Sinha's language implies. And it is no matter for surprise that the League has been distrusted at its very start and condemned by the *Times*. Is it expedient at this time of war to rouse the suspicion, the anger and the opposition of the more powerful politicians and political parties in England? . . . . We should decide whether we should commit an agitation, which is pregnant with such consequences, into the hands of Mrs. Besant and her Home Rule organisation or we should not take it into our own hands so as to free it from the suspicion of the authorities. . . . . An agitation independent of the Congress has not the least chance of carrying any weight with the British public, but it is sure to create a prejudice against the cause in which India is deeply interested. The self-government ideal, if preached under the auspices of the Congress, will not surely be suppressed; but preached by the Home Rule for India League, the authorities may not feel much hesitation in prohibiting its discussion. . . . . The problem seems to be fast assuming a new and dangerous complexion, and can we not take steps to escape the consequences by timely precautions. Let us remember that if we allow the advance of political ideas to be arrested, we shall have to work again for another generation to revive what is destroyed in the name of momentous necessity."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

Aliens and British subjects.

16. *New India*, of the 24th July, states:—"Why does the Governor in Council of Bombay prefer enemy aliens in his Presidency to British subjects? Mrs. Besant is warned off the sacred soil, but two German ladies are allowed to join their husbands. We are glad the poor wives are to be made happy, but why give to them a privilege denied to the lawabiding British subject."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

Income-tax assessors.

17. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th July, writes:—"We regret to find that the authorities do not seem to have yet realised the absolutely unjustifiable and defiantly lawless manner in which the income-tax subordinates are working. We showed some days ago how, in the face of very definite rules, the Income-tax Inspector goes straight to assessees and calls for accounts. Subordinate assessing officers are not permitted by the rules to do so; the Income-tax Inspector is not even a subordinate assessing officer, and we are surprised that, in spite of specific complaint made, such lawlessness should be continued. . . . . This is a scandal which must cease. We have never heard of such complaints hitherto. The public would like to have a clear pronouncement upon the subject, whether it is the intention of the authorities that the Income-tax Inspector should call for accounts and give benevolent advice."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

India and the Imperial Conference.

18. The *Hindu*, of the 25th July, writes:—"The important announcement that was made, according to Reuter, by Mr. Asquith that an Imperial Conference will be held as early as possible to consider commercial policy to be adopted after the war and that representatives from India will be included in the Conference will be welcomed throughout India. . . . . Mr. Asquith's mention of India's participation is, we think, satisfactory enough and we trust that, on the same basis, India will be allowed to take part in the Imperial Conference to be held after the war to consider the future Government of the Empire. . . . . This takes us to the question of the choice of representatives. Ever since the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi's resolution on the participation of India in the Imperial Conference was accepted by the Government, Indian public opinion has declared itself unmistakably that the scheme will be deprived of its charm and utility, if

only officials of the Government in India are allowed to represent India. That representation will be a sham and a delusion. Representation should be adequate—quite as much as is allowed to the Dominions—and true. Considering that subjects of the first-rate importance are to come up, the necessity for sending to the Conference Indians, chosen by the people and having their confidence, cannot be exaggerated."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 25th July, says:—"Mr. Asquith's reply to a series of questions in the House of Commons discloses the fact that a committee has been appointed in England to discuss the fiscal question with the various English parties, in order to come to an understanding before the Imperial Conference meets to discuss the industrial and commercial policy of the Empire. Mr. Asquith says that there will be representation of India on the Conference. For this many thanks. But now arises a serious question. Who are to be the representatives of India? Are they to be the Anglo-Indians, representatives of trading concerns, who do not feel with us, whose interests clash with the interests of the country wherein they trade? . . . . There are the mill-owners of the Western Presidency; there are the various Indian and European Chambers of Commerce; there are manufacturers and producers; there are the great trading concerns, like the Tata Iron and Steel Company; all these people would like to have a voice in the choice of India's representatives, whose number we do not know. . . . . There are also Banks, Chambers of Commerce, trading centres, manufacturers and industrialists; what voice should they have in the selection of a representative or representatives?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

New India, of the 28th July, has the following:—"Replying to Lord Templeton, as to why no representatives of the Dominions were taken on the committee to consider the conclusions arrived at at the Paris Conference, Lord Crewe told the Lords that the present committee was merely a preliminary one and said: 'An opportunity would be given for the representation of the Colonies in all questions affecting the Empire.' Indians would naturally want to know whether 'representation of self-governing Colonies' can be stretched to include representation of India. Because immediately Anglo-India would say: 'India is not a Colony: it is not self-governing: therefore India will have no representation.' *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

"No further arguments, we believe, are necessary to show that India must, definitely, in the terms of the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, 'formulate her demands now.' If we sit quiet, we shall be swamped. The tide of progress will sweep us on to deposit us on the rubbish heap of nations. Our attitude must be firm. We must settle what we have to ask and stick to it steadfastly. 'Follow Lala Lajpat Rai's advice' must be our motto.

"But is it wise, we ask, on the part of the authorities, to ignore India so continuously? Messrs. Churchill and Lloyd George want to use the man-power of the Empire, while the latter is prepared to follow France's example. Does this mean that there will be granted to Indians the right to bear arms, and volunteer their services for their King? If so, will Lord Crewe note that it would be graceful and politic to remember the presence of India within the Empire, and to allot to her an honourable place in its Councils? Real statesmanship would not hesitate a second in doing such an act of bare justice. Do the British leaders of today lack statesmanship, that they do not recognise these facts in time?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

19. *New India*, of the 25th July, states:—"Elsewhere we print an extract from the *Times of India* which may well be dedicated to Messrs. Webb & Co. of Karachi. Much has been written in condemnation in Tory organs in England and their counterparts in this country as to the inadequate share of India towards the prosecution of the war. More than once we have drawn attention to the fact that Britishers in this country are not doing their bit properly. All the money that it is possible for this poor country to give has been given. Our few Princes and our many peoples have contributed their financial help in a

For Anglo-Indians.

manner which makes us proud. If not a single more rupee is given, our record would be a fine one. The Princes who are allowed to fight have gone to the battlefields, faithful to their ancient traditions. Our Indian army, maintained from Indian taxation, has been doing yeoman service and saved the situation in the very first weeks of the war. The Government does not allow Indians to volunteer, and so practically nothing remains for Indians to do. But what are the Britishers in this country doing? One answer we find in the extract from our Bombay contemporary: The clubs and messes are consuming costly liquors and young men of fighting age are everywhere in evidence. While the English Government is clamouring for men, and more men, why are these men of fighting age allowed to be slack and lead easy luxurious lives in our big cities? Much of their routine work could be enqually efficiently done by Indians, who already do the hard work to which these Sahib-logs only put their seal of approval and consent."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

A noble speech.

20. *New India*, of the 25th July, has the following:—"Speaking at the anniversary of Kristo Das Pal, the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon gave expression to sentiments of an unexceptional character. What is most noteworthy is his reference to the work which Indians should be doing at the present moment: that of formulating their national demands. He says that Kristo Das Pal would 'have known how to utilise this period of waiting before the war ends in the formulation of the claims and aspirations of his countrymen'. This is exactly what we are doing, and what Lord Willingdon objects to. We are glad to find that the Civil Service has at least one officer who can give utterance to such an out-and-out *Indian* opinion. He also observed that India would cease to be a dependent at the end of the war. She would be a partner in the Empire. How happy would be the situation in India, if the Imperial Government should have the courage and the statesmanship to make an identical statement. All trouble and unrest would cease, and glad co-operation would take the place of suspicion and distrust. All India should be grateful to Mr. Lyon, and should realise that in him the true England is speaking, the England of Milton and Sidney, not that of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. His words come as the cry of a friend across the darkness, and we shall continue to follow his good advice, which embodies our policy."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1916.

India and the Gallipoli and Mesopotamian Commission.

21. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th July, observes:—"A joint private enquiry into the Mesopotamia and Gallipoli muddles will be held by both the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Asquith has been gracious enough to announce that Australian representations will sit at the enquiry. What about India? Indian soldiers did shed their life blood in both the zones, side by side with the Australian troops, and the Government of India are as much interested in the enquiry as anybody. They have been quietly ignored! This is significant, and we shall not in the least be surprised if our countrymen regard the oft-repeated phrase, 'the angle of vision,' as but a clap-trap, without any meaning or reality."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 26th, 1916.

The Madras Presidency and the Defence of India Act.

22. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 26th July, remarks:—"We hope there is no foundation for the rumour that Madras is going to be declared a province under the Defence of India Act. It is impossible to conceive that there are elements in this quiet province which are likely to disturb public safety and Lord Pentland's Government know how peace-loving the people of Madras have always been and how little inclined they are to embarrass Government at the present time. There may be one or two who insist upon making themselves notorious, but for their sake to visit this province with such a punishment is obviously unjust. The credit of the non-application of the Act to this province belongs to Lord Pentland and his colleagues who are no less sympathetic than his Lordship, and it is not to be detracted from even by the Home Rule agitation of Mrs. Besant. If the truth is to be told, nobody outside certain printing offices is agitated about Home Rule, and if the Madras Government obtain

the sanction of the Government of India to extend the Defence of India Act to this province, they will lay themselves open to the charge of taking the Home Rule propaganda as seriously as the printing offices we have referred to."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

The impressment of carts for Government officials.

23. The *Hindu*, of the 27th July, states:—"At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on 6th April 1916 a resolution was moved in regard to the impressment of carts for Government officials. . . . . The Government have now requested the Board of Revenue to impress on all Collectors the desirability of fixing adequate rates for cart-hire. We can hardly understand why the Government should content themselves with this pious wish. The complaints made in the Legislative Council were with reference to the inadequate rates for cart-hire fixed by Collectors. The proper remedy is not to set up, as it were, the accused as judge, as is now done by the Government, but to call for reports as to existing rates and suggestions for enhanced rates and then issue instructions to the officers concerned after a calm consideration of the whole matter. It will be much better for the administration if the Government would revise their notions about the infallibility of the Collectors."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

Indian Moslems and the Arab revolt.

24. The following appears in *New India*, of the 27th July, under the heading "False News":—"The *Daily Mail*, London, prints the following:

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND MECCA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Friday.

Muhammadans here are greatly elated at the action of the Grand Sharif of Mecca in freeing the Hedjaz from Turkish rule. They now feel that, with British help, the safety of their sacred cities is assured.

It is also felt that the act will powerfully influence the Turks to free themselves from German influence.

The *Daily Telegraph* prints:

ARABIAN REVOLT.

SATISFACTION IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Muhammadans here welcome the news proclaiming the Arab independence. The power of the Young Turks made the pilgrimage of the Hadjis (pilgrims) to Mecca extremely hazardous, but now that the Arab Chief has turned out the Turks, the Muhammedans hope, with the assistance of Great Britain, that a safer pilgrimage will be assured.—*Exchange Telegraph Company.*

"To send out such falsifications of facts is treasonable, as it entirely misleads Great Britain. Everyone here knows how false these statements are. Great Britain must not be blamed if she is misled by false reports, permitted by the Censor to pass, while he suppresses true reports. . . . . We see that *India* repeats this news and believes it. The paper is so much out of touch with Indian feeling now that its belief, perhaps, is natural; the blame lies on those who circulate such falsehoods. But it ought to be remembered, as a matter of commonsense, that *India* circulates over here, and that Musalmans will be infuriated at this misrepresentation of their real sentiments. Most Indians do not read the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Telegraph*, but *India* has a circulation over here among educated Hindus and Musalmans. Hence it is deplorable when it is misled—by false news sent from this country—to irritate still further the sorely tried Musalman community."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Annie Besant.

25. *New India*, of the 28th July, writes:—"'The mountain laboured and brought forth a mouse.' The Government of Bombay, after twelve days of travail, has brought forth an acknowledgment. Here it is:—

No. 4961 of 191 (*sic*).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 26th July 1916.

From

L. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

Mrs. ANNIE BESANT,
Adyar, Madras, S.

MADAM,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th July 1916, on the subject of the order served on you under Rule 3 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, 1915, and in reply, to inform you that the Government of Bombay are unable to enter into a discussion on the points raised in your letter.

I have the honour to be,
Madam,
Your most obedient servant,

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

"All efforts to obtain a copy of the Rules issued under the Offence Act have so far failed. So we do not enjoy even the light they might shed on the mystery. How joyous a thing it is to live under a form of Government that uses a war measure to restrict the liberty of a harmless citizen, and 'are unable to enter into a discussion on the points raised'. The Government speak the truth when they say 'unable,' and we congratulate them on their frankness. We felt pretty sure that they were unable to give any grounds for their order, and we are pleased to find out that we were right. My letter reached Bombay on July 14th. The Government took twelve days to find an answer, and finally confess their inability to discuss. 'Condemn unheard' is the only way in which the Government of Bombay can shut out of its domain a loyal subject of the Crown. The omission of the 6, and the leaving of the year as 191 is of course accidental, but it is significant. The sub-conscious mind of the Government of Bombay realise that the year 191 is more appropriate as the date of its order than the year 1916."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

26. The *Hindu*, of the 28th July, observes:—"The Madras Government are content to do things in a leisurely manner. . . . . By post today we have received from the Government Secretariat, Ootacamund, passes for our representatives to attend the Council meeting to be held on the 3rd August. But we do not yet know who are the members of the Legislative Council, excepting those who are ordinary or *ex-officio* members, viz., the Governor, the Members of the Executive Council, and the Advocate-General. The elections to fill up the seats in the Council, twenty-one in number, have all taken place, and the result of the last of them was made known on the 19th instant. It seems inexplicable why the results of the elections have not yet been announced in the *Fort St. George Gazette* nor the nominations to non-official as well as the *official* seats. . . . . There is no reasonable ground for withholding publication of the results of the election at the earliest opportunity, and for refraining to make the nominations till the eleventh hour. The Governor according to the Regulations has the power of making nomination, and it would have been wise and statesmanlike if Lord Pentland had arranged to come down to Madras from Ootacamund and gauged popular

opinion before exercising his judgment in the matter, aided no doubt by the advice of his official colleagues. As the matter now stands, Lord Pentland who is timed to leave Ootacamund today at 4 p.m. would probably have performed the act of making nominations just before leaving the place. It is much to be regretted that His Excellency did not think it right and fair to take the people on the plains into his confidence by coming down to Madras a few days earlier in order to make nominations of non-official representatives of such a character as would work efficiently with the elected representatives. . . . . If the results of the elections had been published in the last *Fort St. George Gazette*, any of the newly elected Members could have exercised their right to give notice of their intentions to make any motions and it is no longer available to them for this meeting. For their having been deprived of this right the Government owe them and the public an intelligible explanation. One of the Regulations relating to the course of business at the meetings of the Legislative Council says that, at least three clear days before the date fixed for a meeting, the Secretary shall send to the Madras address of every member a printed statement of the business to be transacted at such meeting. . . . . If the high officials of the Government were living with the people on the plains instead of, for seven months in the year, at a hill station, and if they cherished and acted under the belief, that the non-official representatives were aids to and not clogs upon good Government, we should not have the present unsatisfactory state of things."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 29th, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 29th July, writes:—"We find that our expectation which we expressed yesterday that the names of the Members of the Legislative Council, Official and Non-official, will be published in a *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* before this evening is not to be realised. . . . . An Ootacamund message says that a *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinay* will be issued on the 1st August announcing the nominations to the Legislative Council. This would leave a day's interval before the meeting of the Council which is to take place on the 3rd August. As we pointed out yesterday, it is laid down in No. 7 of the Rules of Business that 'at least three clear days before the date fixed for a meeting, the Secretary shall send to the Madras address of every Member a printed statement of the business to be transacted at such Meeting.' This rule cannot be complied with in its terms if the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* is to be issued only on the 1st August. . . . . It is extraordinary, that in a matter of this sort there should be so much unexplained delay, so much mystery, such scant regard for popular opinion as well as for the convenience and requirements of the non-official members of the Council. . . . . It seems to us unfair in the highest degree both to the candidates who stand for election and to the non-official members of the Council whose votes they seek, that there should be not more than one day's interval to enable the latter to form their judgment on such an important matter. And what may the reason be for this slothful way of doing business? The Legislative department must have been sleeping at its post of duty to furnish this riddle for solution by the public."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 29th, 1916.

27. *New India*, of the 29th July, has the following:—"The *Behar Patrika* has been killed by an order to deposit security. Later on, the order was rescinded, but the paper was not able to rise again from the dead. The *Behare* complains of the annoyance to which it is subjected, if it criticises the officials or the Municipality. Yet the Bombay Government has the assurance to say that Anglo-Indian and Indian papers are treated alike. It says this moreover shortly after the press which prints the *Bombay Chronicle* and *Young India* had been forbidden to print comments on the Government order against Mrs. Annie Besant, while the Anglo-Indian organs were allowed to attack her! This is, of course, diplomacy."

The Indian Press Act.

HINDU, *Madras*, July 29th, 1916.

28. The *Hindu*, of the 29th July, states:—"Mr. N. C. Kelkar writes to us that he handed in a message at the Poona Telegraph office meant for the *Hindu*, on Sunday evening last. It was an express press message giving a short account

The Censor.

of the celebration of the birthday of Mr. Bal Gangadar Tilak. It appears that the telegram was duly despatched at Poona. But we have not received it up to the time of writing. The only inference that is possible under the circumstances is that the Censor at Madras has prohibited its being passed on to us. The way in which messages have been dealt with in Madras quite recently makes us believe that the person responsible for Censorship does not know what he is about. He hardly seems to realise that, in withholding telegraphic messages intended for the press, he is aiming a blow at the liberty of the press. . . . . Our local Censor is apparently not a person with any turn for humour. For, he does not seem to recognise the fact that in suppressing such messages, he is not achieving anything which is effective and for which either the public or the Government may thank him. If the sender of the message takes care to post to the destination a copy of it, the paper could publish it a day or two afterwards. The local Censor has to be told that his actions are devoid of intelligence, and that he should use his discretion at least to better purpose."

III.—Legislation.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, July 24th, 1916.

29. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 24th July, states:—

The Government of India Amendment Bill.

"The Home Government have introduced a Bill to amend the Government of India Consolidation Act into the House of Lords. The introduction of the Bill at such a juncture is highly objectionable on several grounds. The amended Bill contains provisions of such a grave controversial character that the country finds it difficult to understand why the Government should propose to have recourse to its enactment in such a hurried fashion especially in view of the fact that all controversial measures deserve to be postponed for consideration till the end of this war. . . . . When the Government claims that movements such as the Home Rule one should be pushed aside for the present in consideration of the deadly struggle in which the Empire as a whole is engaged, it is but barest justice to expect that measures such as the Indian Consolidation Act Amendment Bill involving important consequences to the people of India and necessitating a detailed and thorough examination of its several provisions before it can be put on the statute-book should be introduced with due deliberation to the interests of the people concerned."

IV.—Native States.

West Coast Bulletin, *Mattancherry*, July 21st, 1916.

30. The *West Coast Bulletin*, of the 21st July, remarks:—"It is now admitted on all hands that the long administration of Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., whose voluntary abdication took place less than two years ago was an exceptionally brilliant success. There were various qualities of head and heart in him which marked him out from the ordinary run of Indian Princes, but the most outstanding feature of his career was his complete freedom from backstairs influences. This it was that showed what admirable stuff Sir Rama Varma was made of, and this it was which prompted the whole people of the State to go down on their knees and beg of their beloved Ruler to desist from the course he had decided to follow, viz., the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. . . . . It was therefore with deep misgivings that the Cochinites accepted the change of Ruler. As Elaya Raja, the present Maharaja was known more for his amiability of temper than for his strength of character and his retiring habits had only accentuated these traits.

Cochin State appointments.

"Certain important appointments recently made by the Cochin Government would serve to show how far the Cochin public were right in their misgivings. The Senior District Judge Mr. P. Narayana Menon recently took leave and Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon, the Senior District Court Sirkar Vakil, was appointed to act for him as *Senior* District Judge. There can be little doubt as to the fact that by this appointment the claims of Mr. Raghavan

Nambiar, the Junior District Judge, was ignored. Mr. Nambiar has acted as Senior District Judge on several occasions, and the public cannot understand on what public grounds Mr. Krishna Menon who is junior to Nambiar in every respect has been allowed to supersede the latter.

"The last Government Gazette announces another appointment which indicates more clearly which way the wind blows. Mr. Anantha Rama Ayyar, Government Advocate, was granted leave and Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon, Chief Court Vakil, has been appointed to act for him. . . . . We do not want to dilate upon this point any further. We know the Diwan Mr. Bhore to be an upright and conscientious officer, but we are afraid that his position as the chief executive head of the State is becoming rather unpleasant. We are sure that he will have the moral courage to follow the only course open to him under the present circumstances."

31. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 22nd July, writes:—"One of the latest rumours is in respect of the retirement of Mr. Bhore, I.C.S., Diwan of Cochin, after the completion of his third year of office. To believe or not to believe it is the question. This is too hard to be solved because, not being in the secrecy of Government, we are not supposed to know what takes place in the 'inner chamber.' Consequently we have to fall upon certain probabilities in order to locate the truth or otherwise of what we hear about these changes. Looking at the question in this aspect there are circumstances which would incline one to the belief that Mr. Bhore may either sever his connection with the Cochin Diwanship on the completion of his three years' term, or that he may be granted an extension. When we consider these two alternatives we are likely to be between the devil and the deep sea; since there is nothing that we can possibly assume as a sufficient reason to believe the report that he will be going away after six months which would complete his three years. . . . . It is premature for us to offer any opinion as to how far he has been successful as a Diwan. It is inevitable that opinions should differ; but for our part we cannot be so uncharitable as to pronounce him to be a failure, as some of those in the service would seem to think. . . . . Everybody in Cochin knows, as we do, that Mr. Bhore succeeded a Diwan whose administration was of an extraordinary nature as it was characterized by a degree of restlessness that is seldom found in the annals of the Cochin Diwanship except in one case, that of Mr. Rajagopala Achari. It will thus be seen that for a period of 11 years the Cochin Diwanship was noted for its marvellous activity barring the period covered by the Diwanship of Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao, which was remarkable for its weak-kneed tendency. . . . . If therefore we suppose, as we should do that Mr. Bhore has done nothing remarkable from an administrative standpoint, it is because the State machinery is in a condition to admit of no serious meddling. . . . . It must, therefore, be said to the credit of Mr. Bhore that, though there has been nothing to mark him out as a statesman, there is the outstanding fact to be recognized that, in spite of these economic difficulties, disturbing, as they do, the revenue of Cochin, he has so far been successful in maintaining the financial equilibrium of the State. Let us give him credit at least for this and wait till he retires. If in consideration of this fact the Darbar has found him to be a careful husbandman, that alone may be taken as a sufficient reason for the extension of his service, as, on the expiry of it the war will have been over and peace settled in Europe. Be that as it may it is too premature to consider seriously the report of his retirement after the third year of his service."

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, July 22nd, 1916.

The Cochin Diwanship.

32. The *Karnataka*, of the 26th July, writes:—"May we venture to request the gentle and genial Secretary to Government that he might be pleased to spare a few minutes for looking into the present system of forwarding copies of Government Orders and other official documents to the press? Firstly, these documents are sometimes sent to the press weeks, if not months, after they are actually signed and issued from

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, July 26th, 1916.

Mysore Government papers for the press.

the office. Secondly, really important papers are sometimes not sent, while less important or unimportant ones are poured in profusion. We may also add that mufassal newspapers are often seen to obtain Government Orders, etc., much earlier than the local prints. If the efficiency loving Secretary will kindly bestow some little thought on this subject, we are sure that it will not be viewed in any quarter as waste of public time."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, July 26th, 1916.

The Mysore Efficiency Audit branch.

33. The *Karnataka*, of the 26th July, observes:—"Our readers must have perused with considerable interest the reply furnished by Mr. D. M. Narasinga Rao (Secretary to Government) to the non-official members of the Legislative Council in regard to the work of the Efficiency Audit branch. No one who knows Mr. Narasinga Rao could ever expect that a cause espoused by him would go without such a keen and clever defence. While some of the lines of work he pointed out are important and urgent, it must be said that the general efficiency of the administration—especially in districts and taluks,—has not improved to any appreciable extent since the inauguration of the branch. . . . . The officer immediately in charge of the branch is, we suppose, a comparatively junior officer, and as such is not likely to be looked up to for light and guidance. The references must therefore necessarily be to the able and versatile Secretary himself. We are gently cautioned that the Audit inspections "are intended not so much to discover and make much of irregularities, but rather to improve the general system of work.' Does this mean that irregularities are to be passed over in silence, and that sweet generalizations alone are to command all the attention of the Audit officers? If the Audit branch is such a toothless, clawless, innocuous body, it will undoubtedly win the appreciation of several pious people; but it may not win the gratitude of those who are longing for a better morale among our public servants."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

Brahmans v. Non-Brahmans in the Mysore State.

34. In a leader on this subject, *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 27th July, says:—"The recent budget debate in the Mysore Legistative Council was rendered very lively by a speech made by Mr. H. Narasinga Rao championing the interests of the Brahmans for official preferment as against the non-Brahmans whom the Mysore Darbar are said to be unduly favouring at the expense of the Brahmans. . . . . Mr. Narasinga Rao admits that the percentage of Brahmans to the non-Brahman population of the village is 1 to 30 and that at present all the schools and colleges in the State are flooded with this small community to the exclusion of the more backward classes, and the Darbar tries to remove this inequality which has resulted in the virtual exclusion of the more numerical sections of the population. . . . . We are no opponents of progress among Brahmans but we hold strongly that the education of the backward classes should receive at least equal encouragement and until such time as the latter are able to stand on their own legs they must be afforded special encouragement in the shape of scholarships so that they may not lag behind hopelessly or be handicapped in the struggle for existence. . . . . We have, of course, no quarrel with Mr. Narasinga Rao when he idealises the Brahmans who, he says, are by birth and tradition, by habits and surroundings, fit for intellectual studies and intellectual occupations although we must confess our inability to perceive in South Indian Brahmans (for whom alone Mr. Narasinga Rao was apparently speaking) intellectual and literary prodigies like Carlyle or Macaulay or DeQuincey or Thackeray. True they are successful in passing examinations—a faculty which Mr. Narasinga Rao seems to have mistaken for signs of intellectual pre-eminence. . . . . We sincerely regret the tone of unfairness and antagonism to the backward classes underlying the last statement as it is calculated to stir up ill-feeling between Brahmans and non-Brahmans which Mr. Narasinga Rao professed to be willing to avoid. His intervention in the debate was unfortunate in every respect although his remarks concerning the fitness of non-Brahmans for less intellectual pursuits was characterised by a spirit of brutal frankness."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th July, expresses its regret at the resolutions passed at this conference not having been published in India, though they were communicated by wire immediately to the colonies, and doubts whether India will be left out altogether in the great economic struggle, which is bound to begin after the end of the war.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

The Allies' Economic Conference.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th July, writes:—Ceylon resembles India in many respects and the Ceylonese belong to the same race as the Indians. It is the British that rule over Ceylon also. It is, therefore, surprising that Ceylon should have progressed faster than India. Those reforms, for the introduction of which we, in India, are still agitating, have already been adopted by the Ceylon Government. Our prayer that at least a portion of the excise revenue should be given over to local institutions has not yet been granted by the Government here. But in Ceylon, it is years since the excise revenue has been handed over to local institutions. Similarly, our Government has not listened to our demand for making primary education free and compulsory. But it is clear from the discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council that free and compulsory education is already being given in the rural areas. The method adopted to bring this about is a very sound one, which the British Government can well afford to follow. The municipalities in towns and local boards in rural areas are levying a small cess for this purpose and the amount thus collected is utilised for the upkeep of the schools. Why should not the Provincial Governments in India adopt the same course? Why should the Government object even if a municipality volunteers to levy such a cess?

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

India and Ceylon.

37. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th July, says:—The greater part of Pozieres has now fallen into British hands. The attempt of the Germans near Verdun has failed. Although the situation of the Allies is satisfactory, it cannot yet be said that they have entered the path of certain victory. It is natural that the Germans will do their utmost to retrieve their loss. It is impossible to say where and how they will do so. The Allies should with immense forces act on the offensive simultaneously at all points in order to gain the victory.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, July 26th, 1916.

The war.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st July*, writes:—Most British politicians tried their best to avert the war. But their efforts did not meet with success. Many officers resigned and finally German wickedness caused the actual outbreak of the war. Not only the belligerents but the whole world is suffering inexpressible distress. The enemy, too, has gained nothing. He too has lost millions of men and immeasurable wealth. He lost all his possessions in South Africa. All his trade and industries are at a standstill. He gets none of the vast profits from these sources. The whole of Europe has been ruined by the war. The distress of the British administrators knows no bounds. None of the Cabinet Ministers had anticipated the war. It broke out suddenly. Mr. Asquith happened to be the Prime Minister at this critical juncture. It is almost a Herculean task to him to maintain the reputation of his exalted position. Conscription had to be resorted to. Youths of eighteen and old men have to be compelled to go to the front. There is much opposition to such compulsion. Many of the leaders are engaged in creating

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 21st, 1916.

The war.

* Received during the current week.

needless embarrassment in every quarter. Most matters are military secrets. Many oppose, owing to their failure to realise the truth of the situation and the ministers feel so exasperated at times as to think of resigning. Mr. Asquith and others are bearing all this distress admirably, and are making gigantic efforts solely in the interests of the Empire and we hope that these efforts will be crowned with success.

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, July 22nd, 1916.

How to get self-government.

38. Referring to the recent rebellion in Ireland, the *Chakravarti*, of the 22nd July, says:—After this rebellion, the British Parliament is proposing to grant self-government to Ireland, with certain restrictions, instead of waiting till the conclusion of the war. When India has been praying for the last some years that she should be given self-government, she is bluntly and angrily told that this will not be given to her. But when Ireland gave the British Government two blows on their cheeks and asked for self-government, the latter's reply was "Here, take it." Yes. It is weeping children that get milk. Whatever may happen to them, the Indians will not break the law.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1916.

"Some light upon the war."

39. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd July, referring to the list of casualties given by Reuter the day before yesterday and to the additional loan called for by Mr. Asquith for war expenditure, says:—"We can understand how such a dreadful loss of life and property and the waste of the strength of the empire must weigh heavily on the minds of the people and that there is no help or compensation for it. But after all, war is war and no one has the right to bemoan his individual losses.

As regards the Gallipoli and Mesopotamian affairs there is no doubt that some one is responsible for the blunder. The indignation of the British nation is so severe that it is never disposed to pardon the blunderer. The secret will probably be revealed after the war.

It is obvious that British national wrath is, in this instance, inopportune. The nation should patiently endure these untoward events and take heed to the statement of the Prime Minister that in the opinion of military and political advisers the publication of any further information on the subject is inadvisable.

Referring to the question of a general election the writer remarks that such a step would cause great political excitement in England and constitute a serious blunder on the part of the British people.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

PRAPANCHA MITRAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras.

40. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Cardozo, the Superintendent of Railway Police at Trichinopoly, to act as the Commissioner of Police, Madras, the *Prapancha Mitran*, of the 21st July, says:—When Mr. Parankusam Nayudu has been successfully discharging the duties of this post for the last three months, we wonder what necessity there was for the Government to appoint Mr. Cardozo to this place now. We can assign only one reason for it, and that is the fear on the part of the Government that, if an Indian is allowed to act as Commissioner for the full period of six months, it may create a precedent and give room for the Indians to claim the appointment as a matter of right on a future occasion.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, July 17th, 1916.

The Police department.

41. The Tamil supplement to the *South Indian Mail*, of the 17th July, is of opinion that the low morale of the constabulary in this country is due to their meagre educational qualifications and petty salaries, which do not come up even to the limit of the wages earned by a labourer, without all the restraints and the insults at the hands of his superiors to which a Police constable is subject, and observes that, if the Police are to protect and not tease the people, the Matriculation examination should be fixed as the lowest educational qualification for a constable and his minimum sarly as Rs. 15.

(*b*) *Courts.*

42. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 17th July, is of opinion that the reason for the village munsiff's courts not being as popular now as they were once is that the present-day village munsiffs do not, on account of their qualifications and status, command any respect from the villagers and advocating the revival of the old panchayats as the the best remedy for the existing state of affairs, offers the following additional suggestions in the matter:— VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, July 17th, 1916.

Village courts.

(1) Every big village should have one panchayat comprising competent men and if the villages are small, the villages situated within a radius of 2 miles may be grouped together for this purpose;

(2) the head of the panchayat should be a retired official and, if no such person is available, an educated man of status should be selected from the village;

(3) these panchayats should be given power to decide all civil suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, and district munsiffs should be prevented from taking cognisance of such suits;

(4) no stamp fees should be levied for suits tried in panchayat courts and these courts should have the power of executing their decrees;

(6) in criminal cases, the panchayats should be given slightly larger powers than those now exercised by village munsiffs. But the barbarous punishment of putting one in stocks should be removed from the Statute Books.

The *Dravidabhimani*, of the 21st July, also expresses the view that the revival of the panchayat courts will put an end to the influx of petty civil suits in District Munsiff's Courts and at the same time spare the villages a good deal of unnecessary expenditure and worry. DRAVIDABHIMANI, *Salem*, July 21st, 1916.

The *Yogakshemam*, of the 21st July, says:—When we consider the facility enjoyed by the people of Malabar in getting justice done to them by the village courts in petty civil suits without much expense, the Sirkars of Cochin and Travancore are increasing the cost of dispensing justice by the appointment of additional munsiffs and judges. The Cochin Sirkar has established a few panchayats, but they now form a branch of the Revenue department, while there is no panchayat system at all in Travancore. As there are a large number of educated men in Travancore and Cochin, there should be no difficulty in these States in securing men, who are willing to serve on the village courts. YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, July 21st, 1916.

Village courts.

Referring to the working of the village courts in this Presidency, the *Manorama*, of the 21st July, says:—Although the Government desire to reform the village courts and to have them worked in a more satisfactory manner than hitherto, it ought to be said that the efforts made or proposed to be made by the Government in that direction are not at all adequate. We do not think that the Government have understood all the defects in the working of the present village courts. As a remedial measure, the Government propose to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council to regulate and improve the working of these courts; but this Bill does not seem to be so beneficial as to give satisfaction to the people. When the civil suits which fall within the jurisdiction of village munsiffs' courts are now being filed in the district munsiffs' courts, it should be presumed that the people have no confidence in the village munsiffs. It is doubtful whether there will be any remedy for this evil, unless village courts are established throughout the Presidency agreeably to the opinion expressed by the people and the Decentralisation Commission. MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 21st, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

43. Referring to the grant of Rs. 16,62,130 to schools managed by local boards and municipalities sanctioned by the Government, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

Government grant to schools.

July, says :—While we are grateful to Government for this liberal grant, we have to point out a defect in the present system. As the grants are sanctioned every year, the local bodies are not in a position to know beforehand what the amount of the grant in any particular year will be, and so they are not able to regulate the expenditure in the schools according to the amount sanctioned. If, instead of this, the Government fixes the amount of the grant to be given each year, the local institutions will also fix the scale of expenditure in the schools. If the Government is not able to spend as much money on education as the demands of the country require, it can empower the local institutions to levy a local cess for the balance required by them. It is the absence of such a power that makes it impossible even for such local institutions as are willing to make primary education free and compulsory to raise the required amount of money for doing so. If this power is given to them, it is only such of them as are willing to exercise it that will do so. It is rather unfair on the part of the Government, which, admitting the necessity for the spreading of primary education as fast as possible, is not prepared to make it free and compulsory, to delay empowering even such local institutions as desire to make a move in this direction to do so.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 16th, 1916.

The *Andhra* National College.

44. The *Desabhimani*, of the 16th July, accuses the *Andhra National College* with seeking the patronage of the Government in various ways and running counter to national ideals. As an instance in point, it says that the college authorities selected Government officers last year and this year to preside at the anniversaries of the college. It urges that the college should give up the principle of compromise which is likely to let the college gradually slip into the hands of the Government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

The Syndicate.

45. Referring to the resolution of the Senate of the Madras University to increase the number of the members of the Syndicate, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd July, remarks :—It is a fact that the name of the Madras University has received a stain on account of the present Syndicate. Its members are vested with full powers under the University Act. But they have never exercised those powers with a liberal spirit. Belonging as they do to Madras and to the Presidency College and the Christian College, their vision has not extended beyond this city and these institutions. Again, as they themselves have been members of the Syndicate for a very long time past, they have grown more and more conservative and gained influence with the Senate and the Government. The present constitution ignores the educational interests of places outside Madras. We are glad that the Presidency and the Christian Colleges will no longer enjoy their monopoly of power in the University.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

The extraordinary meeting of the Senate.

46. In its leader on the extraordinary meeting of the Senate, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 24th July, observes :—

You dig a well and a giant springs up.

The students could not, after all, escape their fate. The Senate have discussed at length about the results of the Intermediate examination. When the discussion was drawing to a close they were in a flurry. They conceived a fear that their prestige might be at stake. All were agreed about the existence of a grave defect in the Intermediate results. All were also agreed that whoever may be at the bottom of it, the students were not, but have passed a judgment that it is the students that must suffer for the fault. Forty-three out of fifty-seven have voted for this strange verdict, and fourteen have voted against it, seeing that the sins of one should not be visited on another's head. It may confound you to hear that while one is convicted another is condemned to undergo the punishment; but yet those that passed this resolution the other day seem to have done so in a state of confusion worse confounded. The Syndicate of the University are responsible for this, and their ingenuity is admirable. They have submitted a report to the Senate in which they lay the whole blame at the door of the Principals of Colleges who, in their opinion, had indiscriminately admitted students into the Intermediate classes. . . . . If it were so why did they

wait so long without taking early steps to set matters right? Why should they have kept aloof, while matters took their own course and necessitated this mighty debate in an extraordinary meeting of the Senate? It has taken them six years to realise that it was a mistake on their part to have recognised the School Final Examination as a standard test.

Have they, even this year advised the Senate to reject the School Final as a standard test? They have never done so. Which intelligent man believes that this argument has now been advanced by them for any purpose other than merely explaining away matters? . . . . A few Principals may have been lenient in their admissions. How can this justify the Syndicate, however august a body it may be, to condemn all Principals as wanting in discretion? . . . . The students are not to blame in the matter, nor are the Principals of colleges. Who else than the examiners and the members of the Syndicate are responsible for it? . . . . Their defence is all a fit, and that it is no ordinary one is borne out by this. They say that it is no use passing more this year, and that there is no room in the colleges for more. It passes our comprehension to realise the genius of the Syndicate. . . . . They are not even afraid that those who hear it may laugh at it. What if they laugh, so long as the entire authority is in their hands? . . . . The Vice-Chancellor that presided over the meeting displayed his skill in keeping the assembly under a spell. . . . . From all this the readers may easily understand whether the members of the Senate were under the influence of a spell or not. Was the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar disposed of, or still open for discussion? Was the ruling of the Vice-Chancellor legal, or ultra vires? The Vice-Chancellor has the authority to guide the conduct of business in a meeting, but we cannot see that he has any power to stay a discussion at his discretion. That a committee has been appointed to consider about the coming year does not mean that nothing may be done for this year.

The proposition introduced by Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar has not been discussed and voted upon, and so long as that is so, the Vice-Chancellor cannot stand in the way. The members of the Senate will discuss this question and revive the proceedings. We hope that proper steps will be taken.

47. Referring to the recent meeting of the Senate, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th July, says:—It is not creditable to the University they govern that the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh and the Rev. Mr. Macphail should have shown gross intolerance in the discussion of the question relating to the Intermediate examination. Mr. Macphail seems to have forgotten that he was in a respectable society when he spoke of students as rickshaw coolies. He said that somebody complained that the Educational authorities attempted to keep down higher education out of a political motive. The authorities have given room enough for such a complaint. They have opposed every liberal policy proposed. Until the Indians are given greater independence in the administration of the university, it will not be wrong to say that the Government are influenced by political interests in this matter. It was not right on the part of Mr. Macphail to have said that the papers were spreading lies. Mr. Pittendrigh said that the resolution of Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar raised a huge ghost. Yes the resolution will appear to be such to men of an arbitrary turn of mind. The Syndicate of the University being unable to answer questions satisfactorily indulged in speaking whatever was uppermost on their lips. But this will not avail in the twentieth century.

The Senate meeting.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th July, says:—Granting that our boys are rickshaw coolies, does it not reflect indiscretion on the part of the Principals to have admitted them into their colleges? The boys are rickshaw coolies and the Principals, indiscreet persons; who, then, are the wise? Although the speaker is a Missionary preaching the religion of Christ, he has not cultivated his patience in the least. He is not to blame. It is the goddess of wrath which had gained a mastery over him that made him speak like that.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1916.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1916.

The weekly issue of the *Andhrapatrika*, dated the 26th July, says:—It is not known how the Vice-Chancellor tolerated the disrespectful language of Mr. Macphail that rickshaw coolies appear for examinations. The patience and fairness of the Missionaries has now been revealed. When the Vice-Chancellor was asked what became of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's resolution, he said that the meeting had terminated. This is curious. There is no connection between Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's resolution and that of Mr. Moffat. Is it fair to have introduced and accepted another resolution when Mr. Ayyar's resolution had not been disposed of. Such a thing would not have happened even in ordinary meetings. It is difficult to understand how it happened in the meeting of the Senate.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 15th, 1916.

48. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th July, asks if the large percentage of failures in the University examinations is due to any fault on the part of students and answers that it is not, because the students in the higher classes are not boys, but youths receiving education at a high cost away from their homes, and possessed of a sense of responsibility. It says that the Educational department should arrange to return the answer papers to students and enable them to appeal if they feel aggrieved. It exhorts the educated classes to evince an interest in the matter and trace out the causes for the failure of 80 per cent of the candidates.

The University examinations.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

49. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th July, says:—At a meeting, at Asansol, of the Indian Mining and Geological Institute, Sir Thomas Holland said in the course of his speech that the Tata Steel Company afforded an example of how much work could be done by Indian labourers if they were weaned betimes from the so-called higher educational course and put to real education. There can be no stronger comment on the present system of higher education. May the Syndicate of our University note this.

Higher education.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 21st, 1916.

50. In continuation of the article in a previous issue on the subject of female education in India (vide report No. 29, article 39), the *Swadesabhimani*, of the 21st July, after summarizing the recommendations of the various District Boards and Municipalities, proceeds to observe:—The suggestions made by the various local bodies are more or less the suggestions made by their Presidents or Vice-Presidents. The other members, either because they were unable to comprehend the subjects they were asked to discuss or because of their ingrained habits of indolence and neglect of duty, merely said "Aye" to whatever the presiding officers proposed. The result of the enquiry will thus be that the Government is recommended to proceed on the very lines on which they have been working in the past; and it will be said that with the larger funds that will be available at the close of the war, the progress will be more rapid. The Government will thus cry up their own policy and make it appear in the eyes of the Parliament that the people are praising it, and the report that will then be written along with the views of the public thus ascertained will eventually be consigned to the shelves of parliamentary records.

Female education in India.

Most of the proposals now made by the local bodies depend upon the possibility of finding funds. Already there are complaints in some of the Anglo-Indian papers that India is not rendering adequate pecuniary help to the empire in the present crisis. Although the Government do not endorse this view if the war should go on for some time more, it will be our duty, in token of our loyalty, to render whatever further aid our means will permit. It is therefore highly improbable that we shall find money in these critical times even for such an important object like the spread of female education. Our suggestions in this respect, therefore, will be no better than the wishes of a beggar (wanting to ride). Again, what is meant by the suggestion that the Local Boards should bear the burden of spreading primary education? The work of these bodies depends wholly on the experts under them. The Boards have only the power of sanctioning the money required for carrying

out the suggestions made by the officers of the Engineering and Health departments and other experts. They have not the freedom of discussing the actual nature of the requirements. If they have no money, they borrow either from Government or from some other source. The Government give some grants too. The proposals before these Boards seldom meet with any opposition. Even if objections are raised, they are seldom heeded, and the members thus opposing, on discovering their own helplessness, lose their interest in the work of the Board and are not eager to be re-elected. Thus, those that are really patriotic and desirous of serving the public stand aloof, while those that are hankering after titles or have some selfish motive, such as using their influence to get some employment for their relations and friends, enter these Boards. The Madras Corporation ought to be a model for the whole presidency in the art of local self-government. The methods of this body which are frequently reported in the papers will be sufficient to show the truth about the constitution of our local bodies.

51. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 21st July, in a leading article draws up a contrast between the progress of elementary education in British India and the results achieved by Baroda in this direction during the last ten years under a system of compulsory primary education and thereupon remarks:—Although the credit of having introduced modern modes of locomotion, such as railways and motor vehicles, belongs to the British, it is curious to find that in the matter of educational policy they prefer the antiquated mode of travelling in a bullock cart, while even Baroda is up to date and recognises the advantages of a railway. If the Government should only introduce the system of compulsory primary education, all the other problems, such as the spread of secondary and higher education, the elevation of the depressed classes, and the extension of female education, will be solved without any difficulty. When even Baroda, with a population of only 20 lakhs, has shown itself alive to the responsibility of imparting the gift of elementary education to all its subjects and has already shown the splendid results of that policy, it is most unfortunate that our British authorities should be reluctant to follow the example. The progress of education in Baroda is an excellent answer to those who are in the habit of proclaiming the incapacity of the Indians to govern themselves as an excuse for not granting *swaraj* to them.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 21st, 1916.

The progress of elementary education in British India.

52. Referring to the proposal of the Government of India that a certain portion of the education in western medical science should be imparted in the vernaculars, the *Chakravarti*, of the 22nd July, after dwelling at some length on the impracticability of such a step, expresses the opinion that it is towards the improvement of the Unāni and Ayurvēdic medical systems that the attention of the Government ought to be directed.

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, July 22nd, 1916.

Medical instruction in the vernaculars.

53. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th July, writes:—The latent grievance of the people of this country is the question of higher education. The country rightly or wrongly wishes that its children should not remain ignorant and uneducated. But ordinary men rarely understand that the progress of higher education is in inverse ratio to the desire for it. Time was when the Madras university deplored the paucity of candidates and its examination papers were comparatively dignified and sound. There was a demand for students in the higher classes and valuable scholarships were given and educational facilities were afforded them. To-day the same heaven and earth exist, but the change in the state of affairs is not only amazing but deplorable. The number of people weeping over the university is increasing every year, but for the last two years it has become incumbent upon every one interested in education to express his disapproval of the severity of the university. Students, teachers, parents and outsiders are united in this disapproval, and every one is asking the question why our students fail in examinations. We attributed the unprecedented list of failures at last year's examination to

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 19th, 1916.

Ourselves and higher education.

accident, but the results of the University examination of this year convinced us that failure is the rule and appears to be based upon some definite principles.

Intermediate candidates have been treated with marked severity, but no one seems to know who is responsible for it. Apparently there are two ways of solving the difficulty :—

Firstly, it may be said that the condition of the colleges is unsatisfactory. Either the staff does not work or does not know how to work, and it necessarily follows that the students of incompetent teachers are bound to turn out incompetent. This idea is, however, incorrect, for the advancement of the colleges is the outcome of a regular system. The staff are not defective for they have obtained degrees, and are trained men with certificates by the same university. Hence it is astounding that the holders of certificates of fitness should prove to be regarded as incompetent and their pupils unfit.

Secondly, the idea is that the University examiners have fixed a higher standard of attainment than is necessary and hence candidates are bound to fall below it. Obviously this argument is also unsound, for the standard of the university is before us and the colleges, and if the same standard had been used, there is no doubt that 80 per cent of our students would have been successful.

It is very strange that the university does not notify what kind of knowledge is expected of the candidates and what kind of instruction should be imparted by the teachers.

The result of the School Final examination this year is generally regrettable. Ever since the moderation system has been introduced the hardships of the pupils have increased, and it is true that parents being despairing of these difficulties are depriving their children of their education. It is a matter for reflection as to how a man of ordinary means who has to educate two or three of his children can bear the expense of educating those who fail in the School Final examination for two or three years and how can higher education progress in the country? We think that the Government should interfere with the university and in college affairs and rectify the errors of both, otherwise the friction between the university and the supporters of education in the country will increase and the educational problem of the university will become a political question. It is possible that in view of these university difficulties people of the country fear the university may establish a rival university. For instance at present there is a proposal to do so in the Telugu districts and if it materialises, perhaps the Brahmans will establish their own university and the Hindus theirs. Many are of opinion that if two rival universities should exist, there would be great facilities in the matter of education.

We think that Lord Curzon's view in the matter of universities do not conform to the climatic conditions of the country and one proof of it is that the Government have sanctioned the establishment of sectarian universities.

We regret that the old and experienced universities are establishing awkward precedents and although they have concealed most of their defects under cover of their experience, the time has now arrived to rectify matters.

We hope that our new Viceroy Lord Chelmsford will mend matters and satisfactorily reverse the principles of education in India.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, July 21st, 1916.

The Bellary Municipality.

54. In an article complaining about the lack of proper supervision over the conservancy department of the Bellary Municipality, the *Bharathi*, of the 21st July,* observes :—Of the two principal pettahs or bazaars in the town, while the one is almost deserted since the removal of the military staff from this centre and deserves to be brought under cultivation, the other is an exceedingly busy centre, but the conservancy arrangements are so unsatisfactory that the

* Received in the current week.

streets are full of the contents of dust-bins and the drains are almost blocked up by the accumulation of filth. While the bigger streets themselves are allowed to be so very filthy, it is easy to see that the insanitary condition of the smaller streets must be beyond description. The rains are the only cleansing agents. Street-lighting too is done in so niggardly a fashion that all the lights go out for want of oil in the earlier part of the night and the whole city is enveloped in darkness except for the gas lights in a few important places. A vegetable market has been built; but it has neither a door frame nor shutters which admit of the building being locked, with the result that at night time it forms a convenient latrine to persons of both sexes. It is a market place only in name. The meat stall is at present in a street opposite shroff bazaar. This was considered insanitary and too central a place and the Government seems to have approved the proposal of a Muhammadan to build a stall at his expense just behind the vegetable market. The location of the meat stall at this new place will render the latter equally insanitary. The protests submitted to the Legislative Council by the Veerashaivas, Brahmans and the Vaishyas against the proposal seem to have been of no avail. The cause of all this is that the Chairman as well as the councillors seek election only for gaining additional status and not one of them seems to be mindful of the nature of his duties. Now that the new elected member of the Legislative Council and the Chairman are both new to their places, it is to be hoped that these at least will proceed to place the affairs of the municipality on a more satisfactory basis.

55. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st July, referring to the just and equitable rule of the King-Emperor whose subjects we all are, says that under British Raj the proverb "The lion and the lamb drink together at one watering-place," is true.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

"The Corporation and the people."

The Corporation, which is one of the numerous instances of the manifold benefits of the generous rule of the British, has established a health department for the welfare of the people and the good of the country. This department has made roads and drains, arranged for a supply of good and pure water and put up lights in the roads and streets. In fact the officers of this department are the guardians of public health.

It is manifest what trouble was taken and vast sums of money spent by the Madras Corporation on the conservancy of the city. It is equally manifest how patiently the people have endured the increasing burden of taxation imposed on them to meet this heavy expenditure.

In view of this heavy outlay the Corporation has recently adopted an economical policy by removing lamps from several of the roads and streets! This darkness, of which no previous notice was given, has created amazement in the minds of some people who in a whisper enquire the cause of darkness when a lighting-tax is being levied. If the Corporation has reduction of expenditure in view, why has so much money been spent on prosecutions and compensation and why did it agree to pay such large sums without demur? Instead of wasting its time and money in useless matters, it should direct its attention to the dearness of food stuffs and ascertain the causes of the rise in prices especially in the city of Madras.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

56. Referring to the present publication of the despatch sent by the Government of India six years back to the Secretary of State, regarding the proposal of the Decentralisation Commission to enact as a legislative measure the principles of land revenue collection in this country, the *Vidyabhanu*, of the 17th July, observes:—We wonder why this despatch, which was purposely shelved all these six years, has been published now. The Government would have done well in putting off its publication till the end of the war. It is funny indeed that the authorities, who have been against any contentious measure being discussed while the war is going on, have published this despatch now. The reasons assigned by the Government

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, July 17th, 1916.

The land revenue policy of the Government of India.

of India for disapproving the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission are curious. It has by one stroke of its pen rejected the arguments, adduced by an expert in land revenue matters like the late R. C. Dutt, advocating the introduction of a system of permanent settlement in India. But we cling to our opinion that, if the suggestion of the Decentralisation Commission is not adopted, it will lead to the authorities increasing the land revenue according to their pleasure as happened in the case of Madura recently. So the people should lose no time in convening public meetings and protesting against the view of the Government of India. Unless a system of permanent settlement is introduced soon, the ryot will always be at the mercy of the officials, which is not at all desirable. So it is the duty of the people to try to remedy this.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

Referring to the despatch of the Government of India, the *Swadesa mitran*, of the 20th July, observes:—There is no foundation whatever for the statement of the Government of India in this despatch that the present system of land revenue settlement in India is based on the ancient custom of the country, according to which the Government had a share in the produce of all cultivated lands in the country, though the exact proportion of this share was not fixed. All that the ancient *smritis* say is that the king has a right to take $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ of the income of every subject; but nowhere is it mentioned that the king is the owner of the lands. So the present system can in no wise be said be to be a reproduction of an ancient custom of the country. It can be traced, perhaps, to the chaotic condition in which this country was when the British entered it. Several petty chiefs had conquered separate portions of the country and were collecting as much as possible as taxes from the people. They never cared for any principles or justice. It is by conquering these chiefs that the British acquired a control over India and naturally they learnt the doctrine that all the lands in the country belonged to them from the independent autocratic chiefs whom they replaced. But as the then British statesmen thought that a wholesale application of this doctrine would terrify the ryots and make them run away, they laid it down that a moderate proportion of the produce from lands should be paid to the king. This proportion has been gradually increasing and now the State claims all the produce to be their own! During the last 150 years when India has been under the British rule, there were occasions when the authorities had to admit that the mirsasidars were the owners of the lands. If it is accepted that a mirasidar has the right of enjoying the lands and taking the major portion of the produce, how can it be said that the Government has a share in the produce, though the exact proportion of this share is not known? There was a discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State nearly 70 years back over the question whether the land assessment was a tax or *varam*. Where was the necessity for this discussion, if the existing system of settlement is based on ancient customs? The Government is trying to establish this view gradually. It was Lord Curzon who asserted definitely for the first time that the ancient customs of this country empowered the Government to take a portion of the produce from lands. His successor, Lord Minto, repeated it and adduced it as an argument to prevent the Secretary of State from giving effect to the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission. Fortunately, the Secretary of Sate added the words "for the present" in his order declining to give effect to the recommendation. As it is now six years since this was done, the people are justified in demanding that the Government should give up its unfounded theory and give effect to the recommendation of the Commission.

(*h*) *Railways.*

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, July 13th, 1916.

57. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 13th July,* dwells upon the difference in the rates charged by the different Railway Companies for carrying Indian and foreign goods and observes:—Numerous instances can be quoted to prove that the Railway

Railway administration.

* Received in the current week.

Companies are helping foreign trade materially by levying higher rates for the carriage of indigenous goods. Even in inland trade they make this difference. Our readers are aware that Delhi and Cawnpore are both famous for trade in cotton. But they will be surprised to learn that the rates charged by the railways for carrying cotton to Cawnpore from any place are lower than those charged for carrying it to Delhi. The reason for this is not far to seek. The Cotton Mill at Cawnpore is a European concern, while that at Delhi is Indian. All these show clearly that, in the interests of the people of this country, the management of railways by the Government will be much better than their management by private companies.

"A word to railway travellers."

58. Writing under the heading "A word to railway travellers" a correspondent of the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 26th July, subscribing himself "Narayana Sharma" observes that although it is nearly half a century since the introduction of railways into this country it is deplorable that the masses are still totally ignorant of their rights in this connection and after enumerating the railway rules as to the penalty laid down for forcing into any compartment more than the prescribed number of passengers, remarks that the persistant violation of these rules by the railway subordinates in a most highhanded manner, which is a common sight in India, would not be tolerated in any other country in the world. The writer next observes that, in self-governing countries like England, if there should be such violation of the rules the people would at once retaliate and that the one great fault of the Indians is that they patiently put up with all kinds of highhandedness, and exhorts the people not to be of too philosophical a turn and meekly submit to hardship and indignities, but boldly assert their rights. The writer concludes as follows:—

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, July 26th, 1916.

"While it is not in the nature of cattle even not to stand unjust harassment, are you worse than cattle that you should fail to assert the rights justly accorded to you by law?

"*N.B.*—An association has been started in Bombay to enquire into the complaints arising from the railway administration. It would be well to organise a similar association in the Kannada land. It behoves patriotic citizens to give due attention to the subject."

(*k*) *General.*

The new Legislative Council.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th July, writes:—As the newly elected members will take their seats at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, we would like to say a few words about the work they have to do at this meeting. Though this is the first meeting which the new members attend, the fact that many important events have happened within the last three months and that there was no opportunity for a mutual exchange of views regarding these events between the Government and the people, makes it necessary that the elected members should take the earliest opportunity of discussing about them in the Council by means of interpellations and resolutions. The members should not think that, as it is the very first meeting, they should not attend to any active business. Perhaps the question may arise whether the new members can exercise their rights before taking the oath of fealty. But we have no doubt in the matter; for the Government can invite them to be present at the meeting only after recognising them as members, and again, even on the side of the Government, the official members have to take the oath of fealty and if these members can exercise their right as such before they take their oath, there is nothing to prevent the non-official members also doing so. So the latter should promptly give notice of their interpellations and resolutions on the several important events that have occurred within the last three months. The reclassification of irrigational sources in the North Arcot district, which was begun with the object of reducing the rate of assessment fixed at the last resettlement, has in effect increased it further and this requires to be attended to immediately, in the interests of the poor agriculturists. The

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

action of the Government in the case of *New India*, the warnings given to newspapers by the Government under the Press Act, the article in the *Madras Mail* suspecting the loyalty of the Indians and objecting to their being given military training and several other public grievances have to be brought to the notice of the Government, which should be acquainted with the public opinion on each question. As there may be no meeting of the Legislative Council again till November next, it is very necessary that as many public grievances as possible should be brought to notice at this meeting.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 19th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

60. In its leader on the subject of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th July, says:—Lord Carmichael has reduced the number of official members in the Bengal Legislative Council by two and nominated two new non-official members in their place. We hope that His Excellency Lord Pentland will follow this example and increase the number of the nominated non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council. The South Indian Chamber of Commerce, which is representative of the Indian trading community, has long been requesting the Government in vain to allow it the privilege of electing a member to represent it in the Legislative Council. The Government are not even pleased to nominate a member on behalf of that body. This is unfair and the Government will do well to remove this unfairness at least now. . . . . Nominated members watch the interests of those merely on whose behalf they are nominated and manifest no acquaintance with, and do not interest themselves in, other matters coming up for discussion in the Council. The Government should consider this matter deeply and nominate, as members, persons who are bold and who possess a wide experience of the world.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1916.

The banks of the Cauvery in Kottaiyur.

61. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th July, invites the attention of the authorities to the weak condition of the northern bank of the Cauvery where it passes through the village of Kottaiyur, about which a number of petitions seem to have been sent to the Public Works Department, but with no avail, and prays that, in consideration of the present floods in the river and the impending danger to the village by a breach in the bank, the authorities should lose no time in attending to this matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the authorities.

62. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th July, reproduces the substance of the comments of the leader in the *Hindu* of the 13th July on the action taken by the Government of Bombay under the heading "Misapplication of the Defence of India Act."

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1916.

Referring to this subject, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 14th July, says:—There is no doubt that this order will be received with mingled feelings of regret and terror by the people. When the Government of Madras recently demanded security from Mrs. Besant, there was a hue and cry all over India and every one supported her. She did not flinch in the least. On the other hand, her demand for *swaraj* became louder. Speeches were delivered by the head of each Provincial administration on some occasion or other after this event and no one, except the Governor of Bombay, expressed the opinion that a discussion about politics at this juncture was not desirable. Even this statement was made in the course of his address to the Sirdars of his Province, who never dabbled in politics. So we thought then that he referred only to Mrs. Besant, and his present order has cleared all doubts about it. We are told that, in addition to issuing an order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering his Province, Lord Willingdon has prohibited the newspapers in Bombay from discussing the action taken by his Government. If this is true, he has tried to curtail the liberty of the press also and his conduct is doubly regrettable. We have no admiration for Mrs. Besant or her *mahatmas* personally. But no one can deny that for the last two years she has been working hard for the benefit of India. All that she has been doing is demanding *swaraj* for India constantly. But how can this be an offence? Is it sedition to try

to acquire *swaraj* under the British Empire? If it is so, the Government will do well to send round a circular to that effect. England has always afforded protection to those who had to run away from their country for having tried to obtain her freedom and helped them in achieving their object. She has, therefore, been styled the "cradle of liberty". Even now she has joined the war only to protect the interests of smaller States. So it is against the British spirit to find fault with the campaign of Mrs. Besant to acquire *swaraj* for India. We hope our new Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, will soon interfere in this matter and safeguard the liberty of the people and the press.

Under the heading "The Defence of India Act and Mrs. Besant," the *Lokopakari*, of the 17th July, also expresses its surprise at the Government of Bombay having prevented Mrs. Besant from entering that Presidency and says:—Perhaps it is the fear that she may carry, even into Bombay, her campaign in favour of Home Rule for India, that has made Lord Willingdon issue this order! If it were so, all those who express their opinion constitutionally that the time has come for *swaraj* being granted to India should be deemed to be disloyal. Even Lord Hardinge and some other gentlemen have spoken of *swaraj* for India. Are they all disloyal? No harm can befall the Government by the people saying and writing that India should have *swaraj*, and it is a mistake on the part of the Government to suppress those who do so. Mrs. Besant's name was known only to a few Theosophists till now. The action of the Government of Madras in demanding security from her has served to familiarise her name throughout the country and the present order of the Government of Bombay has published it still further. Neither Mrs. Besant nor any one else can subvert the Government of India. So why cannot the Government magnanimously leave this lady alone? It is well that the Government notes the fact that it is those papers which boldly criticise its actions that have its welfare at heart and not those which are always flattering it.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 21st July, reports the *Panjabee* to have stated as follows:—It is because the Indians have always believed Mrs. Besant to be a loyal supporter of the British Government that they are surprised at the action of the Governor of Bombay. If that Government has got any evidence to prove that the Indians were wrong in having confided in the loyalty, wisdom and culture of that lady, it is bound to publish it, both in its own interests and in those of the people. The interest which the people have in their own welfare and in that of the Government is keener than the respect they may have for any particular individual, whatever may be their admiration for her or her past service to them. If the people are satisfied as to the necessity of any action in the interests of the country or the Government legally established therein, they are prepared to support such action, whether the individual affected by it is Mrs. Besant or one of their own countrymen. As long as the Government does not take the people into its confidence and convince them of the justice of its action, it has to thank itself, if the people decline to be satisfied.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

The same paper writes again:—Alas! It looks as if the Government will not leave Mrs. Besant! It appears it has warned her not to write anything which may give umbrage to the feelings of the Japanese. Every other paper can write about Japan; and the *Madras Mail* can even criticise Japan. But Mrs. Besant should not do so! Japan is no doubt our Ally now. But we do not like the way in which she is behaving towards our own countrymen.

Mrs. Annie Besant.

63. In a leader headed "Mrs. Annie Besant", the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th July (received on the 27th), says:—

. . . . The Governments of Madras and Bombay have declared their disapprobation of the writings and speeches of Mrs. Annie Besant and in a way placed her under a ban. As long as she was solely devoted to Theosophy, the Government looked upon her as their thick friend. Her influence with the Government authorities was well known. When the Hindu University was projected, she had an interview with the

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 15th, 1916.

King-Emperor, and won his hearty esteem. . . . . When the students were suspected to have been drawn into the vortex of the *swadeshi* movement, and been imbibing race-hatred, she established societies to awaken loyalty in them; and her downright abuse of nationalists like Bipin Chandra Pal and Arabindo Gosh are still ringing in our ears. When now she sets her foot in the political field and holds in her hand the banner of *swaraj*, the Government lose sight of all her antecedents and begin to look upon her as a sworn foe. They have, in a way, proscribed her writings and speeches. What does this mean? Mrs. Annie Besant is no impetuous youth working hand and glove with the Bengalee youths. She is no short-sighted extremist vomiting fire against the English nation and the British rule. . . . . The emotionalism that makes one overlook the world of facts, the impetuosity that incites a society to revolutionary measures, or the soul of fire that merges the individual in the universal are no elements of Mrs. Besant's character. . . . . In whichever field she may work she can never leave sober methods. . . . . How, then, can her writings or speeches jeopardise the safety of India? Is the word *swaraj* itself unwelcome to the ear and the eye? How is this possible? Is it not *swaraj* that like the pulsations of the heart, is ever audible in the inmost souls of the three hundred millions of the sons of India? How can this sound be suppressed, that rises from the heart of the sons of the land? It is this sound that now dances on the tongue of Mrs. Annie Besant and vibrates from her articles. Mrs. Besant may not open her lips; she may lay down her pen. Nevertheless that sound will be imperceptibly transmitted from the souls of the ruled to the hearts of the rulers, and continue to reverberate day and night there, like the celestial voice. In no country, not even in this, do laws exist that can enchain the heart.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 16th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 16th July, says:—In enforcing the provisions of the Defence of India Act against Mrs. Besant, the Government of Bombay would have done well to show on what grounds they took that step. So far as the knowledge of the people goes, she is loyal, and she neither wrote nor spoke anything against the Government. She always condemned the acts of the enemy. To order such a lady not to set her foot into the Bombay Presidency is to act in violation of British traditions. May Lord Chelmsford cancel the order and restore peace to the country.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*. July 23rd, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

The *Hitakarini*, of the 23rd July, says:—Mrs. Besantis working not for the realisation of any new ideal but for self-government which was heartily promised to India by Queen Victoria and her successors. It is, therefore, highly improper on the part of the Madras and Bombay Governments to enforce the provisions of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act against her. It is a pity that the authorities are indiscriminate in the use of the powers vested in them by law. Although Mrs. Besant's physical body can be restrained, her spirit cannot be. It will continue to work till the goal is reached. The Bombay Government will, therefore, do well to rescind their order against Mrs. Besant. May the Indians show their affection for her by appointing her as president of the forthcoming session of the National Congress and set an example to the authorities! Let us see if righteousness also meets with defeat. May God grant victory to British arms and self-government to India simultaneously!

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and rumours.

64. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd July, says:—A rumour is afloat that there is a plot to involve Mrs. Besant in some crime in order to justify the order of the Bombay Government, that false reports are being made ready, and that some persons have reported to the Government that guns and bombs are concealed at Adyar. But will the Madras Government allow such rumours to circulate? Will they create unrest in a peaceful Presidency like this by believing in such diabolical rumours, simply because Mrs. Besant, who always preaches peaceful methods, has spoken a little too strongly. It would appear that some *budmashes* wanted to do some mischief. On the 21st morning at 2 a.m., two

men, one bearing a musket and the other a *lathi*, were going about Mr. Arundale's bungalow. When asked why they were there, they replied that they simply came to look about. This is a curious visit. She reported the matter to the Police, and warned that gentlemen might not visit Adyar at night lest they might leave their guns behind forgetfully. This is a good warning, and the Criminal Investigation Department should note this. We pray that Lord Pentland will see that a better state of things prevails in this Presidency and that no unnecessary commotion is created in the hearts of the people.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

65. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 17th July, writes:—In spite of the difference of opinion that exists regarding the advisability of India being granted *swaraj* immediately, the aspiration of the Indians to acquire *swaraj* for their country can no longer be said to be a day-dream. Though we cannot definitely assert when we can have it, there are sufficient reasons for us to be sure of having it sooner or later and to strive for it quietly and constitutionally. Apart from the agitation in India regarding the grant of *swaraj* to this country, there is a strong feeling even in England that this concession cannot be postponed for a long time and a regular Association called the "Home Rule for India League" has been formed there with the object of preparing the British public for the grant of Home Rule for India at an early date. The directions in which this League intends working are clearly laid down in the first hand-bill issued by it and every one, be he a Britisher or an Indian, who has been watching Indian politics, will entirely agree with the views expressed therein. The Indians are bound to feel deeply grateful to this Association for its having come forward to help them. It was only recently that Mr. G. K. Chesterton, the editor of a paper called a *Voice from India* published in London, was reported to have told Mr. Harendra Nath Mitra that the loyal help rendered by the Indian Princes and people to Britain in this war was sure to bind her to India by a chain of gold and that the time was not far off when India would be administered for the Indians. Mr. Chesterton is not the only Britisher who holds this opinion. His view is shared by a large section of the British public, and the Home Rule League now started in England is therefore a timely God-send. We can safely leave the work of acquiring *swaraj* for India in the hands of this League and avoid a serious agitation about it here in this time of war.

Swaraj for India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st July, reproduces the substance of a letter of Lala Rajpat Rai to the *India*, in which he scoffs at the suggestion of Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishnagupta that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to enquire about the feasibility of India being granted *swaraj* after the war, and says that our asking for the appointment of a committee at this stage will in a way be an admission on our part that we had our own doubts about it, which is not the case and that the appointment of a committee will only lead to further delay in the consideration of this question. He adds that there are no two opinions about the fitness of India to have *swaraj* immediately, and is therefore of opinion that the Congress deputation, that is to proceed to England to lay before the British public the claims of India for *swaraj*, should be quite definite in their demands and not make unwise admissions about the competency of the Indians or otherwise, which will only serve as handles for mischief in the hands of our enemies, without benefitting us in any way.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1916.

66. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 17th July, reports the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to have written as follows:—In India anarchism can never be rooted out by despotic rule. This has been possible in no country in the world. We do not hear of Nihilism in Russia now, not because of the repressive laws of the Government but because of the feeling of patriotism, which has bound every party in the country by a close tie. After the war, the Russian Government may be run on liberal principles and this Nihilism may disappear altogether from the country. Even in India a favourable opportunity has occurred. Many

How to root out anarchism.

Indians are eager to go to the front and fight for the protection of the country. There may be a few anarchists among these. But patriotism is the best remedy for this evil trait. If the Government forms some Indian regiments, selecting men from each Province, it may appeal to the minds of the people and root out anarchism from the country. When the French Government has allowed the Indians to join the army, it does not look well that the British Government should keep them out. It will be more profitable than harmful to the Government to allow the Indians to enlist themselves in the army.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 18th, 1916.

Phenomenal progress.

67. In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 18th July, quotes facts and figures to show how Japan has improved her trade immensely, taking advantage of the stoppage of imports from Germany and Austria during this war, and, expressing its regret at India not being able to better herself in any way by improving her industries at this juncture, remarks "The end of this war and the end of the deliberations regarding the revival of Indian industries may, perhaps, synchronise! This is the fate of dependant countries".

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 20th, 1916.

The end of the elections.

68. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 20th July, expresses its regret at Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar having been defeated even this time in his attempt to get the seat of the University member in the Legislative Council, and remarking that, if it reflects any discredit, it is not on Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar but on the Indian Fellows of the Senate, appeals to His Excellency Lord Pentland to follow the example of Lord Carmichael and increase the proportion of non-official Indian members in the Legislative Council by nominating a larger number of them this time than is usual. It recommends the names of Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai and Rao Bahadur P. Theyagaroya Chettiyar specially for nomination.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

The South African Indians.

69. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2 st July, says:—The South African Indians feel their condition unendurable once again. They have to obtain licenses before selling provisions anywhere in a town. It was ruled in many places that no fresh licenses would be given to Indian merchants. It is stated that where old licenses are still in force, the license holders are teased in every way. The people of South Africa enjoy in India equal rights with the British while they annoy the Indians in South Africa. May the English statesmen consider if this is a desirable state of things in the British Empire! Where is the principle of reciprocity advocated by Lord Hardinge?

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

The Americans and the coloured races.

70. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st July, says:—While the Europeans and the Americans come to India and live happily, Indians are not allowed to work and live happily in the Colonies and other places. The Negroes in America are subjected to great disabilities by the white men there and are treated like brutes. Governors and Judges do not interfere on behalf of the Negroes even in cases in which they are handled brutally by the Americans. It is to be regretted that though the Americans are more advanced than the Europeans in every respect, they are iniquitous in their treatment of the coloured races.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

Japanese trade.

71. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st July, says:—Our industrial situation is such that we have to depend upon Japan for articles of everyday use, however inferior they may be. Will not our Government be moved by pity at least now? Is it proper on their part not to have as yet realised that the industrial salvation of India cannot be attained unless the Government arrange for industrial education and research and for protective tariff? Foreign trade is depriving the people of this country of their bread and life blood, and it is the duty of the Government to prevent it.

72. Referring to the charge of sedition brought against Mr. Tilak, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 24th July, remarks:—From this it will be clear that the Government officers in Bombay wish to adopt repressive measures and silence the tongues of the agitators for Home Rule. Lord Willingdon was liberal hearted during the time of Lord Hardinge, and Lord Chelmsford has promised to follow Lord Hardinge's policy. Under such circumstances, we cannot easily bring ourselves to believe today's news about Mr. Tilak. We should regret if Lord Chelmsford's policy is not a continuation of that of Lord Hardinge.

Mr. Tilak.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

73. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 24th July, says: Mr. Asquith said the other day that the officers appointed to enquire into the war operations in Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles shall include the representatives of the Houses of Parliament and the Australian representatives. Our armies also fought alongside the Australians in the Dardanelles and won equal distinction. The whole army fighting in Mesopotamia has been ours. But nobody has ever thought of India being represented at the enquiry. Is this a change in the angle of vision?

Mesopotamia enquiry.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

74. Referring to the present unrest and the murder of police officers in Bengal, the *Chakravarti*, of the 22nd July, writes.—In this connection, several respectable young men are arrested and punished. Still, how is it that these dastardly crimes are not decreasing? This must be attributed either to the ignorance of the police or to the reluctance of the Government to act in accordance with the opinion of the leaders of the people, or to both. Lo! the sub-editor of the *Bengalee* has been arrested. Who knows for what?

The failure of repressive measures in Bengal.

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, July 22nd, 1916.

75. As regards the extension of the village panchayat system, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 24th July, says:—Of all the Collectors who were consulted by the Government in this matter, three were against the extension of this system, on the ground that justice would not be impartially dispensed with between the different communities, especially in the case of the low castes. The opinions of these Collectors cannot be accepted. To speak the truth, the majority of the people are educated and enlightened, and they are taking great interest in uplifting these low classes from their present condition. In olden days the panchayat system was working well in India. At the present time when education and civilisation are increasing among the people, there is no reason to suppose that the panchayat system will not work efficiently. The Government should not hesitate in the least to introduce this system gradually throughout the country.

Village panchayats.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, July 24th, 1916.

III.—LEGISLATION.

76. The *Desabhimani*, of the 16th July, says:—It is not right that the authorities who have ordered that the discussion of all controversial matters should be scrupulously avoided during the time of the war, should create confusion among people by introducing the Government of India Bill, which is of a highly controversial nature. We trust that the English Government will postpone the consideration of the Bill till after the close of the war.

The Government of India Bill.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 16th, 1916.

77. In the course of a leaderette under this heading, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th July, says:—We learn from Reuter that a deputation sent by the London Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Secretary of State for India on the 11th instant, and requested him to postpone the consideration of the Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act and to delete the second section of the Bill which refers to the right of a British subject to sue the Secretary of State for India in a court of law. We cannot have a more influential body to support our opposition to this Bill than the London Chamber of Commerce. The

A cry in the wilderness.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1916.

British Empire itself is based on trade; and the deputation which waited on Mr. Chamberlain consisted of persons who are deeply interested in this trade. It appears that the prayer of this deputation, whose interest are adverse to those of ours, was that this Bill should not be passed into law until the opinion of the Indians was ascertained and considered. It is really regrettable that even this prayer was not heeded by the Secretary of State and he declined positively to delete the second clause of the Bill. As remarked by us already, the right of every British subject to sue the Secretary of State for India, which this clause proposes to abolish, is an ancient right enjoyed by the Indians. We cannot see what has happened now to necessitate the abolition of this right of the people. On the other hand, there are many reasons why it should not be abolished. It is stated that the decision by the Privy Council that certain Acts passed by the Legislative Councils in Burma taking away the right of appeal to a court of law by the people in the case of certain taxes has necessitated the present amendment. But it is now four years since this decision was passed and it has not caused any inconvenience to the Government till now. The same state of affairs may continue till the end of the war. Why should not then this Bill be introduced after the end of the war, after consulting all the parties concerned? Instead of doing this and satisfying the Indians and Anglo-Indians alike, the Secretary of State for India has tried to appease the Anglo-Indians alone by saying that this provision was introduced only to repair the injustice done to Mr. Momant, a merchant in Burma, by that Government. He has not thought it necessary to satisfy the Indians. The Englishmen have often expressed their admiration of our loyalty and their gratitude to us for the help we have rendered. They have stated often that Indian affairs would hereafter be viewed in a liberal spirit and that we would not be mistaken in expecting to have *swaraj* on Colonial lines granted as when the very constitution of the British Empire is changed after the war. All the same, when the people of this country unanimously demand that a certain obnoxious measure should not be introduced, the officials decline to grant their request. As long as the Legislative Councils in this country are not constituted on a popular basis, and as long as the executive officials continue to exercise their powers without any reference to public opinion, we are afraid there is no possibility of our avoiding such mishaps.

PRAPAN CHAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1916.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 14th July, also takes exception to the provisions of this Bill, and expresses the hope that the Secretary of State for India will take into consideration the fact that it is opposed by every one in India and that the Indians, who are directly affected by it, have not been heard about it, and withdraw it immediately.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, July 26th, 1916.

78. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 26th July, in an article congratulating the non-official members of the Legislative Council on their intelligent participation in the budget debate, proceeds to remark that the Financial Secretary, Diwan Bahadur Chakravarthy, with his long and eloquent speech on the budget for the year and the praise it evoked from the lips of the Diwan, silenced the grumbling among the members about the increase of his pay to the round figure of Rs. 2,000 per mensem and succeeded in creating the impression that he probably deserved even more. The paper, next alluding to the Diwan's reference to the amount of thought bestowed on the University scheme, remarks that it is surprising that, despite the advice of those who, after a careful study of the actual working of all the universities in the more advanced countries of the world, suggested the establishment of a technological university on modern lines, the Diwan should still adhere to the view that the B.A., M.A., B. SC., M.SC., and B.T. examinations represent all that is most conducive to the progress of the State. The money that is to be expended on the present university, would, the paper adds, be sufficient in

The Mysore Legislative Council.

our opinion for a technological university on a modest scale, but the people cannot help bowing their heads to the Diwan's words which imply that one must not look a gift horse in the mouth.

The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 26th July, referring to the complaints from the non-official members of the Council regarding the recent creation of many new appointments and the increase of the salaries of the higher officials of the State by granting them numerous kinds of allowances, while the grievances of the ill-paid Amildars, Sub-Registrars were wholly ignored, observes :—The Diwan upheld the policy of incurring increased expenditure in regard to the higher officers of Government by observing that no progress would be possible unless there were capable and well-paid officers to suggest the lines on which we should proceed. While praising the vigour with which the members criticised the budget, the Diwan at the same time accused some of the members of taking part in the debate from a mere love of opposition without studying the details of the subject. Although the Diwan thus both praised and condemned these members with the same breath, we must observe that the people feel deeply indebted to their representatives for the energy and earnestness with which they conducted the debate, which would have been rendered still more brilliant and successful if only the Government had not seemed so self-sufficient.

Vokkaligara Patrike, *Bangalore*, July 26th, 1916.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd July, also contains a lengthy article resenting the Diwan's remarks regarding the narrow-mindedness of some of the members of the Council in the course of the budget debate.

Sampad Abhyudaya. *Mysore*, July 22nd, 1916.

79. The *Bharati*, of the 21st July, complains that the Canarese-speaking people who had been entertaining high hopes that their language will obtain immense fresh opportunities of development under the Mysore University Scheme have been totally disappointed by the decision to attach to it no greater importance than is given to the other vernaculars. The paper remarks that the Mysore University Scheme is for the most part a copy of the Madras University and that it is deplorable that although the vernacular of the entire province is Canarese, Mysore with a separate University of its own, has not given any special encouragement to the development of its mother tongue.

Canarese and the Mysore University scheme.

Bharati, *Bellary*, July 21st, 1916.

80. The *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 27th July, writes :—The annual report on the Mysore revenue administration does not disclose a very satisfactory state of things. There has been abnormal delay in the disposal of *darkhast* applications. A number of applications have been pending for over two years. The Deputy Commissioners have done very little travelling and inspection in the rural parts. They complain that their desk work itself is too heavy. The Sub-divisional officers too have been negligent in respect of travelling and inspection. The Revenue Commissioner's circuit did not extend to more than six weeks in the whole year. Year after year the Government pass numerous criticisms about this neglect on the part of the officers and it is not possible to say whether their censures have succeeded in effecting any improvement, and yet Government have not been known to punish or dismiss any of its officers for such neglect. We are inclined to think that the Revenue Commissioner is burdened with too many duties. In addition to matters connected with revenue proper he has been entrusted with control over mines, industries, trade, agricultural examinations, the muzrai department, hospitals, schools, etc. There is a separate officer for each of these departments, and these submit their own reports every year. Under these circumstances we are left to wonder why the Revenue Commissioner should trouble himself with the working of all these departments. Further, the Government is organising an additional department but no pains have been taken to make a distinct apportionment of duties to the different departments. The administration would have been far more satisfactory if there had not been the present overlapping and duplication of functions.

The Mysore Revenue Department.

Vrittanta Patrike, *Mysore*, July 27th, 1916.

ERRATA.

Report No. 30.

Page 1227, paragraph 28, line 5, *substitute* "is" *for* "are".
" 1230, " 28 " 5, *substitute* "dark recesses" *for* "darknesses".
" 1235 " 51 " 7, *insert* "their" *after* "disturb".
" 1236 " 51 " 2, *insert* "the" *after* "but".
" 1236 " 51 " 17, *substitute* "government" *for* "Government".
" 1236 " 51 " 20, *insert* "the" *after* "while".
" 1236 " 51 " 33, *substitute* "." *for* "," *after* "India".
" 1236 " 51 " 42, *substitute* "this" *for* "these".
" 1241 " 68 " 5, *omit* "loyal subjects".
" 1241 " 68, lines 9 and 18, *substitute* "government" *for* "Government".
" 1241 " 68, line 10, *insert* "," *after* "heart".
" 1442 " 70, " 10, *for* "moment" *read* "Moment."

Issued, 1st August 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 32 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 5th August 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—

The Police and Mrs. Besant 1315
The cattle nuisance in Calicut .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

Indian students in England .. .. *ib.*

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—

The Revenue authorities and a canal in Tellicherry 1316

(*h*) *Railways*—

The Railway Conference .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

Sir Thomas Holland in Madras 1317
A. O. Hume .. .. *ib.*
Bal Gangadhar Tilak 1318
"The Local Governments as Home Rulers" .. .. *ib.*
Moulana Abul Kalam Azad 1319
Indian prosperity .. .. *ib.*
Nayar recruits for the army 1320
The Defence of India Act and Mrs. Besant .. .. *ib.*
Nominations to the Local Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
"Missionary legends" 1321
The *Madras Mail* on the Defence of India Act .. .. *ib.*
The Oriya representative in the Madras Legislative Council 1322
Survey officers 1323
The second anniversary of Britain's declaration of war .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill 1324

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war	1325
Ireland and Home Rule	*ib.*
The second anniversary of the war	*ib.*
"Mussalmans and Mussalmans"	1326
A review of the history of Hedjaz	*ib.*
Germany and Italy	1329

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—

A murder at Palghat	*ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—

A Mussalman interpreter	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

Education in India	1330
The recent meeting of the Senate	*ib.*
English education	*ib*
The Calcutta University	1331
The Andhra National College	*ib.*
The School Final examination	1332
The extraordinary meeting of the Senate	*ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Dust in the Madras streets	1333

(*h*) *Railways*—

The Railway Conference	*ib.*
Eurasians and Europeans	*ib.*
Special accommodation for Europeans	1334
The grievances of railway passengers	*ib*

(*k*) *General*—

Telegraphic news	1335
Mrs. Besant	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government	*ib.*
The South African Indians	1336
Ireland and India	*ib*
Irrigation in the Godavari delta	1337
Sir Thomas Holland	*ib.*
The Defence of India Act	*ib.*
The Registration department	*ib.*
Mr. Tilak	*ib.*
Mr. Gandhi	1338
"Prayer"	*ib.*
The influx of Japanese goods into the Indian market	*ib.*
A great hardship	1339
The impressment of carts	*ib.*
India and Self-Government	1340
The Imperial Conference	*ib.*
"Enforced silence"	*ib.*
Who is the Mahdi?	1341
India and Mussalmans	1342

III.—Legislation.

The rigour of the Press Act	1343

IV.—Native States.

Revenue administration in Mysore	*ib.*
The tea-tax and the Travancore planters	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntûr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakônam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil .	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmûn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntûr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 36 years.	2,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
41	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years,	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
48	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.** §	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56	Childrens' Friend * ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Monthly ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
57	**Choudari** †	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
58	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
59	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
60	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
61	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
62	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
63	**Commercial World Advertiser.** ‡	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
64	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
65	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
66	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
67	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
68	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
70	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
71	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	466
72	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
73	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
74	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
75	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
76	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
77	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
78	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
79	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
80	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
81	**Dharmaprakasika.** ‡	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
82	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
83	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
84	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
85	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srínivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
86	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
87	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
88	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
89	**Everyman's Review.** §	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100

* Started, June 1916. † Started, about March 1916. ‡ Not published for the last two years.

§ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90	Findlay College, Magazine.	English.	Published at Mannargudi Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
91	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
92	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
93	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly ..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
94	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
95	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
96	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
97	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
98	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
99	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
100	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
101	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
102	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
103	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
104	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
105	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
106	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
107	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
108	Indian Church News and Review.*	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
109	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
110	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
111	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
112	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
113	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
114	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
115	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
116	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
117	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
119	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
120	**Jananukulan** .	Tamil ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
122	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai. Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
124	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
127	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
128	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
129	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
130	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai. Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
134	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
135	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
136	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
137	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
138	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
139	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not-known.
140	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
144	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
147	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai ..	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
156	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
157	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
158	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
159	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
160	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
161	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
162	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
163	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
164	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
165	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
166	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	800
172	**Madras Economic Journal.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
174	Madras Law Times ..	English.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,4 2
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
180	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
181	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
182	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
183	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
184	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
185	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
188	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
189	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
190	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
191	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
192	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
193	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
194	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
197	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
198	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
199	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
200	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
201	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
202	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
203	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
204	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
205	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
206	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 42 years.	900
207	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
208	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
209	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
210	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
211	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
212	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
213	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
214	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
215	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
216	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,200
217	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
218	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
219	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
220	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
221	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Viswesvara Rao, Brahmans.	300
222	Noor ‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
223	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
224	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
225	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
226	**Penkalvi *or* Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
227	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
228	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
229	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guzrothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
230	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
231	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‖	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
232	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350

* Started June 1916. † Printer declared on 6th May 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
§ An old paper not previously reported. ‖ Not published for the last two years.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
233	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
234	**Prapanja Mitran** *	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
235	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	500
236	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
237	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
238	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
239	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
240	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
241	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar**..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
242	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
243	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,850
244	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
245	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
246	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
247	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
248	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
249	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
250	Risala-i Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
251	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
252	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
253	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
254	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
255	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
256	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
257	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
258	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
259	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500

* Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
260	Saivam	Tamil ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
261	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
262	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
263	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	D . ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
264	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
265	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
266	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
267	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
268	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
269	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
270	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
271	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
272	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
273	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
274	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
275	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
276	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
277	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
278	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
279	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
280	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
281	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
282	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
283	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
284	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
285	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
286	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
287	**South of India Observer.**	English.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
288	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
289	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
290	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnâna Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
291	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
292	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
293	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
294	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godâvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
295	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
296	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
297	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
298	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
299	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
300	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
301	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godâvari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
302	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
303	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
304	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
305	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
306	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
307	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
308	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
309	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
310	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
311	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
312	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
313	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
314	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
315	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 886, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.

* Revived, February 1916.

† Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
316	Taylor High School Magazine.*	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Not known.
317	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
318	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
319	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
320	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
321	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. K. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
322	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
323	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
324	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
325	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
326	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
327	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press. Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
328	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
329	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
330	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
331	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
332	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
333	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
334	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
335	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
336	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
337	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
338	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Kalyana Sundram Power Press, Tanjore.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
339	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
340	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000

* Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
342	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
343	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
344	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
345	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
346	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
347	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
348	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Bedija, 36 years.	1,000
349	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
350	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
351	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
352	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
353	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
354	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
355	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
356	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
357	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
358	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
359	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
360	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
361	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
362	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
363	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown ; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
364	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
365	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
366	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
367	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200

* Revived, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
368	**West Coast Spectator.**	English.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
369	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
370	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
371	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
372	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
378	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
374	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. *New India*, of the 1st August, writes:—"We are watching with some interest the way in which the police are trying to build up a case against Mrs. Annie Besant. They start with the premiss: 'Everything that happens in the way of resistance to injustice is inspired by Mrs. Besant.' The latest matter is the affray at the Fort station. *New India* printed, in the usual way of news, the decision of a Bombay Court, that for a railway to put up boards on third-class carriages reserving them for Europeans and Eurasians was illegal. Some one reprinted the decision on a six-inch leaflet at the India—not *New India*—Printing Works, and the leaflets were given away. The *Madras Mail* turned the leaflet into a pamphlet. Here was a chance to connect their red rag with turbulence. A rumour was spread that 50,000 were distributed. The police found the press. Alas, Mrs. Besant had had nothing to do with it. Only a rupee was paid for one poor little thousand. And the rupee was paid by another person. The person turned out to be a respectable contractor, and among the many people who employed him was Mrs. Besant. Proof positive that she instigated the affray. This kind of police work is one of the ways of getting rid of a political worker in India."

The Police and Mrs. Besant.

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st August, has the following:—"An Anglo-Indian contemporary (the *Madras Times*) makes much of the fact that some days ago two cows—and Madrasee cows are powerful—dashed through a crowd knocking down people and loudly demands a police campaign against stray animals. The Police Commissioner will, we are sure, hear this demand, for it is an Anglo-Indian paper that makes it and the city is Madras. Here in our town how many people are daily chased by vicious cows with impunity. And how many times have we called the attention of the police to this grave nuisance without any effect? Is it because in the mofussal the police are not public servants, but public masters?"

The cattle nuisance in Calicut.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

3. In a leader on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd August, remarks:—"If His Excellency Lord Chelmsford would seriously take up the grievances of the Indian students in England which are forcefully conveyed to his notice by the Indian Students Friends' Society, he would, we are sure, be doing something for the permanent good of the country. Nothing sinks heavier into the Indian mind than this treatment of Indians abroad, either as young men who seek learning or as adults who seek labour and wages. The extreme poverty of the people, the undeveloped resources of the country, the absence of industrial enterprise, all serve to draw out of the land the best variety of labour it possesses. . . . . We must remember that the best education imparted by the best Indian University does not equip an Indian student sufficiently enough. He cannot enter the Indian Education Service unless after a course of instruction in England; the imperial zone of every service, Engineering or Police or Medical, is reserved for those who have had British training and are known to have imbibed the British spirit. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that an Indian young man should have education in England if he would serve his country in any high or responsible position. . . . . The Government of India knows that; and it is its clear duty to

Indian students in England.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

provide educational facilities for every Indian student who goes to England. As it is, the Government of India practically denies higher education to our youths, when they would perpetuate the present conditions. . . . . What is it then that could work against Indian youths? Can it be the jealousy which shuts to the Jap, the Chinese or the Brazillian the factories in England, and which they conquer by the lure of purchasing for their respective governments machinery and stores only from such firms as admit their students for practical course? We sincerely hope that this is not so; we sincerely hope that in the eyes of the British race the Indian who now sheds his blood for the empire is dearer than the Chinese or the Brazillian. . . . . It has been acknowledged by responsible bodies who have enquired into the question, that the only effective way for securing facilities for practical training for young Indians and on which there is a general concensus of opinion, is for the Secretary of State, while purchasing stores for India, to give preference to those firms which are willing to admit Indian students to their works. . . . . England ought to be ashamed that today it should be said that, unless treated as the Japanese or the Chinese Government treat them, the English factories would not admit Indian youths."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

New India, of the 3rd August, writes:—"The Indian Students' Friends' Society, started some time ago in Bombay, to guard the interest of the young Indians that go for higher education to Great Britain, has, as already announced early this week, submitted a comprehensive memorial to the Viceroy requesting that the Government of India may be pleased to direct their early attention to that grave problem. . . . . The memorial emphasises the great danger of allowing matters to drift as at present. Some of our best young men go to England, and if they return discontented, the danger assumes an Imperial character. . . . . The society urges that if Indians are duly qualified by education and if they can produce reasonable credentials, no artificial barriers must be placed in their way. They should not be objected too on the ground of race. There is nothing in this demand which any impartial Englishman can justly take objection to, and India expects the Government to make that plain to the British people."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1916.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 29th July, states:—"Some years ago, for some reason or other, which still remains a mystery, the South Indian Railway authorities opened a little canal, leading from the neighbourhood of Tellicherry Railway station to a point on the estuary of the Koduvally river. This canal quickly became a source of loss and nuisance to cultivators holding lands on its banks, for, at every high tide salt water rushed in damaging cultivation and to some extent, rendering cultivation useless. The Railway authorities, thereupon, put up a sort of a dam, but this coliapsed before long and since then neighbouring inhabitants used to get together and throw up a dam periodically at their own cost.

The Revenue authorities and a canal in Tellicherry.

"It would now appear that the Revenue authorities have issued orders for the removal of the dam, the people being informed that no daming will hereafter be permitted. The result of the prohibition will be that it will greatly reduce the area under rice cultivation in the locality within the influence of the canal, and, of course, reduced acreage will also mean reduced land revenue. The Revenue authorities are a wonderfully sapient lot, but it is at times hopelessly beyond the intelligence of the ordinary mortal to fathom the depths of revenue wisdom. The present is an instance in point. It can only be hoped that, in this case the wisdom will admit of being improved upon beneficially to the aggrieved and distracted cultivators."

(*h*) *Railways.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1916.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 29th July, observes:—"The Railway Conference Association has met, but not a word about the conditions of travel! It

The Railway Conference.

is the third-class passenger who contributes handsomely to fat dividends, and he is still treated as a veritable Yahoo by the half caste and the poor white who 'run' the railway. The case for nationalisation of railways has become irresistably strong which the National Congress should not fail to take up the forthcoming session. There will be no relief and no compensating advantages to the general tax-payer, who is called upon to pay for rolling stock and subsidies, unless and until the railways become his property, not in name, but in practice as well."

(*k*) *General.*

Sir Thomas Holland in Madras.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 31st July, writes:—"We publish elsewhere the report of an interesting speech which Sir Thomas Holland made at a conference which he had with the members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. The observations which Sir Thomas made in the course of that speech were doubtless of a general nature and did not go very deep into the problem, but so far as they went they were characterised by an amount of sympathy and discernment which we look for vainly in the utterances and writings of those who are entrusted with the development of industries in this country. . . . . We have pointed out in these columns how the success of Indian artisans and mechanics in the various railway workshops of the country proved the potentialities of India to supply skilled labour, and we are glad to find that Sir Thomas Holland has clearly recognised this fact. . . . . Again, we have often been taunted with the statement that we are an essentially agricultural people and that we cannot successfully achieve any progress in the development of industries. The just observations of Sir Thomas give the lie direct to this unfounded accusation. Sir Thomas in effect says that we have all the requisites for making us industrially successful excepting such things as capital and scientific knowledge which would be best available through Government encouragement. As Sir Thomas observes, we have all the raw materials necessary and the right kind of labour to work them, and in his opinion all that we have to do is to draw out the capital that is lying idle in India. . . . . So far as the above observations of his go, Sir Thomas Holland was treading on firm ground. It is when he comes to the fiscal question and the programme of the Commission that his ideas are a little clouded. The comparison by Sir Thomas of protection with medicine appears to us to be altogether unhappy. 'If you can keep up your health by eating good food, why,' asked Sir Thomas, 'should you take medicine?' Our complaint is that our industries are not suffering from ill-health, but that they are either destined to compulsory barrenness and stagnation or are decimated in their infancy. We want protection against such havoc, and we are glad that though Sir Thomas is not greatly enamoured of protection, he would not object to our using the tariff judiciously whenever we find it necessary. We may point out that Sir Thomas is mistaken in supposing that everyone in India is talking of protection as being the one path for the salvation of India. What India urges is that protection is *one* of the few essential paths leading to industrial success, and to this dictum we do not see Sir Thomas has anything to oppose. . . . . We congratulate the President of the Industries Commission on his speech which, if our interpretation of it is correct, breathes an air of liberality, and hope that he will be able to do something tangible towards the cause which he has so enthusiastically undertaken to promote."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 31st, 1916.

A. O. Hume.

7. *New India*, of the 31st July, observes:—"Of the very few Britons who have rendered Great Britain unique service by their sympathy towards Indians, the name of Allan Octavian Hume occupies a proud place in the front. If, after the kind of British rule which lasted for 150 years, we have had in this country, with full measure of promises raising hope, and consistent breaking of them engendering disappointment and despair; if after that Indians, especially the educated classes, still believe in and trust the British nation,

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1916.

and are willing and ready to sacrifice life and property for the good of the empire, it is mainly due to the noble examples and splendid work of such men as A. O. Hume. . . . . Our people have had such rude shocks, the behaviour of the majority of our administrators was so far from our ideals of the true British spirit, that without a Hume, a Wedderburn, a Henry Cotton, a William Digby, we would have most probably completely gone off the track of law-abiding, constitutional ways, and would have taken to expressions begotten of uttermost hopelessness and despair. . . . . We are living in times and in the midst of repression which may shake our faith in the British people. Let us not forget—we know and feel it is hard to remember—that Hume was a Briton, that there are others like him to-day, and for the sake of one such man, a dozen of hard-headed bureaucrats may be forgiven."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 31st, 1913.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 31st July, states:—"It was quite recently announced that Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak intended to proceed to England shortly with his legal advisers in connection with his defamation suit against Sir Valentine Chirol. . . . . The news that a passport has been definitely refused will be received with considerable surprise. No reasons have been stated for this refusal, and the public are left to speculate on the grounds which have induced the authorities to take a step which will shock the whole country. Whatever may be the reason for this most unfortunate procedure, its consequences on Mr. Tilak are not difficult to conjecture. The case is an important one and has been instituted against a person who has levelled serious charges against a distinguished Indian. The right to call to account in a Court of Law a person who is believed to have wronged another is one of the most elementary and fundamental rights and any act which tends to deprive him of that inherent right is one which should be abhorrent to the moral sense of every right-thinking person."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 31st July, says:—"Elsewhere we reprint from *Leader* its straightforward remarks about the refusal of a passport to Mr. Tilak, who wants to go to England to prosecute his case against the friend of the bureaucrats—Sir Valentine Chirol. The Bombay Government have taken legal action against Mr. Tilak with a view to his preserving the peace. We do not see how Mr. Tilak can carry out their wish better than by going out of the country and attending to his business of trying to bring to justice a man who had written against Mr. Tilak, when the latter was unable to reply. . . . . If the Bombay Government fear that Mr. Tilak is spreading sedition here—and we are bound to suppose that they feel that fear, since they have called on him to show cause why he should not give security against such action—what should rejoice them more than that he should go to England, and so be incapacitated from such spreading? He may not go to England and be free. He may not remain in his native country and be free. There is no Colony he can take refuge in and be free. Is there any spot on God's earth where an honest Indian can be free?"

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 2nd August, remarks:—"More amazing than the criminal proceedings taken against Mr. Tilak is the reported refusal to grant a passport to him to proceed to England in connection with the case of defamation which he has instituted against Sir Valentine Chirol. . . . . The prohibition of Mr. Tilak's voyage is, perhaps, intended to prevent the possibility of his undertaking any political work in England during his stay there. But the action of the authorities cuts in two ways, and this ought not to have been done. No mystery should shroud the actions of Government if they should carry the sympathies of the people."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1916.

"The Local Governments as Home Rulers."

9. The following appears in *New India* of the 31st July:—"The Local Governments are certainly carrying on a very vigorous Home Rule propaganda, and its activity increases rather than diminishes. We gratefully acknowledge the yeoman's help they are giving us, but feel compelled gently to remonstrate with them on their methods. Our propaganda

is a peaceful and constructive one, but the Government methods are destructive, and, being violent and pain-giving, they spread unrest and anxiety.

"Mr. Arundale, so well known and so beloved in the United Provinces for his many years of self-sacrificing and devoted educational work; who has given back to the empire by his loving wisdom youths whom the bureaucratic methods had driven into conspiracy; who had made England fair in the eyes of lads who had learned hatred for her outside the school and college; this good and gentle Englishman, who has come to his old home for a few months after devoted war service as Commandant of a military hospital in England—this same Mr. Arundale has been chased by the Criminal Investigation Department in Allahabad wherever he went. . . . . What does the Government of the United Provinces hope to gain by these clumsy and irritating tactics? They are certainly creating Home Rulers out of many people who were indifferent to politics, because people like to live at peace and in security, and they are being harried into the desire for Home Rule, merely because they wish to lead a quiet life. There are thousands of Mr. Arundale's old pupils in the United Provinces and scattered over India. They will become Home Rulers to a man, when they see the beloved and reverenced Principal of their younger days hunted by the police as if he were a criminal. . . . . The cowards who have been terrified or bribed into submission, they sink into the well-merited bottomless pit of contemptuous oblivion; but those who resolutely oppose tyranny, who refuse either to be terrorised into silence or to be driven by despair into conspiracy, those shall shine on India's grateful breast as Kaustubha, tossed up by the churning of the ocean, shines on the breast of Vishnu. Their light affliction, which is but for a moment, shall win for them an eternal weight of glory."

10. *New India*, of the 1st August, has the following:—"We earnestly hope that the memorial of 50,000 Musalmans for the release of their religious leader, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, exiled from Bengal under the Offence Act, will be granted. The exclusion from certain areas of men deemed sacred by their followers is ever dangerous in India, and the vague charge of 'prejudicial to the public safety' carries no weight with the people. The Moulana is excluded from the scene of his ministrations, and his disciples clamour for his return. Perhaps Lord Carmichael, not being Lord Willingdon, may allow him to return."

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, August 1st, 1916.

11. In a leader referring to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's reply to a letter in 1905 regarding the yearly drain of £30 millions from India in the *Daily Mail*, *New India*, of the 1st August, says:—"If England were 'England in India' and not 'Anglo-India,' how happy, how prosperous, how safe, would both countries be; but to say this is 'to be very near sedition,' if not over the border, as sedition is understood in the Anglo-Indian papers, which scold and shout the Local Governments into obedience to their behests, even in spite of their own better judgments. For the Governors, being Englishmen only a few years out of England, are more English in spirit than their Councillors, and though seldom strong enough to hold their own against the Anglo-Indians, sometimes try to take the wheels off the chariot of autocracy, so that it drives heavily. One feels that a Scotchman like Lord Pentland, for instance, must feel qualms of conscience when he consents to attempts at stifling free opinion, remembering the Scots—perhaps some of his own ancestors—who fought against repression and died in the great struggle for civil and religious liberty against the tyranny of the Stuarts. In his boyhood he must have thrilled to their gallant stories, and the man must find it hard to forget the boy, and to act against his forbears on the side of repression and against freedom. . . . . Sir J. Shore in 1787 pointed out the evils which resulted to India, inseparable from a 'remote foreign dominion'. The heavy charges imposed upon India by the costly Europeans in the Public Services, who, Lord Curzon said, in a moment of sudden illumination and candour, 'suck from it the moisture which ought to give sustenance to the people,' are at the root of the continual drain."

Indian prosperity.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

Nayar recruits for the army.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st August, observes:—"They have formed a committee of Indian gentlemen in Nagpur to enlist recruits for the army. This is what we have been advocating in connection with the recruitment of Nayars for the Carnatic Infantry. Such a committee composed of leading men will certainly be able to find a large body of willing men, by reason of their local experience, and knowledge and influence. They have been complaining that recruits are coming forward but very slowly. Why not, then, try the Nagpur experiment? A Nayar is more amenable to one of his own community than to an Anglo-Indian official who knows as much Malayalam as to misunderstand it."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

The Defence of India Act and Mrs. Besant.

13. *New India*, of the 1st August, remarks:—"We see that a Hyderabad (Sindh) merchant has just been imprisoned under the Offence Act. These arrests of merchants are extraordinary, for merchants are not a political class. It is rumoured in Madras that the Local Government have dropped the idea of the introduction of the Offence Act for the moment, thinking that they may get rid of Mrs. Besant by the cruel process adopted against Mr. Tilak. It is obvious that if there is any justification for this procedure, there is justification for a prosecution for sedition. But the disadvantage of the latter, from the standpoint of the legal advisers of the Government, is that it gives the accused person a fighting chance for self-defence, and legal points might be raised which would carry to the highest British Tribunal the question whether arguments for Home Rule are seditious. There the Government would obviously be defeated, and they would not dare to face British opinion and a British Court of Law on such a question. Hence the resort to the scandalous procedure only used against rogues and vagabonds elsewhere than in India."

NEW INDIA *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

Nominations to the Local Legislative Council.

14. *New India*, of the 2nd August, remarks:—"The nominations to the Local Legislative Council have been quite in keeping with the policy which has in recent times characterised the actions of our Provincial Government. Not only are the reasons prompting the selections somewhat incomprehensible, but the Government seem to have been studiously anxious to keep out the educated community. . . . . Is that the response of the Government of Madras, presided over by a liberal politician, to the growing demand of the people for greater legislative powers? Moreover, Madras has gone back, while the rest of the country is moving forwards. . . . . We are not confident that any of the nominated members will be of appreciable utility in the work of the new council. The people are fully aware of the attitude of the two who have been re-nominated—Mr. Richmond and Sir Francis Spring. They have generally been silent voters on behalf of Government, and certainly they are expected to keep up those traditions. Among the others we do not find any one that has, by his past work, given proofs of independent judgment, and that too in the direct presence of the official hierarchy Nor are we able to comprehend the motives underlying the nomination of so many members of the landed aristocracy. The regulations make ample provision for their representation. What are the recent developments that have forced the hand of the Government to increase it?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

15. *New India*, of the 3rd August, states:—"The non-official Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council, coming back from their constituents, have done their duty well. Mr N. Subba Rao Pantulu very nobly withdrew from the contest and left the Andhra vote to his younger comrade; all the intrigues against the President of the Servants of India Society proved to be futile, and the Hon'ble Messrs. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and B. N. Sarma, both men of whom Madras may be proud, received 16 votes each, standing side by side at the head of the poll.

"We are particularly glad of the success of these two, for they have stood steadily against the Press Act and in favour of Home Rule. . . . . Mr. Srinivasan's outspoken addresses in favour of Home Rule were well

known to have placed him on the blackest page of the Criminal Investigation Department black book, and many rumours were cleverly circulated against him—of impending arrest and the like—in order to frighten away votes. . . . . His knowledge of facts and his sanity of judgment make him invaluable in the Home Rule group. Mr. B. N. Sarma will also do us credit, and he should win his spurs in finance; he can do so, if he resolutely sets his mind to it."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 4th August, observes:—"The colourless speech with which Lord Pentland wound up the brief proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday was symptomatic of the constitution of the Council, the nature of its general functions, as well as the amount and quality of the business which it transacted yesterday. His Excellency's speech did not contain anything which was not already matter of common knowledge, and it did not shed light on all the matters on which the public had a right to expect information and enlightenment from the head of the Government when he met the representatives of the people at a Council meeting after the lapse of several months from the date of the last meeting. . . . . So far as its touch with popular opinion is concerned, Lord Pentland's Government seems to be 'up in the clouds' whether it is located on the hills or in the plains. About some of the matters which have been agitating the public mind for months past, viz., the application of the Press Act, the apprehended operation of the provisions of the Defence of India Act, Lord Pentland had not a word to say, and the Indian public are generally left to spell out information on such matters from the impertinent effusions of Anglo-Indian journals. . . . . If the Government will not take counsel with the leaders of the people, pay no consideration to the opinions appearing in the public press and their chief officers betake themselves to the hills, political unrest is sure to breed and develop. . . . . Lord Pentland implies in his speech that there has been no lowering of the standard in the class of representatives secured to the present Council by his nominations It seems to us clear that the majority of the nominated representatives are as well-fitted to be members of a Council of Notables as they are extremely ill-equipped to discharge the duties and functions of members of the Reformed Legislative Councils."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

16. The following appears in *New India* of the 3rd August:—

"Missionary legends."

"Wonderful stories are told to gaping crowds in Great Britain by returned Missionaries, in order to encourage the support of the mischievous Mission agencies in India. . . . . We wish some English folk could see the huge crowds, educated and uneducated that throng every festival. The change in the upper classes is, indeed, in the 'future'—a dim and distant future, ever retreating a mirage. The educated Indians read the daily cables from Europe, with all the ghastly details of Christian warfare. The war has done more to discredit Christian civilisation than thousands of Missionaries can do to build it up."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd 1916.

17. Mrs. Annie Besant writes as follows in *New India* of the 3rd August:—"The *Madras Mail* of yesterday printed a most mischievous article, which will throw the Indian mercantile community again into the state from which they had been delivered by some carefully circulated statements 'on the highest authority,' saying that the Local Government had not applied in the past, was not applying in the present, and would not, as at present minded, apply in the future, for the extension of the Offence Act to Madras. This statement had the most tranquilising effect on the nervous mercantile community, anxious and troubled by the news of the arrest of merchants in Calcutta and Sindh under the Offence Act, and who had heard many rumours as to the probability of its 'extension to the Madras Presidency.' The 'highest authority' was diplomatic and wise in its statement, and the tense nerves of the mercantile community relaxed with a grateful sigh. . . . . It is true, as the *Madras Mail* says, that we all hold our personal liberty and property at the will of the executive, that is of His

The *Madras Mail* on the Defence of India Act.

Excellency Lord Pentland, Sir Harold Stuart, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar and Sir Alexander Cardew. There is no redress, no appeal. They are the absolute masters of all on the physical plane that makes life worth living.

"But why should the *Madras Mail* go out of its way thus to sound a note terrorising the whole community? People did not know these details until the persistent rumours that action against myself was contemplated under the Act forced them to enquire into the conditions under which they were living."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd August, says:—"A local Anglo-Indian journal has excelled itself in point of vulgarity by the remarks which it has made in last night's issue under the heading 'the Defence of India Act.' The mischievous innuendo and offensive lauguage of the following sentence with which the editorial concludes, can scarcely be misunderstood by any person of ordinary intelligence:—'The case of a pestilential individual or two can quite well be met by use of some of the powers already given by the second section of the Act and the rules, since the restriction of movement and so forth would suffice to prevent future trouble, though it might not be adequate punishment for past misdeeds.' It is triumphantly declared that the important provisions of the Defence of India Act are already in force in this Presidency, because section 1 says that the Act extends to the whole of British India, and that sections 1 and 2 shall come into operation at once. . . . . The dogmatic assertion that the essential parts of the Act are already in force in the Madras Presidency seems to us very questionable, and we have grounds for thinking that even in high official circles this view was not held. . . . . The subject of the proposed public meeting in Madras, to protest against the extension to this Presidency of the Defence of India Act, was considered at an informal gathering of some citizens, whom the Anglo-Indian journal chooses to style as 'our champions of liberty,' and 'excellent and absent-minded Hampdens,' to whom the notice sent was 'to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the application of war measures to ordinary political agitation.' . . . . . There is nothing irrational in this position, except in the fevered vision of Anglo-Indian critics. If information on important matters is withheld from popular leaders by the Government of the day, it is not the fault of the former, that they are often groping in the dark."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

The Oriya representative in the Madras Legislative Council.

18. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th August, has the following:—"The Oriyas of Ganjām and Jeypore Agency must have been taken aback at the news of appointment of Sri Sobhachandra Singh of Sergada to the Madras Legislative Council. It is an irony of fate that the Oriyas in this province should be treated with such cold indifference by the Government in regard to the choice of their representative. . . . . There is no meaning in an Oriya representative, if he is not an Oriya in sympathies and aims. To have an Oriya representative, who will not safeguard the interests of the community is worse than having no representative at all. A zamindar, however intelligent and well-meaning he may be, does not generally have time and opportunity to study the problems of the people, because he lives in a sphere of his own. . . . . The Zamindar of Sergada is a young man, has given no evidence yet of any grasp of the country's affairs; he is a person who has never associated himself with any public movement. Being a zamindar he has not spent on education; he has not got even a primary school in his capital. He takes absolutely no interest in the progress of the Oriyas. . . . . He never associates himself with the educated Oriyas. He has no confidence in the Oriyas and would not employ an Oriya to his office. He has a Telugu Diwan. To crown all, in spite of the orders of the Government recognising the sole court language of Gumsur division and in spite of Oriya representations, the honourable Zamindar persists in keeping his accounts and records in Telugu, because of the Telugu agency employed in the Estate office. Such a friend, philosopher and guide of the Oriyas the Government have thought fit to nominate to guard the interests of the forsaken Oriya community!"

19. Writing under the heading "Why Europeans alone?" *New India*, of the 4th August, has the following:—"From extracts published elsewhere, it will be seen that the Survey Committee and the Board of Revenue ask for 'Gazetted European officials' for supervision in the Survey department. Why European? The Government have said they will consider the demand separately. For what reason? Will the children of the soil be told why some more appointments are sought to be reserved for imported people?"

Survey officers.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

20. In concluding a leader headed "To-day", *New India*, of the 4th August, writes:—"The declaration of war of August 4th, 1914, was the declaration of Britain's place in Europe, the completion of the work of King Edward VII.

The second anniversary of Britain's declaration of war.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

"That declaration also struck a new note in war. Britain entered the struggle to maintain the honour of her plighted word, to protect a little nation, shamefully assailed, to stand by France, to whom she had pledged her faith. It is true that the struggle has developed into a struggle for her own existence, but that does not touch the splendour of her gallant action at the beginning, when she flung her gage of battle into the arena, called on her daughter-nations and on India to rally to her banner, and threw her little army, so few in numbers but so strong in heroism, to hold back the mighty overwhelming hosts rushing upon Paris to end the war at a blow.

"How the Colonies answered, how India answered, all the world knows. That which touched the heart of India was that England shone out in her old historic splendour, lover of liberty, champion of freedom, the country of Hampden, of Milton, of Cromwell, of Sidney, of Burke, of Sheridan, of Gladstone. For that country's safety she sent her sons to death, she poured out gold as water. England was really England, 'the citadel of freedom' once again. England responded; East and West clasped hands. Out of the heart of war sprang peace.

"It boots not to dwell on the slow melancholy change that has passed over us since then. We know how India's generous offers were met with distrust and suspicion, her open-hearted friendship with chill politeness, waving it aside. Liberty for Belgium, for Serbia, for Poland—yes; but for India? Nay, rather increased coercion. Heavier fetters on the press; keener vigilance and more insulting espionage from the Criminal Investigation Department; more internments without evidence; more opening of letters; more stopping of telegrams. Security from papers and the killing of many; security for good behaviour—heaven save the mark!—from a harmless citizen. If the editor of *New India* sends a suit case to a high official by rail, a Criminal Investigation Department officer spies the address, and reports it. If she wants to send a message to the correspondent of her paper at Simla, she must send it by hand; to a friend at Bombay or at Poona—she must employ a special messenger, unless she likes her business discussed in the Madras Club. She is but one among very many, insulted by unwarrantable suspicion, their private business and money matters spied upon and made common property. All Home Rulers are similarly treated; patriotism is sedition, law-abiding political education is criminal, love for the motherland is an offence. Under such conditions is it wonderful that the mood of India has changed, that the whip of Mr. P. deWebb draws out less money than her own love outpoured, that the ice of despair gathers slowly round her heart?

"Yet, O Mother, despair not. England knows not, she does not hear of what is being done in this land so far away. The roar of the guns deafens her, and she cannot hear across their thunder the indignant protests that are filling our eastern air. But the day will come, Mother beloved, and England will break the chains her misrepresentatives have forged, and pray thy pardon for the wrongs inflicted upon thee. Be patient yet awhile, and prepare thyself for the coming dawn of liberty. Study, learn, work, and be ready to act when the war is over; in the coming reconstruction of the empire thine equal seat is sure. Thus have the high gods decreed."

III.—Legislation.

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill.

21. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd August, writes:—"Reuter telegraphs to us today that two important clauses of the Government of India Act Amendment Bill have been dropped by the Joint Committee which was appointed to consider the measure. . . . . The Joint Committee, which consisted, among others, of able lawyers and one or two members of the House of Commons who take genuine interest in the welfare of India, deserves the best thanks of the Indian public for their having realised the grave risks to individuals and the administration alike which were involved in allowing these particular provisions to become law. . . . . It is a matter for gratification that the Joint Committee have perceived the calamitous consequences of depriving the people of India of a valuable right they have long enjoyed of seeking redress in the ordinary courts of the land against arbitrary executive acts. . . . . Now that the clauses considered to be most important and urgent by the Secretary of State has been practically withdrawn, it behoves the Government to consider whether it is worth their while to persevere in the attempt at present and whether it is not desirable to bring forward, as soon after the war as possible, a comprehensive measure dealing with numerous other anomalies in the Indian Consolidation Act."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 2nd August, says:—"So far as can be gathered from a brief cablegram published elsewhere, the two offending clauses of the Consolidation Act Amendment Bill have been omitted. . . . . The thanks of this country and the empire are due to the Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament for that wise decision. They evidently found Mr. Chamberlain too dangerous a politician to follw his lead. The main aim of the measure as amended is to permit the subjects of Indian States to serve under the British Government. To that there is little opposition in the country."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

22. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 22nd July, says:—It must be admitted that the British are not as successful now on the Somme front as in the first week of their operations there. But the British do not intend to be as active now as the Germans were in the Russian theatre last year. Their only intention is to prevent the Germans from taking their army from France to another centre and to reduce the pressure at Verdun. . . . . The fear that the Germans will gain the victory has to-day been removed. We must not expect that the Germans will be at once defeated by the mere fact that the Allies have commenced the offensive. But we can surely believe that the Germans can no more act on the offensive. It remains to be seen what course their decline will take. The telegrams now received are encouraging.

The war.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, July 22nd, 1916.

23. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 28th July, writes:—For the past 700 years Ireland has been fighting for Home Rule. The leaders of Ireland created much trouble during this war time. The British Government thought it more expedient in these critical times to grant their demand than face this opposition. Home Rule was decided upon in consequence. There was opposition to the question as to whether this was the proper time to grant Home Rule, and it was suggested that it may be granted at the close of the war. Others held that there was nothing to be gained by putting it off. Lord Lansdowne resigned out of disgust. His resignation has not yet been accepted. It is generally urged that the grant of Home Rule would cause no harm, but, on the other hand, it would remove discontent, promote loyalty and strengthen the empire. This seems reasonable. If India, too, should be granted Home Rule, it would certainly add to the strength of the British Rule.

Ireland and Home Rule.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 28th, 1916.

24. The *Swadesabhimani*, of the 28th July, in a leading article, giving an optimistic review of the European situation, remarks that although the wanton aggression of Germany and Austria embroiled England, despite the latter's best efforts to avert the war and although the enemy could boast of some slight successes during the first few months, recent events prove beyond doubt that the abundant resources of the Allies and the thoroughness of their equipment latterly has converted their defensive into offensive, which, if continued for some time more, must succeed in pushing back the enemy into their own territory. The paper next dwells on the huge amount of devastation caused, and thereupon observes:—In the 18th and 19th centuries Europe thought herself pre-eminent in all matters. She thought she could lead the whole world in the field of law, science and education. She believed that ethics or philosophy could be learnt only from her. She thought herself the prime fount of civilization. But looking at the havoc which this same culture has been causing during the past two years, even the eastern nations who have been deploring their own backwardness will naturally cease to envy the fruits of this civilization. As sure as there is a principle that makes for righteousness, this misdirected *kultur* of the Germans will meet with due punishment at the hands of the Allies, the truth of whose cause will, we have no doubt, bring them the final victory before long.

We conclude this article with an "Amen" to the prayer that will go forth from all British subjects on the second anniversary of the war for the success of the British arms.

The second anniversary of the war.

Swadesabhimani, *Mangalore*, July 28th, 1916.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 19th, 1916.

"Mussalmans and Mussalmans."

25. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 19th July, writes:—When the time comes for searching the hearts of the people the hypocrites are terror-stricken, their knees begin to knock, their feet to slip and their tongues to stammer, and they are conscious of a feeling of shame. This is due to the fact of their aversion to the truth to which they are utter strangers. Many people feel their sinfulness before God and repent in secret and the generality of men do evil and commit sin all unseen by human eye. But he is a man who is perfectly natural, be he good or bad.

People take the term Mussalman to stand for a long beard and a short trousers, or they consider that to be a Mussalman merely consists of calling oneself one and paying attention to externals. Such people are deceived, while they imagine that those who only regard the outward appearance are unable to penetrate their disguise. Those men who have dyed their beards and soaked their minds have degraded themselves and the faith.

This sanguinary European war teaches us that there is no rest here for the epicurean. Those who regard worldly life as the chief object of human existence spend their days in suffering and finally sacrifice all their ambitions. But such sacrifices are not acceptable to God, and it will be said of them that they lacked purity of motive and were made under compulsion and the force of circumstances. The history of the world tells us that thousands upon thousands of Mussalmans have waged war and fought great battles. It was they who were victorious in the crusades, conquered Constantinople and fortified the walls of Spain and Grenada. The earth drank the blood of their martyrs and is able to testify that their wounded neither winced nor whined. All this was due to the fact that theirs were spiritual wars. But the present struggle in Europe is degrading to the Divine. The war-god of Europe who wears on his proud head the crown of the Cæsars and whose throne is surrounded by scientists and scholars is now being punished by his brethren. This hostility and war among Christians constitute a great object-lesson for Islam. If Mussalmans had acted like the Christians and upheld the world with both hands they would have fallen upon one another and perished.

It is now admitted that after this sanguinary war there will be none of the present comfort left in Europe. There will be a change in European foppishness and its civilization and education will assume a different garb. Mussalmans should be ready for that time which will be a testing-time for hearts and minds. Men will be induced and incited to act contrary to the code of the world. They will see religious and moral education appear in a new light and lustre and experience the delights of life and social intercourse. But we must avoid these things, for all the predictions regarding the day of reckoning are being fulfilled one after the other, and we are being convinced that the time is coming for the manifestation of the mighty power of God.

Therefore, after the war, we must all proclaim with one voice, the time for physical victory and defeat is past! arise ye people, and fight a final battle for the spirit! This is the way of your salvation. Islam stands before, come and listen:

> Come back! come back! whatever thou art,
> Cease from thy infidelity, sun-worship and idolatry.
> This court of ours is not a court of despair.
> If thou hast broken thy vows of repentance a hundred times, still come back!

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, July 19th, 1916.

A review of the history of Hedjaz.

26. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th July, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:—After sack of Baghdad and the overthrow of the Abbaside dynasty by Hulagu Khan, a descendent of Changiez Khan, Arab ascendency came to an end, eventually after many vicissitudes the authority of the Khalifa in Egypt was acknowledged throughout the Hedjaz. About four hundred years ago that famous scion of the House of Ottoman Suleiman led his victorious armies into Egypt, raised the Ottoman standard there and took from the Arabs the priceless gift of the Khalifate which enormously increased the might and majesty of the Turks.

Upon the Turks establishing their power in Egypt the Sharif of Mecca handed over to the Sultan the keys of the holy places and all the Arab tribes with the exception of those of the east submitted to the authority of the Ottoman ruler. After fifty years of peace the Arabs made a bid for liberty and freedom, the Sharif defeated the Turkish forces and once again raised the standard of Arab independence.

Salim II as soon as he ascended the throne tried to reconquer Arabia but in vain. The kingdom of Yemen became more and more powerful, but Wahabi inroads, the capture of Aden by the English and successive Egyptian invasions weakened it and finally the Turks advanced against it and seized the capital.

Meanwhile the power and influence of the Wahabis increased when the Sharif of Mecca in alarm, sought the aid of the Turks who with the co-operation of certain friendly tribes, sent a force of five thousand men to destroy the Wahabis, but it was obliged to return without achieving its object. Encouraged by this result the Wahabis attacked Baghdad and laid siege to holy Kerbela and spread death and destruction far and wide. Tāif, Mecca and Madīna fell one after the other and the sanguinary struggle continued for a long time during which the pilgrimage was absolutely stopped except for the followers of Wahab. This state of affairs kindled the wrath of the Muslim world against this sect and the sublime Porte sent Muhammad Ali Pasha, the Governor of Egypt, to conquer Arabia. The indefatigable exertions of this man overcame every difficulty and gradually Turkish domination over the Arab was reasserted and the influence and the might of the Turkish Khalifate re-established before the world.

Similarly whenever, in later times, the Arabs have taken advantage of the natural difficulties of their country or local political conditions, to throw off the alien yoke, the Turks have subdued and conquered them. The physical features of the country are such that no army can easily invade it, besides the Arab love of freedom and independence make him disinclined to endure for long any foreign domination. Again, no Arab State can be established in the Hedjaz strong enough to resist a foreign power. It is impossible to collect the necssary materials. The region is unfruitful; there are no mines and it is destitute of education, civilization, arts, industries and commerce. There is nothing but dreary sandy waste where neither agriculture nor industry nor trade can flourish. It was on this account that when the rule of the first four Khalifas came to an end and the simple Khalifate was changed for an imperial State with all its social and political ramifications, the capital was transferred to Syria in fulfilment of the prediction of the Prophet upon whom be blessings and peace, "The Khalifate in Madīna and the Kings in Syria."

There is no doubt the Turks have been guilty of a very serious blunder in making no attempt during these four hundred years to pacify and civilise the Arabs. Had they but taken a little trouble in this direction much good might have resulted. The fact is, the Turks themselves have made little progress in education, arts and industries as they have been engaged in war with European Powers for the last two hundred years. It is true that quite recently Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan II felt the need of these things and began to take practical steps in this direction and the first tangible result was the Hedjaz Railway. But the vicissitudes of time and the shortsightedness of the young Turks did not give this wise statesman and enlightened Sultan time to complete his plans. Had it been otherwise the Turkish Empire would not have seen this evil day.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, July 20th, 1916.

The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 20th July, in continuation of its leader on this subject in a previous issue, writes:—With all this, according to the Paisa Akhbar, although the Turks have ruled for many years over the Hedjaz they have never regarded Mecca and Madīna as conquered cities, but have held the holy places in such reverence that the Sultan has not only never subscribed or called himself the Sultan or the master of the holy places but has regarded the title of "servant of the holy places" as one to

be proud of. It is this religious sentiment that has prevented the Turks from exercising their authority over Mecca and Madīna; and it is for this reason that, out of consideration for the Sharif, the slightest complaint from him against the Governor of the Hedjaz was sufficient to ensure the prompt recall of the latter functionary. For example, not long ago ten or twelve Governors were changed within the short space of two years. Such a procedure would not be adopted by any other ruling nation in the world. There is not another city on the face of the earth where the Government or the Municipality or the Governor does not levy a tax. But the Turks because of their pious belief have not levied a tax of a single piaster from Mecca or Madīna during all the centuries of their rule over those cities. On the contrary lacs, nay crores have been paid out of the Turkish exchequer for the maintenance of the holy places and payment of services rendered at the shrines.

Every year an imperial caravan conveys gifts, provisions and money for the people of Mecca and Madīna. Likewise another caravan carries grain and supplies from Egypt. These things constitute their yearly harvest, money is spent so lavishly in Mecca and Madīna that there are hundreds of "Imams" and "Muazzens" and servants who get their pay for doing nothing and probably do not attend prayers even once a year. Thousands of maunds of oil and candles are supplied. All this expenditure is met by the Turkish Exchequer and is prompted by pious belief. Every Sultan has spent money ungrudgingly on improving the buildings of the sanctuary and providing carpets and chandeliers. It is said that in the sacred enclosure at Madīna there are many gifts of gold, silver and precious gems hundreds of years of old the votive offerings of the Mussalman Kings of the world.

Even when Turks were most powerful, they left the management of the roads to the Hedjaz in the hands of the Sharif of Mecca. Hence if pilgrims were plundered or murdered by the Bedouin, the Turks did not interfere, the Sharif's administration alone dealt with these matters. The Turks have made one mistake and that is a serious one, for which they are now being severely punished, they have always treated the Arabs of the Hedjaz with indulgence and kindness. They understood not the secret of governing and ruled implicitly on these Arabs.

If pilgrims were required to pay a large amount for the hire of camels, it was the Sharif who was responsible. The Turkish Government had nothing to do with it. The Sharif summons the Bedouins every year and settles with them the rates and from the amount realized he takes a lump sum for his own treasury, a fact which is well known to the British Consul at Jedda who is also well acquainted with the hardships of which the pilgrims complain.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, July 22nd, 1916.

The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd July, in continuation of its leader on this subject in the issue of the 20th instant, writes:—The foregoing account clearly shows that the attitude of the Turks towards the inhabitants of the Hedjaz has been that of the ruled and not that of the ruler. It is also admitted that the real position of the Sharif of Mecca is not that of an independent king or a tributary chief or vassal, but that of a servant, who like any other official is paid from the Sultan's Exchequer about Rs. 12,000 a month. Therefore the word "rebel" may be applied to the Sharif. The chief characteristics of the Arabs is that they will obey only their own tribal chiefs and that they are ready to sacrifice their lives at the command of their chief, be he in the right or in the wrong. The Sharif exercises authority over almost the entire region of Hedjaz and all Arab tribes regard him with respect for this reason among others that as a Saiyid he is a direct descendent of the Prophet: The present Arab revolt has not merely dealt a blow to the Ottoman Empire but to the Arabs themselves especially in the Hedjaz where, according to the first telegrams received, the Bedouin had, at the instance of the Sharif, destroyed the railway line and demolished the stations on the Hedjaz Railway for about a hundred miles from Madīna. Apparently this was done to prevent the Turks from sending reinforcements but in reality the destruction of the Hedjaz Railway will

mean enormous loss. Vast sums of money were spent on the construction which took years to complete. It appears from the account of the same contemporary that during the time of peace this portion of the line was guarded day and night by sentries placed on the hill-tops on either side of the railway.

Even if the people of Hedjaz have succeeded in shaking off the Turkish yoke and in establishing their independence, obviously they will not be able to reconstruct the portion of the line they have destroyed for the simple reason that they have neither money nor men nor materials to do so. It is also true that unless railway communication is re-established between Syria, Mesopotamia, etc., there will be no progress. If for any length of time they do not get provisions by sea they will perish of hunger. In conclusion, if a kingdom is established in the Hedjaz it will require years and years of peace and tranquility under the protection of a powerful State.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

27. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th July, writes:—It is scarcely necessary to explain that, when the triple alliance and the triple entente were formed in Europe, the former consisted of Germany, Austria and Italy who solemnly agreed to help one another in the time of trouble. Similarly, the triple entente was formed between Great Britain, Russia and France on the understanding that they should help one another in case of necessity. It is as clear as noon-day how the members of the triple entente adhered to their alliance on the outbreak of the present European war. But there was a division in the triple alliance, for Italy, being fully aware that Germany and Austria were the originators of this dreadful struggle and the incendiaries responsible for this worldwide conflagration, warned them that the condition of the alliance which required mutual help only applied when the territories of one of the signatories were attacked by an outside Power. But as the present war had been begun by both of them, she would remain neutral.

Germany and Italy.

From the above facts and from those published in the daily telegrams the paper concludes that Italy will shortly declare war on Germany and observes: "The result would be to greatly strengthen existing relations between Italy and the Allies and to add considerably to the difficulties of perplexed and distracted Germany. We think the time is fast approaching when the very name of the German Empire will be blotted out from the page of existence, for her military position and financial condition are getting worse and worse every day, while the numbers of her foes are increasing. Thus, gradually, her kingdom will one day be brought to an end and finally Great Britain will be victorious."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore City*, August 2nd, 1916.

28. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 2nd August, in its news columns, writes:—We learn that a rich man at Palghat made overtures to a poor girl for several months, and as she persisted in not yielding to his lust, she was murdered last week. The police have not arrested the culprits as yet. If such inhuman wretches are not instantly seized and meted out deterrent punishment, will it not tend to encourage such horrid crimes?

A murder at Palghat.

(*b*) *Courts.*

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

29. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 27th July, in a leading article, writes:—There is always some complaint or other with reference to interpreters in Madras, and the public are put to inconvenience in a variety of ways. No one knows why the matter is not put right or what necessity there is for perplexing Muhammadan litigants. The Persian and Urdu interpreter of the High Court died and they are still hesitating about appointing a successor. Although there are able Mussalman graduates on the establishment the advertisement

A Mussalman interpreter.

"Wanted" is still being advertised by the High Court. We do not know when and how this want is going to be supplied.

In the first place the condition that the candidate must be a graduate seems to be unnecessary, nor does there appear to be any precedent among the appointments made by the High Court. A man should be acquainted with and experienced in the work. For instance, although the late Munshi Meyan Jan Sahib was not a graduate, yet the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties requires no proof to-day. There are many people in the country who are not graduates but who are good interpreters. We do not wish to press the point, but there is already employed in the High Court a young Muhammadan graduate about whose ability there is no doubt. This capable man has frequently given proof of his ability and linguistic capacity, and it is inconceivable why his claims, established by his service and knowledge of the work, are being overlooked. It is also astounding to find no Muhammadan Interpreter in any of the four Magistrate Courts including that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Hindus are doing the work of Hindustani interpreters, but Mussalman litigants are distracted and they have no confidence in this non-Muslim Urdu which really should be called Tamil-Urdu. This is a queer case! On the one hand, the High Court attaches so much importance to the office of interpreter that it is looking for a graduate. On the other, a subordinate court considers it such an easy thing that it entrusts the work of Urdu translation to Hindus! It would not be surprising if the High Court were to appoint a Hindu Persian and Urdu Interpreter simply because he happens to be a graduate!

We hope these grievances will very soon be removed. It is possible that the Judge and the Magistrates in their wisdom and learning will refuse to be misled by defective interpretation, but this will not satisfy litigants. They feel the need most acutely and their dissatisfaction is well founded. Our demand that the appointment of Interpreters should be made forthwith, and that the proceedings of courts of justice should be entirely free from all doubt and ambiguity is certainly not out of place.

(*d*) *Education.*

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 19th, 1916.

Education in India.

30. In its leader on the subject of education, the *Desamata*, of the 19th July, says:—The Anglo-Indians say that the Indians are given more education than they require at present. From the very beginning they have been standing in the way of India's progress, and spurning national ideals. America has in 18 years done in the Philippine Islands what England has not been able to do in 150 years in India in the matter of education. While the people in England now demand a thorough change in the system of education obtaining there, it is no matter for surprise that the Indians clamour for a similar change in the system followed here, which is not only inferior, but also tends to undermine the health of boys. We pray that a committee may be appointed to enquire into the causes that have contributed to make the present system of education in India unsuccessful.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 26th, 1916.

The recent meeting of the Senate.

31. In the course of its comments on the recent meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras, the *Desamata*, of the 26th July, says:—The present Indian Universities are so many machines manufacturing quill-drivers for Government service like the depots sending coolies to Natal. From an examination of the results of the late Intermediate examination in Madras, it will be evident that the University is not mindful of the welfare of students. The official element being predominant in the University, no regard is paid to the voice of the people. It is hoped that the proposed increase in the strength of the Syndicate will improve matters to some extent.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 22nd, 1916.

English education.

32. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 22nd July, says:—Properly speaking the rulers should learn the vernaculars spoken by the ruled. But the rulers of India found it difficult to carry on the administration as they pleased while acquiring the

vernaculars. So they required the people to learn their own language and established English schools. This was a boon to the people whose industries had by that time declined and who had been poverty-stricken. . . . . But these institutions have all along been supplying clerks and subordinate officers to the various departments of the Government. In the earlier times, there was a large demand for such men and so the percentage of passes was high, and now that the demand has fallen, the Universities have turned out to be slaughter houses.

33. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 31st July, protests against the order of the Calcutta University requiring students to live within the hostels founded by it away from their relatives, and remarks that the order is a great hardship to students who are too poor to meet the hostel rates.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1916.

The Calcutta University.

34. In its leader on the Andhra National College, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 22nd July, has the following:—The anniversary of this college came off with great eclat on Wednesday last with the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar as the president. . . . . If any Educational officers listened to the report read by the Principal, they would clearly understand what great efforts should be further made before they could translate their ideals into actual facts. Educational methods in this country have, for the last fifty years, followed a beaten track, and prevented the educated from striking out new paths. The educationists are confronted with many educational problems such as carrying on education through the medium of the vernaculars, coupling technical education with literary education and so on. Sir Sivaswami Ayyar is the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. . . . . He has not been, to any considerable extent, influenced by the new spirit that has been agitating the hearts of the educated for the last ten years. Though a talented person, he lacks the keenness of insight that is required to grapple with the new problems of the day, the enterprise to strike out new paths, and the imagination to perceive the ideals lying concealed in the womb of the future.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 22nd, 1916.

The Andhra National College.

Ever since the breeze of new spirit began to stir, ever since nationalism stood revealed to the mental eyes of the sons of this land, and ever since, by a conflict of the cultures indigenous and alien, a spirit of reconciliation dawned, some educated men have been thrown into a sort of confusion. They have a sort of suspicion, fear and aversion towards the national movement. They have no faith in the continuity of a national tradition for each country. They have little confidence in the fact that the people of a country can construct their future by self-endeavour. . . . . They are of opinion that India is now more exalted than she ever had been. The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar is one of these. . . . . But the new spirit that now moves new India is irresistible, and even Sir Sivaswami Ayyar could not help accepting, in some measure, the ideals of national education. With his heart in a flurry, he had yet to bow his head before the pedestal of national education. The sound of the message that fell from the lips of Mr. K. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, and the sight of the National College that has sprung out of the self-consciousness of the votaries of the nationalistic creed and the self-sacrifice of the Andhras could wring homage from even Sir Sivaswami Ayyar to the rule of the national movement. Mr. M. (G?) Ranga Rao, who delivered a lecture on "National education," gave a very interesting description of the new life that has been flowing through the hearts of the Andhras, and very ably established by sound arguments the reasonableness and need of the nationalistic cause. From all these events we cannot help recognising that the supreme sway, the extensive dominion, and the divine dispensation of the national movement, are gradually gaining their way into the hearts of the people of this country. It is no easy task to establish a system of national education in the existing circumstances. For its development and spread, the environment must be favourably readjusted. . . . . If all this were accomplished, how could the slaughter of the School Final and Intermediate students ever occur? Why would the young and old bewail it as a terrible

calamity? What need would there be for even the sons of rich landlords who are above the scramble for wealth to be seen weeping at the college gates? How could penal provisions such as leaving certificates and progress certificates prey on our youths? How long can the earth groan under "the educated classes," who are traitors to their country, who, having lavished their money and impaired their bodies, are unable to add to the wealth of their country, who, having lost their self-respect and self-esteem, are natives only in flesh and blood but are aliens in minds and heart, and who, falling a prey to the commotion that agitates their society and to the struggle for life that besets them, are lost to this world and to the other. . . . . It is national colleges that give shape to the national movement, help in the social government of the nation, strengthen national respect, and are a means for the attainment of liberty.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

The School Final examination.

35. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 1st August, writes:—In discussing the reasons for the heavy failures in the Intermediate examination of the Madras University, it was pointed out that the failures were due to the fact that School Final students who were below the standard were freely admitted into the college classes. A committee has no doubt been appointed to enquire into the causes of these heavy failures and some fresh light might be thrown on the situation; but nothing has been done to redress the grievance of the students who have failed. If students below the standard were admitted to the college classes, who is to blame for it? Why was the School Final system introduced? Why should it not be abandoned now at least? Why should not the old system of Matriculation be reverted to? Since the inauguration of the School Final system, have the teachers any time left for teaching work, after attending to the numerous other duties assigned to them, such as holding examinations, entering marks and maintaining records? Has not the new system reduced the teachers of high schools to the level of clerks? It is very much to be regretted that the Madras University should remain blind to this fact.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, June 29th, 1916.

The extraordinary meeting of the Senate.

36. The *Malayali*, of the 29th July, regrets that the extraordinary meeting of the Senate, which was convened for the purpose of affording some relief to those who failed in the recent Intermediate Examination, should have ended in a fiasco, without settling that question. It takes strong exception to Rev. Mr. Macphail's rash remarks at the meeting, expresses surprise that the Vice-Chancellor did not stop him at once, and hopes that another meeting would be convened to consider and settle the case of the unfortunate students.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th July, condemns the present system of education and the manner in which examinations are conducted, doubts if the appointment of the committee will be productive of any good results, and observes that increasing the number of years for the courses of studies, and throwing obstacles in the way of passing examinations, cannot be conducive to the welfare of the people.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

The extraordinary meeting of the Senate.

While rejoicing at the decision of the Senate to increase the number of Syndicate members, which, it is hoped, will tend to diminish the influence of the Madras Professors in the affairs of the University, to hold two Law examinations instead of one, and to defer the question of curtailing the B.L. course by one year to the Faculty of Law for report, the *Keralodayam*, of the 1st August, regrets that some of the European Fellows should have used insulting language when talking of the Intermediate students, for which the Vice-Chancellor ought to have called them to order, and that the meeting should have dissolved without arriving at a decision in respect of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar's resolution, and says:—We think that the obstinacy and the irrelevent utterances of some of the Fellows must have led the Vice-Chancellor to dissolve the meeting after the acceptance by the Senate of the resolution moved by Mr. Moffat without any previous intimation thereof. But the results of the dissolution of the meeting are very

deplorable. The tricks of the enemies of the students have met with success, the people's representatives have been silenced for the time being, and the poor students who failed in the last Intermediate examination have been disappointed. It has also been clearly demonstrated that nothing can be achieved so long as the European element in the Senate preponderates, and it is needless for us to point out what the duty, the bounden duty, of the Indian members in the Senate is.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Dust in the Madras streets.

37. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th July, says:—The attention of the Madras Corporation has more than once been drawn to the great inconvenience caused by dust in the Madras streets, and it was also suggested to them that they might systematically water the streets by means of tube wells as in Calcutta. But the Corporation have not taken any action. We hope that the Government at least will arrange for thus watering the streets and free Madras from the dust nuisance.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1916.

(*h*) *Railways.*

The Railway Conference.

38. In commenting on the proceedings of the Railway Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th July, says:—It was stated that we could not purchase railway materials in America, because that would hamper the policy of Imperial finance and disturb exchange. We, of course, do not wish to have things made in America. But when we have to import the required railway materials from foreign countries, it will be most advantageous to purchase them from the cheapest market. The supply of railway materials from England being limited by the principle that it should not interfere with the manufacture of war materials, the English manufacturers will naturally raise the prices of railway materials, and it will not be just to purchase them from England and fill the coffers of a few English merchants with the money of the people here, unless that is unavoidable.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

Eurasians and Europeans.

39. Referring to the recent affray at the Fort station between some Eurasians and some Indian students, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th July, says:—The *Mail* sought to justify the practice of reserving compartments in trains for Eurasians and Europeans on the ground that their social conditions differed from those of the rest of the people. This is a meaningless contention. Is such a difference observed in the first- and second-class carriages? The Eurasians think they are entitled to special privileges and hence the brawl at the Fort station. They are encouraged in entertaining this impression by the special favour with which they are regarded by the Railway authorities. This partiality on the part of the authorities is not only unjust but is also a source of riots. It is highly objectionable to continue the practice of reserving compartments for any class of people even after a Court of Law has declared it illegal.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th July, says:—If those who dealt blows to boys at the Fort station are men of the savage aboriginal classes, they may be excused. But they are white men and men who are intelligent and civilised. It is rumoured that one of the boys died. It is not known how far the rumour is true. It is said that it was wrong to have printed and distributed leaflets, and that the boys were to blame for entering reserved compartments. It may, perhaps, be decided finally that in breaking the skulls of schoolboys, the Eurasians did a lawful thing.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st August, remarks that it is not right on the part of the Railway authorities to perpetuate the practice of reserving compartments to certain classes of people in the face of the fact that it was declared illegal by the Bombay High Court, and hopes that they will soon discontinue it.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

40. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 3rd August, writes:—The question has been raised as to why the railways should not provide reserved accommodation for the various Indian communities which do not mix with other classes. Petitions are being drafted urging that pilgrims and the higher classes should have separate compartments reserved for their comfort. Quarrels are now becoming frequent about the compartments reserved for Europeans. When these compartments are empty, Indians go and occupy them, and the Europeans who subsequently enter find it difficult to oust them. It is wrong to keep such reserve compartments. If one community is allowed the privilege the others too naturally desire it. It would not be wrong under the circumstances, if the people of the higher castes also demand it. It is stated that, as the Indians do not like to travel along with Europeans, separate compartments have been provided for the latter. If the railways should adhere to this principle and provide separate compartments for all those communities with whom the Indians do not like to travel, that course would be equally welcome to the public. It is to be hoped that the Railway Boards will give due attention to the matter.

Special accommodation for Europeans.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA. *Mysore*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 3rd August, in its news columns writes on the same subject:—The *Madras Mail* reports that an altercation took place between some European school boys and Indian school boys at the Fort station, Madras, in which some of the Indian students received injuries. The injured Indian students seem to have been sent to the hospital for treatment. Every Indian should learn to fight out a just quarrel. No art is more helpful to our national advancement than the art of fighting for justice. Without it, the country will never gain the object of her desire.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

41. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 2nd August, writes:—The Indian railway passenger has numerous hardships to suffer: the herding of passengers into compartments, like sheep, regardless of the rule not to force in more than a prescribed number; the huddling of passengers into goods waggons at the time of fairs and festivals; the insulting attitude of black men wearing hats and posing themselves as superior even to Europeans; the absence of separate ticket offices for women at the bigger stations; and the reservation of separate compartments for Europeans and Eurasians. Every one of these hardships wounds the feelings of the Indians. The railway servants are rude even to respectable passengers. But the worst of all indignities is that respectable Indians travelling by the first and second class are forced to quit their compartment when a *Sahib* with a *topee* comes to enter it. A big *topee-walla* considers it beneath his dignity to travel with a respectable Indian! Even the poor *Dorais* travelling by the third class have separate accommodation! If any Indian enters these compartments he is instantly necked out. The *Dorai* may be drinking and eating, stinking, raging and behaving worse than a beast and yet even a quiet saintly Indian must not travel with him! He is looked upon as a pariah! It is most heartrending that the Railway authorities, who depend on us for their living, should subject the Indian passengers to such indignities. Is there none to remedy this state of things? It is most surprising that this autocracy of the railways should remain unchecked. No one comes to the aid of the poor travellers. The railway servants do not seem to mind the censure of the law courts. Unless the Government make some express statutory provision to remedy this state of things, these hardships will never disappear. But the trouble is that we cannot easily get the Government to notice these grievances.

The grievances of railway passengers.

The paper next refers to a decision of a Bombay Court holding it illegal to hang up boards stating "Reserved for Europeans", and says that the people who recently sought to disregard such restrictions have been dealt with in a most insolent and high-handed manner by the railway servants. The paper thereupon remarks that under these circumstances it behoves the

Government to express their view of the matter and to put an end to these irritating situations by stating what course the railway servants and the public shall respectively adopt.

The paper finally remarks that it may be hoped that in the newly-organised railway department of Mysore the Government will take care not to give room for grievances of this kind.

(k) General.

42. With reference to the remark of the London *Times* that the Government of Greece does not allow the publication of news unfavourable to them, the *Desamata*, of the 19th July, reproduces the following observations from *New India* :— In the matter of telegrams, our Government here go much further. In this respect Reuter is a great sinner. He does so to adapt himself to the opinions of the authorities. His agency is thus dangerous to the empire and injurious to the welfare of the people.

Telegraphic news.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 19th, 1916.

43. In the course of its article on Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government, the *Desamata*, of the 19th July, remarks: —It may be doubted whether her presence in the Bombay Presidency may endanger public safety, but the order of the Bombay Government has irritated the people so much that public peace may be endangered. Their action betrays more of short-sightedness than of statesmanship.

Mrs. Besant.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 19th, 1916.

The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 27th July, says :—The writings and speeches of Mrs. Besant are rather harsh and uncivil. In the beginning we entertained the idea that *New India* will do much good both to India and England. We are now gradually giving up that hope. It is wrong that we should now encourage her. The Government are right in discouraging her. We are glad that she wants *swaraj* for India, but we disapprove of her methods. It is, of course, plain that she is not influenced by any bad motives. We suggest that the Government will do well to excuse her. But it is a pity that she takes nobody's advice. We more than once submitted that it will be expedient for *New India* to change its methods at once.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, July 27th, 1916.

Referring to the reply of the Bombay Government to the communication of Mrs. Besant requesting them to state the reasons for enforcing the Defence of India Act against her, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th July, says :—To refuse to state the reasons for restraining one's freedom is highly unfair. Had the Government cancelled the order against Mrs. Besant, nobody would be particular to know from them on what grounds the order was passed. It is necessary that they should publish the kind of offence of which Mrs. Besant is guilty so that others may avoid committing the same. If without doing so, they pass one repressive order after another, they will surely give room for the inference that the individual punished is not at fault, but that the authorities behaved arbitrarily towards him out of spite. The individual who thus suffers without reason will all the more enlist the sympathy of the people. It is to be regretted that the rulers of so great a country as India have failed to see this. It is a surprise that Lord Chelmsford has not as yet interfered.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

44. In its issue of the 1st August, the Bombay correspondent of the *Keralodayam* writes as follows :—It is not known why that lady Mrs. Besant who is a jewel amongst women, and who, with a singleness of purpose, has been devoting day and night all her mental and bodily powers to the service of mother India, has been strictly prohibited from even entering the Bombay Presidency. Was it because (in the opinion of the Bombay Government) the cruel act of the Madras Government was not sufficient in itself ? or because they feared that it would bring disgrace or bad name, or rather loss of prestige, to the Government of Lord Willingdon if they did not take such a step ? or because His Excellency desired that his

Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Government.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, August 1st, 1916.

name too, like that of that lady, should spread not only all over India but throughout the Empire? Perhaps her agitation for self-government and the Home Rule League established in London must have produced some commotion in the Bombay Secretariat, just as they frightened, or rather distressed the Anglo-Indian papers. Otherwise, such senseless orders as these which might give rise to public opposition and ridicule, would not have been issued by a Provincial Government. It is beyond comprehension how a lady who always resides in Madras could do anything prejudicial to public safety in the Bombay Presidency, or how, even if she attempted, she could succeed in it? Is it possible that the most learned Secretaries of the Bombay Secretariat have not learned why the Defence of India Act was passed, and on what occasions it should be made use of.

* * * * *

Now a word or two about another special order, or rather new procedure. None of the Bombay papers (except the *Gnanaprakasam*) has said a word about this order. You know, why? I shall tell you. It is said that the Government also sent an order beforehand to the editors of newspapers, warning them against commenting upon this order. It is a pity indeed that the authorities do not pause to consider whether these are acts which become the British Government!

* * * * *

Will that bold lady be frightened by vexatious orders like these? Perhaps, some one may hereafter order her to leave India. Then so much the better. It would be a good thing, if the Government tried to realise that rash and unwise Acts like these would only enhance the respect and love of Indians towards that lady. For, I myself had not a very good opinion of this lady, but these improper orders have begun to gradually root this (absence of good opinion?) out.

* * * * *

The stars of Bharatavarsha have not of late been auspicious to her. It is to be doubted whether the patience of mother India might not be somewhat injuriously affected, if her noblest sons whose sincere and incessant labours have no other object than her own advancement, are, as we now see, subjected to such cruel treatment. Mrs. Besant is being annoyed in an intolerable manner. Mr. Chakravarti, the sub-editor of the *Bengalee*, has become worthy of prison life, as if he were a friend of the anarchists! The Hindu members of the Allahabad Municipal Council have had to resign their membership. Let these alone. Now the Government have pounced upon Mr. Tilak in a manner that would give rise to great agitation among the people. This uncommonly bold and patriotic Indian, who had been deported for six or seven years, delivered only two public speeches after his return from jail, one at Belgaum and the other at Ahmednagar. The Government considered that they were seditious, and have demanded from him a security of rupees forty thousand for good conduct for a year. When on the celebration of his sixtieth birth-day, Mr. Tilak was presented by his friends and others a lakh of rupees as a *souvenir* thereof, Lord Willingdon might have thought that it would not be becoming his exalted position, if His Excellency also did not give him a suitable present. But none of these will save the extremely wicked Sir Valentine Chirol, for God is protector and God is witness!

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 26th, 1916.

The South African Indians.

45. The *Desamata*, of the 26th July, reproduces from the *Andhrapatrika* the article on the South African Indians already reported on page 1294 of the Weekly Newspaper Report.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 26th, 1916.

Ireland and India.

46. The *Desamata*, of the 26th July, institutes a comparison between Ireland and India in the matter of the treatment accorded to political offenders, and remarks:—While it is under contemplation to grant Home Rule to the Irish

who have transgressed the laws of the land and revolted against the Government, the freedom of the press and of speech in India, whose people pray humbly for the grant of self-government on Colonial lines under the overlordship of His Majesty the King-Emperor, is restrained. Even before we cease all idle talk and unitedly fall to work, Home Rule will be granted to Ireland. Is this difference in treatment due to our weakness or to the desire of power on the part of the rulers or to colour prejudice?

The *Desamata*, of the 26th July, says in another column:—Captain J. R. White sided with the Irish revolutionists and tried to spread sedition among the British. He was given a fair trial in a Court of Law and then sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. It might be easily guessed what cruel punishment would be inflicted here in India on one who was found guilty of a similar offence. While punishments in England tend to reform the individual punished, those in India ruin the offender and shake the confidence of the people in the rulers. It will surely contribute to the welfare of the British Empire if the rulers of this country also adopt less rigorous methods.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 26th, 1916.

47. In its leader on the subject of irrigation in the Gōdāvari delta, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th July, says:—It is not a mere set of rules that is to-day needed in the matter of irrigation. There ought to be proper supervision over the work of the Public Works Department officers. The Revenue officers should have a voice in the distribution of water. The Government have not arranged for it. If the Government wish to do any good to the ryot, we hope they will pass the Madras Irrigation Panchayat Bill.

Irrigation in the Gōdāvari delta.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 29th, 1916.

48. In commenting on the speech of Sir Thomas Holland in Madras, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 31st July, says:—Sir Thomas Holland has examined the conditions prevailing in India very carefully and spoke out his mind. He stated most emphatically that it is wrong to suppose that the Indians were fit only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. India, he said, can supply any number of trained labourers; and in proof of this he pointed to the Tata Iron and Steel Works. The labourers there, he stated, were inferior to no European labourer. He is of opinion that protective tariff should be introduced where it ought to be, and it is for this that we have so long been praying.

Sir Thomas Holland.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1916.

49. Referring to the rumour that the Defence of India Act will be extended to the Madras Presidency, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 31st July, says:—If there is any truth in the rumour, we trust that Lord Pentland will consider again and again before extending the Act to this Province. In the hands of the subordinate officers, the Act has been a very bad weapon. The assistant editor of the *Bengalee* was first arrested under the ordinary law of the land, and was released for want of evidence. The police were not satisfied. They rearrested him under the Defence of India Act and wanted to see him suffer, no matter if he is innocent. The Madras Presidency is peaceful, and we trust that Lord Pentland and his colleagues will not be hasty.

The Defence of India Act.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1916.

50. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st August, complains of corruption prevailing in Sub-Registrars' offices in the northern Circars, and commends the determination of the present Registrar, Mr. Ghulām Muhī-ud-dīn Sāhib, to put down all corruption in the offices under his charge. He hopes that the authorities may soon pass orders on the reports he submitted so that the subordinate officers may soon mend their ways.

The paper says that similar complaints have been received from the people of the Gudivada taluk of the Kistna district, and recommends the matter for the consideration of the departmental authorities.

The Registration department.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, August 1st, 1916.

51. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st August, says:—We learn that the Government have refused to grant a passport to Mr. Tilak to go to England. Did the

Mr. Tilak.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, August 1st, 1916.

Bombay Government intend thereby to protect Sir Valentine Chirol, against whom Mr. Tilak has brought an action? Or did they fear that Mr. Tilak will agitate in England for Home Rule for India? If the news of the refusal to grant him a passport should spread in England, it will have the same effect as a hundred speeches of his, and England will have cause to resent the action of the Bombay Government.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, August 4th, 1916.

B. G. Tilak.

In the course of an article referring to the festivities on the occasion of the sixtieth birthday of Tilak, an ardent admirer of his writes to the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 4th August, as follows:—Mr. Tilak is a great ascetic. He thrice went to gaol in the interests of the country. If he were not true to his own self, he could have made himself a millionaire. If he were a millionaire, he would, perhaps, have died a miser. But Mr. Tilak cared for neither wealth nor power. He always obeyed the dictates of his conscience He resolved to serve the country. He met with obstacles. Nothing daunted, he thrice entered gaol. But he was not idle even there. He won world-wide fame by writing books such as his commentary on the *Bhagavadgita*. In addition to the prison life, he suffered distress for 14 years owing to the Tai Maharaj suit. But truth will always triumph in the end. He lost his wife and son while in gaol. The masses who have known what troubles he has borne deify him. The spontaneous contribution of one lakh for his birthday present is alone sufficient to prove how high he stands in popular esteem. Centuries ago when Socrates, the great philosopher, was found fault with by his Government and sentenced to death, the student population sought to bring about a revolution. But Socrates with his good advice dissuaded them from such attempts. He willingly took the poison which he was asked to drink. Mr. Tilak is exactly of the same nature. His avowed principle is to do good even to those who do him harm. That is why all who know him worship him. There are not many in this world who deserve such deification. In this wicked *kali* age we may be sure there is no one else like him.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 22nd, 1916.

Mr. Gandhi.

52. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 22nd July, represents Mr. Gandhi to have said:—If we introduce machines into India and compete with foreigners, we will certainly meet with the same fate as has overtaken our European brethren who are proud of their civilization. It is admitted by all great men that the cause of the present war is the thirst for commercial superiority, which is growing more and more intense every day in Europe. . . . . In the factories the labourer works hard and gets 4 annas a day, while the proprietor, who supplies the capital from his ancestral property and sleeps idly at home, gets thousands out of the business. While one man works hard, another enjoys the result and moves about with pride. Many foreigners have established factories with their money and are robbing this country of its wealth. We help in this drainage of wealth by purchasing their articles under the name of *swadeshi*. It is, therefore, our duty to buy only those that are made by hand in this country.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1916.

"Prayer".

53. In an article under this heading, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 29th July. writes:—The ignorant believe that God grants whatever we ask of Him. Prayers may imply either reasonable or unreasonable desires. The former come to be granted unasked. The latter never. This we can know from our every-day experience. Some things are possible and others impossible in this world. Impossible things can never become possible through prayer. Prayers cannot make grass grow to be a banyan; nor a fox to be an elephant. It is well to realise the uselessness of such prayers. Prayers can effect nothing. Good deeds are the only means of gaining our desires. The wisest of men lay stress on good deeds. Everyone ought to realise the truth of this advice.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, July 28th, 1916.

The influx of Japanese goods into the Indian market.

54. In a lengthy leading article, the *Bharathi*, of the 28th July, bewailing the influx of the Japanese goods into the Indian market, observes:—The people have hardly had time to think they were free from

the net which Germany had spread over them in the matter of industries, when Japan has stepped into the field and is flooding our market with her manufactures and is carrying away our wealth. At present there is not a line of industry which Japan does not represent. She has carefully studied the methods by which the Germans established their trade in India and is proceeding on the very same lines. She was importing raw products to the value of 14 lakhs from India prior to the outbreak of the war. This year the value of these imports is 180 lakhs. The value of the exports, too, has likewise gone up from 160 to 250 lakhs. These figures show what an enormous quantity of tawdries we get from Japan. The bazaars are literally flooded with them. This year Japan purchased the larger part of our raw cotton and exported to this country nearly three times the usual quantity of cotton fabrics. As soon as the supply of Austrian bangles was stopped by the war, Japan undertook to meet the demand. We were thus unable to manufacture even glass bangles for our women. Further, she is making enormous profits by supplying munitions to Russia and England. In the rubber and motor industries her position is still better. Her motor-tyre trade has gone up from one to six lakhs. While Japan is thus aggrandizing herself and is sucking our resources to the very dregs, neither our rulers nor our popular leaders have shown any the slightest activity. Even an English statesman is bound to regret this state of things. Japan's methods of trade are none of the best. Seeing the demand for German goods in India, Japanese manufacturers have begun to stamp their goods with marks implying that they were made in Germany. It is notorious that the quality of German goods is very inferior although the finish is excellent. The finish of Japanese goods is still better while the quality is, on the other hand, much worse. But of what avail is this cry? We are helpless victims to the habit of using these foreign goods, and whatever their quality may be, there can never be any lack of demand for them. Although we are a people with an ancient civilization and have for our rulers a nation of modern civilization, it seems never likely that we can escape the hard lot of having to depend upon Japan. It remains to be seen whether our rulers will now at least pity our condition. We do not know how and when we can otherwise escape the fear of "ja" (meaning that the consonant sound *ja* in *German* is also present in *Japan*).

A great hardship.

55. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th July, dwells upon the inconvenience and hardships that are likely to be caused to the people by the recent order of the Collector for the removal of the *dam* in the canal leading from the Tellicherry Railway station to the mouth of the *Koduvalli* river, the object of which seems to be to facilitate a free flow of water into and out of the tank near the Stationmaster's residence, which, after the filling up of the tank belonging to the well-known Beppan Sahib, has been used by the poor people for bathing and other purposes, points out that not only will the object be difficult to be attained, as the water running through the canal can scarcely reach the tank in question, but the removal will also reduce the income of the Government, inasmuch as the owners of the fields on either sides of the canal will no longer be able to raise two crops as they now do, and observes that it would be a great pity if the Collector or the Sub-Collector do not go to the spot, hold an enquiry into the matter, and redress the grievances of the people.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 26th, 1916.

The impressment of carts.

56. Referring to the resolution regarding the impressment of carts for the use of Government officials, moved in the Legislative Council in April last, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th July, says:—The Government have now requested the Board of Revenue to fix the rates at which the Collectors should pay when they hire carts. The best thing would be to find out the rates obtaining in the various parts of the country, and to issue instructions to Government officials to pay according to those rates. There is no reason to think that there will be no difference between the rates prevailing in the country and those fixed by officers of independent powers. Hence, it is not desirable that the officers should be empowered to fix the rates.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1916.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1916.

India and self-government.

57. While welcoming the starting of the "Home Rule League" in England, the *Manorama*, of the 28th July, refers to the baselessness of the *Times*' attacks on it, which will cause no surprise to anybody, if its attitude towards the Irish Home Rule be taken into account, and says:—It is a well-known fact that Englishmen are second to none in doing what is right when facts are presented to them in their proper light. Our duty, therefore, is merely to give them an idea of the real state of things in India. It is a good thing, therefore, that a league has now undertaken to do that duty. May God induce the British Government to find out the real state of affairs in India, and treat her claims, with respect paying no heed whatever to the misrepresentations of papers like the *Times*.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1916.

The Imperial Conference.

58. The *Manorama*, of the 28th July, rejoices at the announcement of Mr. Asquith that India would be represented at the Imperial Conference, but doubts whether the appointment of some European merchants to represent India will meet with the approbation of the people and says:—It is not known how many members will be selected to represent India, and whether these will be nominated by the Government or selected by the Indian merchants. Another matter which requires elucidation, is whether the interests of Native States will be represented in this conference. Surely, they have a right to be represented in the conference which deals with questions relating to trade and industries after the war. But it is to be regretted that nothing has been said about them. These matters will, it is to be hoped, be considered and settled before the conference meets.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, August 1st, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 1st August, rejoices that the authorities have now begun to recognise that India is an important part of the empire, and observes that, if the whole empire be imbued with this idea, India has a bright future before her.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

"Enforced silence."

59. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 24th July, writes:—The present unfortunate war has given a compulsory holiday to some newspapers while others are spending their days in enforced silence.

We do not know how far the Government is responsible for the latter procedure. Censors and Press Advisers have been appointed to lead and guide the press on behalf of the Government, but we do not know what their duties are. These officers generally note the publication of news which they disapprove.

The office of a leader or a guide is really a lucky one, but as regards the Indian or rather the Muhammadan press we find it is so unfortunately placed that it understands little of affairs and learns next to nothing about correct events.

Recently some Members of Parliament raised the question of the Mesopotamian campaign, and Mr. Asquith and others stopped them by telling them that any discussion of those events at present would be opposed to public interests. We admit that there are many things regarding which discussion would, in the interests of political expediency, be out of place, but the question is to what extent are purely religious and domestic Muslim affairs connected with politics?

Such matters as are unconnected with the declared policy of the Government are surely not opposed to public interests. Probably the authorities are unaware of the effect produced on the the public mind by the sudden silencing of the voice of the press or of the difficulty and embarrassment experienced by a single editor having to reply to and explain the question of the people individually.

Recently a report was published regarding Mrs. Besant to the effect that the Bombay Government had prohibited all the papers of that presidency from commenting upon the case.

Whether this is true or not the effect produced on peoples' minds by the revealing of the secret is, perhaps, unknown even to the Intelligence Department. Surely these people know best who "in the world of common

people" see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears. It is the same case as regards silence in other matters.

Rumours are the worst enemies of the Government and the difficulty is that we are not afforded the privilege of contradicting or representing matters in their true light. Would that subsidised papers had taken up the matters with reference to which we had to observe silence. Certainly intricate problems cannot be understood by those who keep aloof either at their houses or in their offices.

The press has the power to destroy suspicious, contradict rumours and dispel doubts and misgivings; and it is our personal experience that during the present war, this power has been found to be most useful and effective. But when certain authorities allow the public to feed on gossip and do not permit the press to remove misconceptions, surely the error does not lie with the press.

It is not necessary to mention the practice hitherto adopted by the Islamic press and how we succeed by acting with perseverance and courage in the performance of our complicated duty. Undoubtedly we believe that loyalty to the king is an important and bounden duty. We do not complain of the Government or the law, but we consider the proceedings unreasonable, injurious and destructive by which the liberty of the press is taken away and its mouth is closed while false and perplexing ideas spread among the people. We hope that our responsible authorities will inquire into these matters and not allow us to remain in the present unfortunate position any longer.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

60. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 22nd July, writes:—Some people are asking whether the Mahdī has appeared or is about to appear and the sacred traditions of the Prophet lead us to believe that he who becomes master of Arabia is the Mahdī.

Who is the Mahdī?

Although the best course is not to pay any attention to such questions, still, in order to arrest the spread of perplexity among the people, it is advisable to throw some light upon the subject of (the advent of) the Mahdī. It should be remembered that one proof of the nearness of the day of judgment will be the appearance of the Mahdī, but we cannot say whether the advent of that Imam (the Mahdī) will synchronise with the period of political or religious decline of the Mussalmans. It is impossible, however, to throw any light on the personality of the Madhī, upon whom be peace! Until such time as the omnipotence of God and the powerful law of nature demonstrate to us the final spiritual or temporal decline (God forbid!) of the Mussalmans.

We, therefore, assert that the stability or existence of Islam in the word will, without any cause for apprehension, continue until such time as twelve Khalifas, all of them belonging to the Koreish, have arisen. Probably this will be the beginning of decay.

It is necessary to mention in this connection the tradition of Jabir-ibu Samra found in Abū Daūd's collection: He said, "I heard the Apostle (say) this religion will continue until there have been over you twelve Khalifas around whom the people shall gather." Then I heard the Prophet utter something I did not understand, so I asked my father; "What does he say?" He replied "They all belong to the Koreish", Abū Daūd, 87).

There is another version of this tradition:—"This religion will continue to be in the ascendant until there have been twelve Khalifas." He said, "The people have become proud and impatient." Then he whispered something. I asked my father "What does he (the Prophet) say?" He replied "They all are of the Koreish." (Ibid 87.)

There are many traditions current regarding the appearance of the Mahdī, one of which throws light on your question: viz., "The world will not pass away or come to an end until one of my houses, whose name shall be identical with mine, becomes master of Arabia."

The occasion of the appearance of the Mahdī is referred to in a different way, in another tradition, viz., "On the death of the Khalifa dissensions will arise and one of the men of Madīna will come forth and flee towards Mecca.

Many of the people of Mecca will come to him and take him out against his will and swear allegiance to him between Ruku and Mukām, etc. (Abū Daūd, page 88).

In any case the Mahdī's invitation will be general and the idea that such signs have not yet appeared in the world seems to be fairly correct. It is true that the most dreadful war the world has ever seen is being waged and that the laws of God and of tradition are being broken, but the time is yet a long way off and the following tradition is worth remembering :—

On the authority of Auf-i-bu Mālik the Apostle of God said "God will not bring upon this people two swords, one their own and the other that of their enemy."

It seems advisable that we should leave the matter to the fulfilment of God's signs and believe in the ordinances of the Faith. There is no safer way than this.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, July 30th, 1916.

India and Mussalmans.

61. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 30th July, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:—At present hopes and desires are much *en evidence* in every part of the British Empire. Australia, Canada, New Zeland, Ireland, etc., have plainly said that after the war they should be granted more rights and privileges. These peoples are raising the question of their freedom and independence. They assert they have sacrificed their lives and property for the safety of the British Crown, a fact which should certainly be recognised and rewarded after the war. The Government of the King-Emperor hear these voices and are giving assurances that after the war reasonable rights and privileges will surely be granted. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, has promised "after the war the status of all the Colonies of the Empire will be revised". Probably this means that States subordinate to the British Empire will not remain in their present, humble and subordinate condition and that their rights and privileges will be enhanced.

India also is ringing with this question, and is putting forward her demand for "Home Rule" after the war. India's sacrifices in life and property are not a whit less than those of others. The Prime Minister and Members of Parliament have admitted that India has rendered more help than was expected and has distinguished herself by her practical proofs of loyalty.

The Hindu press are putting forward certain demands and Mussalmans in general are of opinion that they are included and that, whatever rights are conceded, will be granted not to Hindus only but to Mussalmans also, for Mussalmans are Indians. But the question is: are Mussalmans ready to classify themselves as a subordinate community and accept rights conceded to them as such? Will the Mussalmans be satisfied with "Home Rule"? Is "Home Rule" sufficient to maintain the status of Islam?

No one can deny that the sphere of Islamic connexions is very extensive, nay, world-wide. We are connected with colonial, foreign, internal and Imperial affairs; and apart from these we can hardly be Mussalmans. Our life is not entirely political, but it is connected with scores of educational, economical, social, political, internal, and international problems. If in future "Home Rule" can make us prominent in all these relations we can surely entertain a hope that "The future of our community and religion is not in any way in danger". Until these questions are settled in detail we cannot regard the proposal of "Home Rule" as our aim.

But this does not mean that we do not desire to invite the attention of the British Empire to the granting of our special rights. Our first demand is that our religious individuality be first admitted in the British Parliament. We, Mussalmans without religion, are nothing. Recent experiences prove that most of the responsible authorities of the Empire are unacquainted with our religious individuality and personality and they have generally in their ignorance with the best of intentions damage our religious rights and wound our spiritual feelings. They have been hasty in relying on misrepresentations with reference to ourselves and they have not taken a correct estimate of us. These people, who are thousands of miles away from us, and are reading our

feelings by the biased light kindled by some self-interested persons. They are thus wounding our feelings and injuring our souls. We do not know whether these misunderstandings will be removed or increased when the time of "Home Rule" comes. Nor do we know whether the Home or the Imperial Government is able to redress our grievances. (*To be continuad.*)

III.—Legislation.

62. In a leading article giving a summary of the representations of the Bombay Press Association to His Excellency the Viceroy complaining of the rigour of the Press Act, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 29th July, writes:—The furtherance of our own interests demands the strengthening of the British Rule in India. Terrorism and high-handedness fail of their purpose even in one's own family circle. They are worse than useless in governing a subject race. That is why they have organised democratic institutions in Europe. The people can have confidence in the Government only so long as the latter reciprocate that feeling. Mutual distrust is harmful to both the rulers and the ruled. That is why democracy is so popular everywhere. The press law tends to destroy the mutual confidence between the Government and the people. Where tact fails, high-handedness is still more unavailing. We hope that His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India will give due attention to this aspect of the situation.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1916.

The rigour of the Press Act.

IV.—Native States.

63. In a leading article commenting on the annual report of the revenue administration in Mysore, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 2nd August, reproduces the criticisms expressed by the *Vrittanta Patrike* (vide Report No. 31, article 80).

Vokkaligara Patrike, *Bangalore*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

Revenue administration in Mysore.

64. The *Malayali*, of the 26th July, expresses surprise at the attempts made by the European planters in Travancore, who enjoy many a privilege in the State, to get the newly imposed tax on tea, which is comparatively very insignificant, withdrawn through the instrumentality of the British Government, who, it is to be hoped, will not interfere in the matter. According to the paper the present financial condition of the State demands the taxing of rubber and coffee also, besides the levying of an income-tax on the foreigners in the State, and the Darbar should, under no circumstances, give up the tax on tea, which, if they did, would be attributed either to their weakness or to their inability to do anything else than squeeze the people of he country and get money out of them.

Malayali, *Quilon*, July 26th, 1916.

The tea-tax and the Travancore planters.

Errata.

Report No. 30.

Page 1241, paragraph 68, line 5, *omit* "," *after* "us" and "subjects".
" 1241 " 68 " 9, *substitute* ";" *for* "," *after* "factory".

Report No. 31.

Article 54, line 3, from the bottom *read* "newly" *for* "new".
Page 1280, paragraph 39, line 7, *insert* "," *after* "But".
" 1286 " 39, " 26, *omit* "being" *after* "parents".
" 1286 " 39, " 48, *insert* "," *after* "Viceroy" *and* "Chelmsford".

Issued, 8th August 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 33 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 12th August 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

German *v.* British War *Communiqués* 1361
Lord Haldane .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
A complaint .. .. *ib.*
Petty thefts in Calicut .. .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
Oriya to be the Court language in certain districts of natural Orissa 1362
The Commissioner of Police, Madras, and a religious procession .. .. .. *ib.*
The Tilak case .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Students' troubles .. .. *ib.*
Indian students 1363
Indians and the English language 1364
Education of girls .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Municipal oppression .. .. *ib*

(*k*) *General*—
Rumours regarding Mrs. Annie Besant 1365
The new situation .. .. *ib.*
The Defence of India Act .. .. *ib.*
The *Madras Mail* and the Defence of India Act .. .. *ib.*
"Rule of Folly in India" 1366
Mr. Vijayarāghava Achāriyar and the Imperial Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The Congress Presidentship .. .. *ib.*
The Uriya representation 1368
Provincial representatives .. .. *ib.*
Punjabi Christians in the army 1369
The Pilgrims Committee's Report .. .. *ib.*
Sir Harold Stuart on medical relief .. .. *ib.*
Home Rule for India 1370
The Indian Civil Service .. .. *ib.*
Mesopotamia and the Anglo-Indian press 1371
Anarchism in Bengal and Home Rule for India .. .. *ib.*
The prestige of the Government .. .. *ib.*
The training of midwives 1372
Enlistment of educated Indians .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Local Boards and Municipalities Acts Amendment Bills .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States. PAGE

The proposed Assistant Diwanship for Cochin 1373
Gutter politics in Mysore .. .. *ib.*
Intrigue in Cochin .. .. *ib.*
An ill-advised Police prosecution in Mysore .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Indians in South Africa 1374
Indian coolies in Ceylon .. .. *ib.*
The war in Europe 1375
The war .. .. *ib.*
Pondicherry news .. .. *ib.*
Third year of the war .. .. *ib.*
The war anniversary 1376
The Sharif of Mecca and the Indian Mussalmans .. .. *ib.*
Germany's unworthy fleet .. .. *ib*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
The Criminal Investigation Department and Mr. Arundale 1377
Arrest of Mr. Chakravarti .. .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
Persian and Hindustani translator .. .. *ib.*
A Sub-Magistrate for Pulivendla .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
The special meeting of the Senate .. .. *ib.*
University examinations 1378
Intermediate class students 1379
Sir H. Butler and education .. .. *ib.*
A circular of the Calcutta University .. .. *ib.*
"Education in the Madras University" .. .. *ib.*

(*g*) *Forests*—
The Forest department 1380

(*h*) *Railways*—
Railway administration in India .. .. *ib.*
Inadequate supply of railway waggons .. .. *ib.*
Indians and Railway servants .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
Dr. Slater at the Coimbatore College .. .. *ib.*
Export of hides and skins by the Government 1381
The arrest of the sub-editor of the *Bengalee* .. .. *ib.*
A curious order .. .. *ib.*
India after the war .. .. *ib.*
The Government and *New India* 1382
The Imperial Conference .. .. *ib.*
India and the Paris Economic Conference 1383
The representative members in the Legislative Councils .. .. *ib.*
Mrs. Besant .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Tilak 1384
Indian industries .. .. *ib.*
India's future .. .. *ib.*
Political agitation .. .. *ib.*
Telegraphic news 1385
Imperial Economic Conference .. .. *ib.*
Mysore Government and commercial training .. .. *ib.*
An army of Bengalis .. .. *ib.*
Home Rule for India .. .. *ib.*
The Moslems and Home Rule .. .. *ib.*
Anarchist activity in Bengal 1386
The students' strike at Singapore (sic) .. .. *ib.*
The encouragement of Indian industries .. .. *ib.*
Sir Roger Casement's statement 1387
Mr. Tilak and the Bombay Government .. .. *ib.*
"Moulana Abul Kalām Azād" .. .. *ib.*
The fourth of August 1388

III.—Legislation.

The Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The Defence of India Act and the Madras Presidency .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Consolidation Bill .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Revenue administration in Mysore 1389
The Travancore Budget for 1092 .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..,	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	2,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
41	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years,	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
48	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.** §	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56	Childrens' Friend * ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Monthly ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
57	**Choudari** †	Telugu.	Ramamoban Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
58	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
59	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M A., European	400
60	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
61	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
62	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
63	**Commercial World Advertiser.** ‡	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
64	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
65	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
66	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
67	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
68	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahmau, 35 years.	600
69	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
70	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
71	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	466
72	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
73	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
74	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
75	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
76	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
77	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
78	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
79	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
80	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
81	**Dharmaprakasika.** ‡	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
82	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
83	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahmau, 35 years.	1,500
84	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
85	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
86	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
87	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
88	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
89	**Everyman's Review.** §	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100

* Started, June 1916. † Started, about March 1916. ‡ Not published for the last two years.

§ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90	Findlay College, Magazine.	English.	Published at Mannargudi Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
91	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
92	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
93	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
94	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
95	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
96	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
97	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
98	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road. Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
99	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
100	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
101	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
102	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
103	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
104	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
105	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
106	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
107	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
108	Indian Church News and Review.*	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
109	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
110	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
111	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
112	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
113	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
114	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Lus Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
115	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
116	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
117	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
119	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
120	**Jananukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
122	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
124	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
127	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
128	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
129	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
130	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
134	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
135	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
136	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
137	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
138	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
139	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
140	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
144	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
147	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
156	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
157	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
158	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
159	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
160	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
161	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
162	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
163	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
164	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
165	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
166	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
172	**Madras Economic Journal.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
174	Madras Law Times ..	English.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,4[illegible]2
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. P. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
180	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
181	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
182	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
183	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
184	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
185	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
188	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavâti Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
189	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
190	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
191	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
192	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
193	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
194	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
197	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
198	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntúr.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
199	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
200	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
201	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
202	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
203	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
204	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
205	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
206	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 42 years.	900
207	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
208	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
209	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
210	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
211	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
212	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
213	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
214	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
215	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
216	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
217	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
218	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
219	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
220	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
221	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
222	Noor‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
223	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
224	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
225	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
226	**Penkalvi *or* Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
227	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
228	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
229	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
230	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
231	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‖	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
232	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350

* Started June 1916. † Printer declared on 6th May 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
§ An old paper not previously reported. ‖ Not published for the last two years.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
233	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
234	**Prapanja Mitran** *	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
235	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
236	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
237	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
238	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
239	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
240	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
241	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar**..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
242	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
243	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
244	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
245	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
246	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
247	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
248	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
249	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
250	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzárain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
251	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
252	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
253	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
254	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
255	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
256	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
257	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
258	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
259	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500

* Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
260	Saivam	Tamil ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
261	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
262	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
263	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	D . ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
264	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
265	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
266	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
267	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
268	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seeha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
269	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
270	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
271	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
272	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
273	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
274	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
275	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
276	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
277	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
278	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
279	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
280	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
281	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
282	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntūr ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
283	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
284	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
285	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
286	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
287	**South of India Observer.**	English.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
288	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
289	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
290	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnāna Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
291	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
292	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
293	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
294	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
295	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
296	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
297	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
298	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
299	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
300	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
301	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
302	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
303	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
304	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
305	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
306	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
307	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
308	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
309	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
310	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
311	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
312	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
313	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
314	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
315	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.

* Revived, February 1916.

† Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
316	Taylor High School Magazine.*	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Not known.
317	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
318	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
319	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
320	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
321	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. K. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
322	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
323	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
324	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	250
325	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
326	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
327	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
328	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
329	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
330	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
331	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
332	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
333	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
334	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
335	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
336	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
337	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
338	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Kalyana Sundram Power Press, Tanjore.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
339	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
340	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000

* Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
342	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
343	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
344	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
345	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
346	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
347	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
348	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
349	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
350	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
351	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
352	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
353	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
354	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
355	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
356	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
357	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
358	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
359	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
360	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
361	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
362	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
363	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
364	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
365	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
366	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
367	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200

* Revived, January 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
368	**West Coast Spectator.**	English.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
369	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
370	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
371	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
372	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
373	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
374	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The following appears in *New India* of the 7th August :— New India, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

German *v.* British War *Communiqués.*

"*Circumstances alter cases.*

"The Germans admit that the Allied air-squadron attacked Namur; the cable says that the German *communiqué* 'adds the usual unconvincing comment that small material damage was done'. Two German æroplanes dropped 'many bombs' on the town of Ismailia and the shipping on Lake Umsa, 'but no damage was done,' reports General Murray. Is this also unconvincing? That many bombs should be dropped on a town and 'no damage should be done, seems to us not only unconvincing, but impossible."

2. *New India*, of the 7th August, remarks:—"The Duke of Buccleuch had the impertinence to make an effort to prevent Viscount Haldane from speaking in the House of Lords. Viscount Haldane—the great statesman of whose services England, to her sore loss, has permitted herself to be deprived by a senseless newspaper howl—brushed the ducal interrupter aside like an importunate fly, and calmly began his speech—the speech that our readers will find in our columns to-day. Men who understand military matters, like Lord French, acknowledge gratefully his priceless services as War Minister, for he created the Territorial Army that was ready to England's hand at the outbreak of war. . . . . When the nation has recovered from the effects of its Harmsworth poisoning, it will do justice to the strong heart and noble brain that have borne shameful injustice in silence for England's sake." New India, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

Lord Haldane.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. *Extract from the Report (Part I) on the Vernacular Newspapers of Bihar and Orissa, No.* 30, *for the week ending* 29*th July* 1916, *paragraph* 33. "The *Asha* (Berhampur), of the 24th July, in a leaderette writes that the Superintendent of Police, Ganjām, appointed four Oriyas as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Ganjām district last year. After this the Hon'ble Raja Madan Mohan Singh Deb informed Government of the necessity of appointing more Oriya Police officers in the districts of Ganjām and in the agency of Jeypore. An order of the Government then clearly laid down that if suitable Oriya men be not available from amongst the Oriyas of the Madras Presidency they should be brought down from Political Orissa. But as the result of this only one Oriya was this year selected as Sub-Inspector of Police in the whole district of Ganjām against four selected last year. The paper expresses surprise at the fact that Oriya candidates were examined in Telugu conversation and in reading Telugu manuscripts. It seems curious to the paper that last year without any orders from the Government four Oriyas were appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Police and this year in spite of the Government orders aforesaid and much agitation the outturn was so scanty!" Asha, *Berhampur*, July 24th, 1916.

A complaint.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th August, states:—"Petty thefts have almost become the order of the day in this town, and not a week passes without our reporting some. From Chalapuram, Talli, and the suburbs comes the story West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Petty thefts in Calicut.

that the householder is not free from the nocturnal domiciliary visits of the light-fingered gentry who happily confine their attention to petty articles and orchards. These thefts could be prevented by the police. Only there should be regular beats and checks.

"During cold, monsoon nights beat constables are liable to neglect their duty, and the Town Inspector would do well to be a little more vigorous in his nocturnal inspections. This duty must not be entrusted to his subordinates as they are not likely to bring as much sense of responsibility to the work as the Inspector. We should also like to know in this connection, when the K.D. list was last revised, and also if the police look after the registered K.D.'s properly during nights."

(b) Courts.

UTKAL DIPIKA, *Cuttack*, July 22nd, 1916.

Oriya to be the Court language in certain districts of natural Orissa.

5. *Extract from the Report (Part I) on the Vernacular Newspapers of Bihar and Orissa, No. 30, for the week ending 29th July 1916, paragraph 32.* "A correspondent of the *Utkal Dipika* (Cuttack) of the 22nd July, after describing in a long article the various disadvantages under which the Oriya people labour, observes as follows:—'Justice was, however, done to Sambalpur by its restoration to Orissa by Sir Andrew Fraser, but scant courtesy is still meted out to Orissa by the Government declaration of Oriya as the sole Court language in Gumsur Division of Ganjām and the Feudatory States of the Singhbhum district. Can it be said with truth that the Oriyas owe a debt of gratitude to British Government for still holding in abeyance the extension of the privilege long overdue in the three aggrieved Oriya districts of Singhbhum in Chota Nagpur, Ganjām (except Chicacole taluk) and the whole of the Jeypore district in the adjacent Madras Province? Nevertheless we can't be too thankful to Sir Edward Gait's Government for the small mercy shown to the States of Kharsawan and Seraikela and confidently look forward to the day when His Honour will see his way to declare Oriya as the sole Court language in the whole district of Singhbhum.'"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras, and a religious procession.

6. The following appears in *New India* of the 9th August:—"It is a little difficult to follow the mind of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trotter in his refusal to issue a mandamus to the Commissioner of Police, directing him to issue a license for a religious procession. His Lordship refused the mandamus, but said that if the 'Commissioner persisted in refusing a license year after year under cover of section 41 of the Police Act, it might be a fit case for interference by the High Court'. The Commissioner, as a matter of fact, had been 'refusing the license year after year' since 1912. His Lordship appears to have overlooked this, and to have been misled by the statement of the Honourable the Advocate-General that 'the order was restricted to the exigencies of the case'".

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

The Tilak case.

7. *New India*, of the 11th August, remarks:—"We have to thank the *Bombay Chronicle* for securing and printing the official translations of Mr. Tilak's incriminated speeches, as put in by the Crown. The translation is very rough, and some sentences are unintelligible, but the meaning is limpid and simple, even through the official woodenness. When the present proceedings are disposed of, we hope that Mr. Tilak will give us a translation as pungent as evidently was the Marathi original, in the strong English style of which he is a master."

(d) Education.

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

Students' troubles.

8. Writing on this subject, the *Western Star*, of the 3rd August, says:—"There can be no doubt that the new forces, political and otherwise, which are gaining ground in India, some of them, we fear, at too rapid a rate for the true and

lasting welfare of the country, have begun to draw the immature, impulsive, emotional student classes of the population within their swirl. . . . . There is grave reason, however, to fear that, unless well-directed, tactful measures of restraint are adopted by all who are concerned in the great and difficult task of moulding the youth of the nation into right minded, upright and honourable citizens, it may not be long before we have seen our student classes dragged into the very vortex of a political situation in the midst of which it is not desirable that they should occupy any place at all. . . . . Perhaps, the very worst feature of this tendency to tempt the student classes to rush into movements with which they should not be suffered to have anything to do is that which is represented by the extraordinary readiness with which of late, certain organs of public opinion constitute themselves the champions of students and school boys who have had differences with their professors and schoolmasters. . . . . Yet, in all the instances to which we have alluded, certain champions of the students did not think it necessary to endeavour to discourage resort by impulsive and undiscerning young men to method, at once indefensible and calculated to produce the most harmful consequences. . . . . If students are to be applauded whenever they go on strike or act in some other unconstitutional way, on the ground that they have been unfairly dealt with there would be an end of all discipline and order. To encourage students in such practices is to get them to believe that in all cases they may claim to be a law unto themselves and to be judges not only of their own actions, but of the actions, as well as the intentions of those who are set in authority over them . . . . . No doubt the Indian student is high-souled, but that is no reason why he should be encouraged to develop wrong-headedness. A proper mental balance is as much necessary for the good of the nation as nobility of soul and goodness of character. The present tendency is not calculated to preserve the mental balance of those who will be the citizens of to-morrow."

Indian students.

9. Referring to Mr. G. S. Arundale's lecture at Benares on Home Rule, *New India*, of the 5th August, remarks:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

"Mr. Arundale very properly pointed out that when England won the great Reform Bill of 1832 education was utterly neglected and corruption was rampant. He might have added that drunkenness was universal both in the higher and lower classes, that poverty was appalling, that masses of the people were living under bestial conditions, that the consequent immorality was shocking, that highway robberies were frequent, that criminal justice was barbarous—persons being hanged for stealing a sheep or for stealing 5*s.* worth of goods—and that riots, rick-burning, etc., were frequent. Compared to England in 1832, India is refined, civilised, sober, and altogether superior. . . . . Now touring in his old province, he finds changes for the worse, Allahabad a hot-bed of repression and narrowness, uneasiness and bitterness in the student population. Little wonder that he feels heart-broken, seeing the thousands of youths, wandering 'as sheep without a shepherd'. The saddest thing of all is that student enthusiasm, that priceless asset for the country's future, is now and again turned by the folly and harshness of the rulers into a devastating flame where it should be a comforting fire. Instead of a sacred fire on the altar, it is turned into a fire of hell.

"One of the crimes of *New India* in the eyes of the governing class is its sympathy with students. Its editor, being a reader of history, knows that where the young feel strongly thither the nation goes within a few years. The growing enthusiasm of the college students for Home Rule means that we shall have Home Rule within a few years. Government seems to be blind to the fact that the new self-respect of the students, the refusal to submit silently to words of abuse, means that Indian youth is high spirited not tame, and cannot be crushed into submission by threats and terrorism. These boys that are bullied to-day will to-morrow be men, resolute to win their freedom. Would it not be wiser to win their love, while it is so easy to win it, than to arouse their resentment and sow antagonism in the future?

Young India can be won; it cannot be coerced. . . . . Might it not be well, for the sake of the future, to remember that we are dealing with men, not boys?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

Indians and the English language.

10. Referring to the comments of the *Madras Times* on the errors in English of an Indian correspondent of that paper, ***New India***, of the 8th August, writes:—

"*Is it fair?*

"It always seems to us very ungracious for foreigners, who talk the languages of the country singularly ill, to sneer at the English of Indians, taught them in an education under foreign control. For an Indian to speak of 'Jupiter Pluvius' misspelt, and of a 'bow ideal' is obviously wrong; but Indians are not to blame if they sometimes talk the stilted Johnsonese they are taught instead of simple every-day English. It is the fault of the absurd English education forced on them. Englishmen might, however, learn modesty, if they knew how their bad vernacular, clumsy expressions and hopeless mispronunciation arouses unholy mirth in the Indians they address in 'Sahib Hindi' or other vernaculars."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

Education of girls.

11. *New India*, of the 8th August, observes:—"We are astonished to see that the Municipal Council of Coimbatore is in favour of placing the primary education of girls 'entirely in the hands of Government'. What kind of Hindus or Mussalmans can these Councillors be, that they wish the education of the future wives and mothers of Hindus and Mussalmans to be placed under the control of a Government pledged to 'religious neutrality,' i.e., to the withholding of all religious, and therefore of all useful and inspiring moral, teaching. We pity the future homes of the people of Coimbatore, if the girl-children are to be brought up in such an educational atmosphere as is favoured by their Municipal Council."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

Municipal oppression.

12. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th August, writes:—"If the educated public would not take steps betimes and the inroads of municipal menials and subordinate staff are not checked, local self-government would be at least as much of an oppression as the Police. To take the Madras Corporation which, we suppose, is the premier municipality on this side of India, it is well known how the institution is fast degenerating into an engine of oppression. . . . . The assessment of houses is a permanent source of grievance. There is no fixed standard to go by. Houses that are kept clean and tidy are assessed higher, while the same kind of houses, but maintained carelessly, are assessed low. It thus amounts to a crime to keep the house clean. These are some of the few instances of daily worry and annoyance of the rate-payers. Absolutely nothing has been done yet to protect the citizens and the rate-payers from such annoyances. The Municipal Commissioners can do much if they care, but some of them do not care; many are inaccessible, and the very few who are known to take an interest are pestered from all sides. . . . . It is the poor that suffer always, and they can afford to suffer the least. The wealthy and the influential can reach the superior officers, and even rules are broken to favour them. The poor are treated unjustly, and justice is not theirs. We have not rate-payers' association in every division, carefully watching the activities of the corporation. The best that can be said of us is that we are getting on. Those who can afford to pay, pay and forget about it unless they should be roused against the corporation, in which case they always deal with the superior officers and, therefore, get things done easily. The poor and middle class who own houses have unspeakable grievances, which call for an active Defence Association against municipal oppression."

(*k*) *General.*

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 3rd August, remarks:—"The political atmosphere of the metropolis are thick with rumours, one of which says that Mrs. Besant is very likely to be put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be bound over to keep the peace, to be of good behaviour, as they are doing in the case of Mr. Tilak. We thought that the security sections of the code were intended for rogues, vagabonds and law breakers. We have now to revise our belief."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

Rumours regarding Mrs. Annie Besant.

14. In a leader commenting on an article in a Bombay contemporary on the present situation and the relations between Great Britain and India, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 3rd August, states:—"Necessarily the question arises if this is to be India's lot now, what will it be at the end of the war? It is this question they should answer. Apart from these facts, there are the Press Act and the Defence Act which are worked, to us it seems, with unnecessary vigor. We do not write in this strain in a spirit of cavil, neither have we the least desire to embarrass the Government in any way or manner in these critical times. The people have important duties to perform, several have obligations to the Government at this juncture, but we ask whether the Government also have not certain obligations? We are quite prepared to admit that their intentions are noble, devoid of any motive other than the best and that whatever they do, they do in the interests of the people and of their own. But one cannot disguise the fact that misunderstandings do exist, which is most unfortunate. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Government are confronted with certain difficulties which they are bound to remove in the interests of peace and order, and that anarchists, though very few, are abroad in the north bent upon brewing mischief. . . . . There is the Home Rule propaganda abroad, but it has not assumed a militant aspect, and it never will. The people as a whole, we repeat, have neither the desire nor the inclination to embarrass the Government with it at this juncture. . . . . We refuse to believe that the Government of India are not aware of the existence of discontent and grievances and the significance of recent events. We have, so far, received no hopes of any bright feature, and judged by the events that have taken place one is justified in falling into despair. It is the duty of the Government of India, then, to take the matter up with the Imperial Government, and place before them a true picture of the situation which is of their own creation. . . . . The time has come for the Government of India to take a spirited stand by the people of India, to ask for a clear and unequivocal declaration of policy from the Imperial Government without any delay, so as to remove misgivings and clear the atmosphere of much of the tension that is now plainly visible. . . . . Hope deferred makes the heart sick, and let us hope that in view of the new situation, Lord Chelmsford will exert his authority and influence and prevail upon the Premier to revise the policy of drift which is capable of doing much mischief."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

The new situation.

15. The following appears in *New India* of the 5th August:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

The Defence of India Act.

"The Offence Act.

"Mr. Theagaraya Chetti spoke very plainly to Sir William Meyer at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday on the anxiety felt by the mercantile community with regard to the rumoured extension of the Act to the Madras Presidency; he appealed to Sir William Meyer, as a Member of the Government, to save them from the measure, if it were intended to apply it. Sir William Meyer took not the slightest notice of the appeal, but preserved an ominous silence. Coupled with the threats of the *Madras Mail*, often found to have priority of Government information, the ignoring of the appeal is significant, and the result is greatly increased anxiety among the merchants."

16. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th August, remarks:—"The *Hindu* and *New India* call attention to an article in an Anglo-Indian paper on the Defence of India Act in which it goes into violence over

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

The *Madras Mail* and the Defence of India Act.

the leaders who had decided to hold a protest meeting. We have seen the article ourselves, and must at once 'award the biscuit' to our amiable contemporary for vulgarity, recklessness and impudence. Verily, the time has come for the Local Government to request this paper to desist from the undignified game of creating class hatred."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

"Rule of Folly in India."

17. Referring to the article "Rule of Folly in India" by John Scurr from the *Herald* (London), *New India*, of the 5th August, says:—"We reprint to-day an article from the pen of Mr. John Scurr, one of the most powerful and trusted of the Labour Leaders. . . . . Mr. Scurr, Mr. Robert Smille, Mr. Ben Tillett, 'the heads of the three leading Trade Unions,' are all with us, heart and soul. At present, their first duty is to help in the supply of munitions to crush Prussianism on the Continent. After the war, it will be their duty, and their delight, to destroy Prussianism within the Empire, and to insist that Great Britain having fought with Indian help for the liberty of nations in the continent, shall maintain the same principle towards the nation within the Imperial circle."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya and the Imperial Legislative Council.

18. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th August, has the following:—"Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya has been unseated. We expected it when we heard that people were abroad spreading stories about the veteran publicist. This defeat is certainly a disaster for as we said the other day Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya is one of the very few leaders who are selfless and carry an unsullied record. The defeat is all the more regrettable, because he was pitted against two gentlemen whom we regard as mere pigmies before the veteran. By the way, Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya is not an Home Ruler of the red-hot type. Had this anything to do with his compulsory retirement?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

The Congress Presidentship.

19. Mrs. Annie Besant writes as follows in *New India* of the 7th August:—"The election of the Congress President for the present year is one of supreme importance to the national cause. It is the first United Congress since 1907; it is the Congress at which—in order to undo the harm done at Bombay by Sir Satyendra P. Sinha—a pronounced Home Ruler should fill the presidential chair. Further, if it be possible, the President should be a man who is not entirely obnoxious to the Congress elders, while he commands the confidence of the youngers in the country. Such a combination is hard to find. Moreover, the attack of two Local Governments on the liberty of the press and the liberty of the subject, as embodied for the moment in myself; the attack of the Bombay Government on the much-venerated Mr. Tilak, with its insulting attempt to silence him under the shameful proviso introduced into the Indian Penal Code (?) empowering a magistrate to exact bonds to be of 'good behaviour' from any patriot whose love for his own country makes him 'suspect' of the police—and what patriot is not suspect? the chasing of men from Province to Province; the continued internment of the brothers, Shaukar Ali and Muhammad Ali; the many papers killed and wounded to death by the harsh administration of the Press Act; the stoppage of telegrams and the consequent misrepresentation of public opinion; the interning of suspects in Bengal; the cruel harshness and insults to Indian students, provoking strikes; all these things demand a President who will express, calmly but boldly, the profound dissatisfaction felt in India with the present coercion, unparalleled since the days of Lord Curzon, whose rule was denounced in open Congress by Mr. Gokhale, as the worst since that of Aurangazeb.

"The strongest protest that could have been made would have been my own election; that would have told the Government with a trumpet voice that India would have none of their coercion. But it must be remembered that I am very obnoxious to most of the Congress elders, who still govern most of the Congress Committees; while the country is overwhelmingly with me, the very Moderates are bitterly against me. Then we have all the people who do not 'see eye-to-eye with Mrs. Besant' in everything, and do not

think her 'safe'. Then there are the timid people, who are afraid of official frowns—poor souls, often afraid for wife and little ones, whose food depends on official smiles. Lastly, there are the few who want office and are content to sacrifice principle to gain it, who give up political work for their country for place, the people like Wordsworth, of whom the people say :

> Just for a handful of silver he left us.
> Just for a ribbon to stick in his coat.

"Looking at all this, I decided to withdraw my name, though it stood at the top of those recommended by the Madras Congress Committee. Having worked so hard to have a United Congress, I did not care to have a quarrel over myself when the United Congress was won. Only a unanimous vote of all committees would have been of any use as a vindication of liberty. A divided vote might have caused bitter feeling."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 7th August, says :—"The remarks of 'an Indian publicist' who is a tried and veteran worker in Indian public life, as well as of two of our up-country contemporaries on the defeat of Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya at the Imperial Council election which we have published elsewhere, reflect the trend of popular opinion in this Presidency. 'An Indian publicist', and the two journals referred to would be still more amazed to learn the result of a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday evening, when the subject of the final selection of one name for the Presidentship of the next Congress came up for consideration. The names of Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya and of Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Ayyar who was the Chairman of the meeting, were proposed for the office of President of the Congress. Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya was defeated and Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar was elected by a majority of votes of those present. Seeing that Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya had the largest number of the votes of the Congress Committees among those whose names had been put forward in all the Provinces and had the best prospect of being elected President at the final voting, the Madras Committee has taken a serious step in throwing him overboard and casting their vote in favour of Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar whose place in the preliminary elections is very low and who stands little chance of being elected President of the ensuing Congress. We do not wish to say anything in disparagement of the ability or services of Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar who stands in the front ranks of the public workers of this Presidency. It is impossible, however, to account for the setting aside by the Madras Committee of the eminent qualifications and undoubted claims of Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya to be President of the Congress except upon the hypothesis that malign influences have been at work and have guided the action of the majority of the committee. . . . . This is like cutting off your nose to spite your face, and we desire to draw the attention of the Congress Committees of the other parts of the country to this most stultifying feature of the Madras Congress Committee's action, in order that they may not be misled into thinking that the latter reflects the general opinion of the educated and thinking men of this Presidency. A caucus of pigmy politicians is usually dominant in the counsels of the Madras Committee. Men who were meekly subservient to an imperious moderate leader some years back, are now equally pliant followers of a leader of anti-moderate politics. . . . . Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya has all his life been an honorary public worker. He has, unlike most Madras public men, never sought a Government appointment, nor has he been conferred a title. His fellow countrymen would be wanting in their duty to the country and to him if they fail to recognise the value of his services and talents by giving him the highest honour which they can bestow, viz., the office of the President of the Congress. It is passing strange that a majority in the Madras Congress Committee should have acted in such a narrow spirit."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th August, observes :—"We regret that bad feeling has been created in Madras in connection with the presidential election for the Congress. The list submitted by the Lucknow Reception Committee of the Congress to the several Congress Committees showed that

Mr. C. Vijayarāghava Achārya had the largest number of votes, at the preliminary election, and it would have been perfectly legitimate and wise if he had been finally elected by the Madras Committee. But the Madras Committee by a majority voted for Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar who has another vote, that of the United Provinces. He has, therefore, been elected only by two committees, and cannot expect to succeed against men who have obtained more than two votes. That being the situation, it would have been gracious and just on the part of the Madras Committee to have voted for Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya who has the confidence of four provinces besides Madras which originally voted for him. . . . . We hope that other Provincial Committees will be more alive to his claims, and if they elect him out of genuine appreciation, the Madras Committee will have to regret that it rejected him. Nobody would venture to question his fitness, and it will be impossible to justify his exclusion on any conceivable ground. . . . . We hope other provincial committees will not allow themselves to be influenced by the example of Madras, and that they will, in accordance with constitutional precedent, elect the man who has obtained the largest number of votes at the preliminary election. Next to Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya, we would undoubtedly declare ourselves for Mr. Ambika Charan Muzamdar who has the claim alike of conspicuous ability and knowledge and of prolonged service for the Congress, beginning from the first session at Bombay in 1885."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 9th August, states:—"Seeing that Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya's name has been suggested by the largest number of provincial committees for the presidentship of the next Congress, and particularly advocated by the reception committee at Lucknow, and seeing that Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya's candidature for the Imperial Council membership has been lamentably rejected, we have been thinking that the Madras Congress Committee would not be so unpatriotic and impolitic as to fail to give its support to the nomination of Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya for the congress presidentship. But we are mistaken, for we find that the provincial committee has rejected Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya and recommented Mr Govindaraghava Ayyar! This surely comes as a great surprise and one is led to think that there have been back-hand dealings in this affair."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

The Uriya representation.

20. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th August, observes:—"We have received several representations from prominent Uriya gentlemen strongly regretting the absence, from the Legislative Council, of a member to whom they can turn to ventilate their grievances. The Zamindar of Serugada, although an Uriya, is looked upon as a pro-Telugu, and we are safe in saying that he has not the confidence of the educated Uriya. The Uriyas were not content with the Raja of Dharakota, not because the Raja was not sympathetic and thoroughly their representative—he was both—but he being a Zamindar, he could not often leave his estate and attend every meeting; neither was he able to devote much time to his work. They wanted an educated Uriya who could stand in the midst of the Andhra champions and plead for his down-trodden race. The Uriyas have many grievances. Their language is neglected. This educational progress is hampered. The Uriya boy is taught by a Telugu teacher. The officials are most of them Telugus. The educated Uriya is a stranger in his own land and he is helpless. If any community in this Presidency deserves representation it is the Uriyas: and that community will go without representation these three years if the Madras Government should not make another nomination."

New India, *Madras*, Aug, 7th, 1916.

Provincial representatives.

21. *New India*, of the 7th August, states:—"There is certainly nothing new in the demand of Anglo-Indians to control the Government policy; they were doing it to no small extent while the Government of India was stationed at Calcutta, and it is notorious that the effort made by Lord Hardinge to free the administration from that influence was never forgiven. We are, therefore, not

surprised at the attitude assumed by the Anglo-Indian journals of Calcutta towards a feature of the Bengal Council Regulations, which, as the *Bengalee* complains, 'makes it possible for the non-official European members of the Council to determine the elections for Indian representation. . . . . The position of the Anglo-Indian community is no doubt very strong in Calcutta, but still does it not look very grotesque that a number of non-Indians, counting not even a quarter of a million men, should have a third of the non-official or elected seats in a Province of nearly fifty million people?"

Punjabi Christians in the army

22. In an article under the heading "A regrettable development," *New India*, of the 8th August, states:—"The *Leader* draws prominent attention to a statement in the Viceroy's speech to the Christian deputation that recently waited on him, to the effect that the companies of Christians recently raised for the army in the Punjab had been given their own officers. . . . . In other words, if a Hindu or a Muslim embraces Christianity in the Punjab, he has a chance of being accepted as an officer in the commissioned ranks, but he will not have that opportunity if he sticks to his ancestral faith. We do not think any further comments are needed to expose the injustice involved to the non-Christian subjects. . . . . In the case of the Indian Christians, the only qualification is that they have embraced, some during the course of the last decade, the same faith as the British, the French and the Germans; but is that a matter of specially military value? We await an answer.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

The Pilgrim Committee's Report.

23. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th August, writes:—"The mountain in labour has at last brought forth. The Pilgrim Committee's report has seen the light of day, and expecting much useful information and suggestions for the improvement of the lot of the pilgrim, whose woes are legion, we were anxiously awaiting the publication of the report, but we must at once express our profound disappointment. . . . . We must mention, perhaps, at the outset that the Government made an initial blunder in settling the composition of the committee. The conditions of pilgrim life are best enquired into and appreciated by Indians much more than by any number of foreigners, though belonging to the heaven-born service, and a committee of Hindus would undoubtedly have disclosed many more interesting particulars and made valuable suggestions. Mr. Ramachandra Rao, one of the members of the committee, being a Hindu, has understood the conditions in their true light which has resulted in a minute of dissent."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR' *Calicut*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

Sir Harold Stuart on medical relief.

24. Referring to Sir Harold Stuart's speech at the Prize Distribution of the Madras Medical College, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th August, states:—"Medical relief in India is in a most backward condition, and as yet no resolute steps have been taken by any Government. We have any number of admissions of backwardness, but officials seem to be able to suppress their sense of duty by the thought that they are helpless. Several lakhs and crores would be required; we have not the lakhs and the crores; and, therefore, medical relief must perforce go halting. When the Government make up their mind to allot any large sum of money for this purpose, it is not for the extension of medical relief but to build a new hospital on the Spur Tank, because a medical expert finds some difficulty about oscultation. We hope that all their vague sympathies and pious intentions will give way to a definite programme. . . . . The problem of medical relief not only in Madras, but throughout India, deserves to be seriously taken up. And, in our opinion, it can be so seriously taken up only if the indigenous system of medical relief comes for its share of appreciation at the hands of the Government. As it is, we have only a limited number of colleges. A fully equipped college and hospital requires crores of rupees. We have no money. One of the problems before the Government is the equipment of a large number of young men with enough knowledge of medicine to handle village sickness. We ask whether Government is ever serious about an entire system of medical relief for India; if it is, then we insist that the Ayurvedic and the

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

Unani systems should be organised by the Government. Then a very large number of hospitals could be established in a short time; then a system of medical relief would have come into existence that will really meet the situation."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

Home Rule for India.

25. In a leader on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th August, says:—"The idea conveyed by Home Rule for India is the complete control of the Government by the people themselves, of civil administration and finance. There is no suggestion of what is to be done with the military administration. Who is to have control of the army, its equipment and training? Those who talk of India being to-day ready for Home Rule do not realise this important part of the duty of the State. They imagine that India can rule herself without this essential preparation, without an army of defence. No sensible man has ever suggested that the military branch of the administration can be transferred at once into the hands of the people, for the obvious reason that, with our experience and knowledge of the military, it is impossible for us to assume the military administration of the country. . . . . This is the essential question to which no Home Ruler seems to have paid any serious attention. What is to be done for our defence? The shores of India have to be defended by the British Navy to which we do not make an adequate contribution. Nor is it pretended that we maintain a Navy to guard the shores of India. The naval protection which Britain gives to India is essential for India's existence; and for the military defence we must have an army able to provide against every internal trouble. . . . . We have to take things as we find them, and are we able, at present, to maintain order in the country without the assistance of the army under the control of the British? It is indeed very comforting to think that somebody else will protect us while we are ruling. That is the idea of our advanced politicians who say that we are to-day fit for Home Rule."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The Indian Civil Service.

26. In a leader under the heading "Pros and Cons again," *New India*, of the 9th August, remarks:—"We return to the little book called Pros and Cons to learn what it has to say about the Indian Civil Service. There is such a charming naivete of ignorance about the writer, his 'Pro' is so entirely different from the Indian demand, his insistence on the 'Bengali Babu' so comic, that one can but laugh at the presentation, till one remembers that it will deceive thousands of equally ignorant Englishmen. Here lies the pressing necessity for the British 'League for Home Rule in India' and its educative propaganda in England. The British public is left in absolute ignorance as to Indian feeling, and unless a change in the English work is immediately brought about India will be left out of everything at the end of the war. . . . . And this insolence (i.e., Lord Curzon's remark that the '*Corps d'elite* must always be English') is repeated by this ignorant writer in a form the more insulting that it is represented as Indian. My Lord Willingdon tries to prevent political discussion in his unfortunate Province during the war, but, as we are not subject to him in Madras, we take leave to say that while he seeks to bar political discussion among Indians, and allows English books to circulate which misinform the British public, he is acting with grave partiality. . . . . This is the poisonous stuff scattered over the Empire by thousands of these shilling booklets, and this 'third impression' of the fifth edition is written by 'W.T.S. Sonnenschein, M.A. (Oxon), Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon'. People will buy and read it, and take for granted that these despicable 'Pros' represent India's wishes, and the insulting 'Cons' British opinion concerning her. If we speak the truth here in India, we are branded as seditious. The editor of this paper is under security, after twenty-three years of work in India, striving to recommend the Empire to those smarting under injustice, and to represent the British as lovers of freedom and justice, despite the vagaries of Anglo-Indians. She has dared to express openly and frankly, without disguise, the real feelings of Indians, for only thus can India win her equal place in the Empire.

"For this, she has been struck at as seditious by security imposed on her paper, and by the gross insult of the Government of Bombay, that she is, or is going to be—they do not know which!—'prejudicial to public safety'. It is Lord Willingdon's acts which are clearly and definitely 'prejudicial to public safety'. To mention but one such act, the refusal to give Mr. Tilak a passport, when he needs to go to England to prosecute his suit against Sir Valentine Chirol. Is not such a denial of natural justice to a sorely persecuted man, the recognised leader of the high-spirited Maratha race, an act far more 'prejudicial to public safety' than any, committed or going to be committed, by Mrs. Besant?"

27. *New India*, of the 10th August, remarks:—"The latest Anglo-Indian move is to damn the Commander-in-Chief in India and Sir Percy Lake for the present situation in Mesopotamia. No evidence is produced in support of so momentous a decision, though one journal in Bombay asks us to rely on the inferences it has found it possible to draw from the complaints of persons returning from Mesopotamia. . . . . If officers of the standing of a Commander-in-Chief are to be dismissed because a writer is led to desire it on the strength of reports from men who have been sent away by him because of incapacity, certainly Germany cannot ask for better Allies! The two Generals interviewed will be the last to praise the capacity of their superiors who have dismissed them for their blunders, and if the Anglo-Indian press is to raise an agitation on such worthless information the less said about its patriotism the better. . . . . It may be that the British forces have not been used to the greatest advantage, but where are the proofs to that effect? And if they are not forthcoming, except in the complaints of officers punished for incompetency, is it fair in the midst of the war to demand such revolutionary changes as the dismissal of the Commander-in-Chief in India, who is after all acting as a subordinate of the War Office? To be fair to them, we have to add that some Anglo-Indian papers are also suggesting another alternative, viz., that the Governor-General in Council should scrutinise every one of his decisions. And these are the very oracles who have been crying themselves hoarse over the imaginary fear that the British Cabinet was now and then disastrously interfering with the activities of the Army and the Navy!"

Mesopotamia and the Anglo-Indian press.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1916.

28. Referring to the advice given to the leaders of Bengal by the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to unite and extricate Bengal from the nightmare caused by the extraordinary activity of the Criminal Investigation Department, *New India*, of the 10th August, remarks:—"The great work to be done in Bengal at the present moment is to check and to extirpate anarchism. The methods of the Government, the utilising of repressive measures, are bound to fail. They have been tried long in the past and the fate predicted by Gokhale and others for them has thoroughly overtaken them. The Government seem to incline to listen to the howlings of the Anglo-Indian press, and to persist in their foolish course. It becomes the duty of the Indian leaders to find a way which would help the decrease and ultimate death of anarchism. One sure way is the self-government propaganda on an extensive scale. . . . . The attention of young Bengal has to be arrested: lectures and discussions on Home Rule, giving them leaflets and pamphlets for free distribution, allowing them to hold debates on the subjects pertaining to self-government; in short, any work which will satisfy their enthusiasm, and find an outlet for their bubbling energy is good."

Anarchism in Bengal and Home Rule for India.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1916.

29. Referring to the comments of the *Leader* (Allahabad) on the criticism of the *Statesman* (Calcutta), on Mr. Webb's propaganda, *New India*, of the 10th August, says:—"The Government commits a mistake, sometimes failing to grasp the strength or otherwise of popular feeling and opinion, sometimes because they believe in the fabrications supplied by the Criminal Investigation Department, and they later on realise the error of their ways. Then this maxim (i.e., the maintenance of prestige) comes into play, and works its mischief to the

The prestige of the Government.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1916.

detriment of the popularity of the Government. Madras has had a good instance of this in the security demanded from this paper under the Press Act. Everyone practically admits that its imposition was a blunder. The policy and the style of the paper remain absolutely unchanged. Yet the Government have not the sense to take off the security, and so put an end to a situation which is injurious only to themselves."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1916.

The training of midwives.

30. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th August, states:—"We publish elsewhere an important Government order on the training of widows and employment of lady health visitors; and we most heartily congratulate the Government on the steps proposed to be taken. . . . . The Government all these years was content to leave the population to the care of the hereditary widwife. It is now no longer the case. The responsibility has been realised, and as a beginning, steps have been taken to train more midwives in hospitals. We look forward to the best results from this resolution, and have no doubt that the public and the local bodies would take the fullest advantage of the scheme."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

Enlistment of educated Indians.

31. *New India*, of the 11th August, observes:—"The *Madras Mail* offers to 25 Indian educated gentlemen, of military age and University education, entrance into 'a distinguished corps', unnamed, to train them together and send them to the front. Presuming that the editor of the *Madras Mail* has military authority to make the offer, we may ask what is to be the position of the 25 in the distinguished corps? Are they to be sepoys? Are these educated gentlemen to be classed with the ordinary Tommies? And what will the empire gain by 25 men? Indians do not want to fight as privates for amusement; they wished to be enrolled in regiments, by thousands, to make up the deficiency in men. This patronising offer to put 25 refined Indian gentlemen into the ordinary army as a 'group' will hardly attract. . . . . We are not begging for a few places. It matters little to the Indian nation, if even a thousand young men are permitted to enlist as a special case. What is demanded, and demanded as a birthright, is that, subject to the usual rules of enlistment, Indians should be accepted for the army, and no barrier, racial or any other, should be thrown in their way, even in the matter of entering the commissioned ranks."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 11th August, says:—"While the solicitude of the *Madras Mail* which acts instead of filling the air with lamentations is commendable, so far as it purports to be in the interests of the educated Madrasis, the latter may, we fear, be inclined to smell a rat in the mystery with which the matter is invested, in the medium of communication through which such a valuable proposal is made public and in the prefatory remarks with which it is announced. Why should the Commanding Officer not put himself in direct communication with the educated Madrasis, and is the *Madras Mail* the journal which is most in touch with them? . . . . The previous expressions of opinion by our contemporary on the topics mentioned above are hardly consistent with the sudden anxiety of the *Madras Mail* to afford the educated Madras an opportunity to participate in the war. If the conversion is sincere we shall welcome the change, but it is not impossible that the *Madras Mail* is trying to be clever in its own superior way. Saul *may* be also among the prophets, but if it is only a masquerade for ulterior motives the public will know how to treat the *Madras Mail's* activities in its behalf."

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The Local Boards and Municipalities Acts Amendment Bills.

32. The *Hindu*, of the 9th August, writes:—"The public in the Madras Presidency are not in a position to know what progress has been made with the amending Bills to the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts. Sometime ago we were told that the drafts were ready, but since then, the Government have received numerous opinions on the subject in response

to their invitation. The drafts are, we suppose, being revised, in the light of these further opinions. It will be very convenient if a prēcis of these criticisms and suggestions is published for the information of the public interested in the subject before or side by side with the promised publication of the amending Bills. As we have repeatedly remarked, the procedure followed by the local Government in this matter is circuitous, and has resulted in inordinate delay. In most other Provinces, mixed committees of officials and non-officials have been promptly appointed to consider the improvements to be effected in the Local Self-Government Acts. The Government of Madras have, however, not as much faith in committees as in their own officers and the result is public dissatisfaction."

IV.—Native States.

33. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 3rd August, states:—"It is mentioned in Cochin official circles that an Assistant Diwan will shortly be appointed to afford Mr. Bhore relief. Even the name of the candidate for the new post is freely mentioned. We have to express the hope that His Highness the Raja will not be so hasty as to take this step which must be regarded as unwarranted. Public business has not increased since Mr. Banerjee's departure, and nobody will believe that a State, which is no bigger than a taluk in British India, requires an elaborate and cumbrous administrative machinery. The newly-started Cochin Mahajana Sabha might very well take up this subject for consideration."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

The proposed Assistant Diwanship for Cochin.

34. The *Karnataka*, of the 5th August, writes:—"Mysore politics, for the present, is mostly appointment squabble,—that is, gutter politics. But the passers-by have a right to protest against the gutter being rendered more odious than it is. As if with a vengeance to set at naught the 'reactionary' advocates of economy, Government have, it is said, recently granted increases of salary to some of their high officers. The gentlemen concerned may deserve all that and much more. But that is not the *whole* point. The 'paying' capacity of the people should also receive some consideration; and it is mockery—not logic—to say that an increase of salary is of necessity followed in every case by a proportionate increase of efficiency. The fact is that there is now a general upward tendency so far as the emoluments of high offices are concerned; and promotion, like sea-water, only renews thirst for more."

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Gutter politics in Mysore.

35. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th August, remarks:—"It is a very interesting story that comes to us from Cochin. We are told that the powers behind the throne are making frantic attempts to get a certain gentleman, compulsorily retired from public service, appointed to a high office. We shall not be surprised if the unexpected happens, for, the present administration lacks that strength and spirit that characterised the late."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Intrigue in Cochin.

36. The *Hindu*, of the 8th August, writes:—Ill-advised police prosecutions on flimsy grounds appear to be launched rather frequently now-a-days. Recently such a case was decided in the Mysore Chief Court by Mr. Justice T. Paramasiva Ayyar and Mr. Justice Mir Humza Hussain in which Mr. B. Garudachar, an Advocate of Shimoga, was charged by the local Police with having received Rs. 50 which was alleged to be part of stolen property. The facts, as disclosed in evidence, were that Mr. Garudachar was engaged by one Manja, the accused in a theft case, and that he received from the accused Rs. 50 as his fees which the prosecution alleged was stolen property. The District Magistrate of Kolar passed an order framing a charge against Mr. Garudachar which the learned Judges of the Chief Court quashed and discharged the accused Advocate. . . . . There can be no stronger grounds for an enquiry into the conduct of the Mysore Police, and we trust the Government of His Highness the Maharaja will not lose this opportunity of investigating into the activities of a department which is as liable to become oppressive as it is capable of doing good."

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

An ill-advised Police prosecution in Mysore.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

Indians in South Africa.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, writes:—When the struggle between the Government and the Indians in South Africa was brought to an end by a compromise, many among the Indians there thought that the terms of the compromise were not sufficiently comprehensive and that justice would require that all the grievances of the Indians should be redressed once for all. The soundness of this view has now been proved by the unjust way in which the authorities there are using their powers to the detriment of the Indians. The present grievance of the Indians is in connection with the trade licenses granted to them. Their complaint is that the authorities are refusing, not only to grant them fresh licenses to trade in the colony but also to renew old licenses. There is nothing surprising in the officials doing so, for it is not to their interest as white men to allow the Indians to compete with them. But it is really strange that they should do this under cover of law. An Act passed in 1912 by the Colonial Government empowers the municipalities in the colony to insist upon any Indian vending or storing foodstuffs, taking out a license therefor every year, and also vests in these municipalities themselves the discretion of determining whether an Indian deserves to have the license or not. In a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court, it has been laid down that there is no appeal against the action of the municipalities in this matter, beyond a reference to the Magistrate. Thus it is an arbitrary power that has been given to these municipalities, and there is no wonder that composed wholly of Europeans they are using it to prevent the Indians from settling in the colony as merchants. When it is admitted all round that the Indians are now rendering yeoman service to the British Empire, it is not fair that they should be treated like this in South Africa. Will the British statesman and Lord Chelmsford turn their attention to this matter and try to set it right?

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

Indian coolies in Ceylon.

38. Referring to the report submitted by a committee appointed by the Ceylon Government to enquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, says:—The object with which this committee was appointed was to find out the truth in the complaint that the Indian coolies were being badly treated by the planters. But it chose to enquire only 10 coolies, while it examined 35 Europeans. Nothing is said in the report of the committee as to what was stated by the coolies; but the statements made by the Europeans are described in detail. Many of the latter are the superintendents of plantations. How can they be expected to admit the existence of defects in their management? But in certain cases even they had to admit it and to account for it also. The causes of the high rate of mortality among these coolies are stated to be want of sanitation and hunger. We have not heard of labourers in India having died of hunger. The report shows that the coolies rarely communicated their grievances to the superintendents. But there is nothing wonderful in this. They could reach the superintendents only through the *kanganis*, to whom they were indebted in numerous ways and who were directly responsible for the sufferings of the coolies. Apart from the one-sided nature of the report of this committee, there is no gainsaying the fact that one of the causes for hundreds of Indians dying of hunger and disease in Ceylon is that no efforts are being made in India to improve their condition. It is the same hope, that of making money, that is attracting both the Europeans and the Indians to Ceylon. The former succeed in their object, while the latter fail. The planters cannot carry on their work without the coolies. Cannot the coolies eke out

a livelihood without the planters? It is for the Ceylon Government and the planters there to ponder over this question and see that the coolies are treated with kindness. If they will not bestow any thought on this subject, our Government should interfere and make them do so.

39. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 28th July, writes:—Mr. Lloyd George, the present War Minister, is said to have declared that the Allies would gain a complete victory within a few months. But the trend of events seem to indicate the prolongation of the war. The recent victory of the Allies at Pozieres was gained at an enormous loss of life and ammunition. During the time taken by the Allies to take Pozieres, the Germans might have entrenched their positions and this may delay the progress of the Allies. Perhaps the War Minister could have come to the conclusion that the war would come to an end soon from the fact that the Germans are gradually getting exhausted. But, as we stated above, the actual events do not seem to justify this conclusion.

The war in Europe.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

40. In the course of a leaderette on the second anniversary of the war, the *Desabhimani*, of the 23rd July, says:—The Allies being superior to the enemy in the strength of their forces, they are able to prolong the war to any extent. England enjoys naval supremacy over the whole world and prevents foodstuffs from reaching the enemy. The enemy cannot afford to fight so long as the Allies. There is already evidence that the Germans are growing weaker and weaker. France and England, on the one hand, and Russia, on the other, are acting on the offensive, and are regaining their lost positions. As righteousness must win, it is certain that the Allies will win the victory sooner or later. India is eagerly expecting such a result.

The war.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 23rd, 1916.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th August, in its news columns, writes:—A correspondent writes that at the outbreak of the war Lord Morley, Lord Cotarney (sic) and several other leaders hinted that it would be disastrous to enter the war and when their word was not heeded they resigned, and that the consequences of it are becoming evident now.

The war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 10th, 1916.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th August, in a leading article, referring to the recent Russian successes, gives an optimistic review of the situation, and thereupon referring to the reports of the inhuman treatment of prisoners by the Germans, observes:—It is urged in some quarters that Germany should be threatened with retaliatory measures at the close of the war. Such threats can be of no avail whatever. If we should treat kindly and justly those whom we have taken prisoners, the enemy will be roused to a sense of shame. Christ Himself has taught that we should conquer our enemies by kindness. If the Christian races should adhere to the precepts of their own religion, all the present troubles would be sure to disappear.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

41. The *Suvarnalekha*, of the 1st August, has the following under this heading:—Pondicherry, July 26th.—Everybody was gratified yesterday to learn that the troops sent from here to the front reached Marseilles safely on the 24th instant. The Captain on board the *Dupleix* has wired this message.

The Government asked those who came here from Singapore to return to Singapore as their services were not required.

Pondicherry news.

SUVARNALEKHA, *Tanuku*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

42. In a leading article under this heading, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 9th August, after dwelling at some length on the magnitude of the operations in the several theatres of war and the devastation already caused, proceeds to remark:—There is no parallel in history to this inordinate thirst of war-goddess who remains unsatiated even after she has been drinking human blood for two whole years. The Empires of Austria and Turkey are on the verge of extinction. Belgium has been wiped out of existence and yet the fighting is going on as vigorously as ever. Countless heroes were ground

Third year of the war.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

down by the war-goddess. Immeasurable quantities of munitions were wasted on either side. Large numbers of troops were captured. Millions of women were rendered destitute. Prices have become tripled and still the war-god is as bloodthirsty as ever. Millions of destructive machines are being manufactured for human sacrifices. But what if? During the last four or five weeks the Allies have been winning steadily. From every theatre we have reports of German reverses. We may be sure that the time for British triumph is fast approaching. What wonder that a Power which fought for the independence of the smaller nations and remained faithful to its promises to the Allies should win! Is it possible that one who so selflessly fights for others can fail to win? We, therefore, pray that this terrible war may come to an end before the close of its third year, that the wickedness of the Germans who use all their science for butchery may be crushed for all time and that mother India who has been so loyally placing her heroic sons and her wealth and resources at the feet of the war-goddess may gain independence under the protection of the British Empire.

BHARATI, *Bellary*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

The *Bharati*, of the 4th August, also has a *similar* leading article on the devastation caused by the war and the near prospect of triumph for the Allies.

MALAYALAM PAPERS, August, 1916.

The war anniversary.

43. In praying for the success of the Allies in the war on the occasion of its second anniversary, most of the *Malayalam* papers note with pleasure that the Allies have now begun to take the offensive on all fronts, and that they are making progress everywhere.

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, July 29th, 1916.

The Sharif of Mecca and the Indian Mussalmans.

44. Referring to the efforts of the Sharif of Mecca to free it from the yoke of Turkey, the *Chakravarti*, of the 29th July,* says:—Indian Mussalmans unanimously condemn the action of the Sharif. The *Englishman* says that the publication of their adverse comments thereon has been prohibited.

A contrary report seems to have been sent to the newspapers in England, namely, that the Indian Muhammadans rejoice at the action of the Sharif in trying to free Mecca from the yoke of Turkey. This telegraphic message is an entirely false one.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Germany's unworthy fleet.

45. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th August, writes:—Germany was very boastful and proud of her Fleet. It was a case of "the drum sounds fine at a distance." In the present war in Europe everything has turned out in accordance with the saying—

> The beats of the heart seemed loud inside.
> But, when the heart was opened, not a drop of blood came forth.

It has been observed by everybody that all this talk was simply to make people afraid, but at last the secret is out! The Allies, on the contrary, are proud of the powerful Fleet possessed by England, the dread of which has kept the German Fleet skulking behind Heligoland not daring to come out. It is afraid, if it were to advance a couple of feet it would be confronted with the forces which would compass its destruction. Who is the owner of this powerful Fleet at the sound of whose name the Kaiser and his naval advisers are shaking in their shoes? It is our British Government whose flag is flying all over the world and whose Fleet has been famous for its supremacy for centuries. It is therefore right and proper that we should be extremely proud of it. Further, we are proud of being the subjects of such a powerful Government whose naval strength makes the whole world tremble.

The history of the naval power of Britain should be enquired from Philip the King of Spain, how he, in spite of his Armada, suffered at the hands of the British Fleet It should also be ascertained from Napolean Bonaparte and his colleague Marshall Ney. The spirit of the former may still be trembling

* Received this week.

because of the British naval power. We should next ask the Kaiser and his colleagues about it (the British naval power).

Had not Great Britain, whose object is not to derive any material benefit but to efface tyranny from the face of the world, joined in the war, what a great commotion Germany would have created today and how happy and free she would have been! Within the next few days Germany's fate will be sealed according to the saying—

One will be rewarded according to one's works.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

46. In a note the *Chakravarti*, of the 5th August, points out that the Criminal Investigation Department officers are now dogging Mr. Arundale, who has made arrangements for the education of the people in the matter of self-government, and asks whether the Government have established this department with the object of shadowing leaders of people who work for the good of the country, instead of tracing out perpetrators of grave crimes.

The Criminal Investigation Department and Mr. Arundale.

Chakravarti, *Cochin*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

47. After a reference to his connection, first, with the *Vande Mataram*, and then, with the *Bengalee*, and to his deportation for a time, the *Keralodayam*, of the 8th August, points to the arrest and subsequent release of Mr. Chakravarti, the present sub-editor of the *Bengalee*, in connection with the recent murder of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and says:—Yet he is arrested again in the name of the new "Defence of India" Act. How can it be thought that this quiet man, working in the office of a reputed newspaper, is an anarchist?

Arrest of Mr. Chakravarti.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

(b) *Courts.*

48. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th July, is surprised to learn that the post of Persian Hindustani Translator in the High Court which has fallen vacant will be filled by an outsider from Northern India. It is to be regretted that in so filling up the vacancy, the authorities concerned are overlooking the claims of the men on the spot who are competent to fill the post. The paper hopes that the Hon'ble Justice Abdur Rahim will do justice in the matter.

Persian Hindustani Translator.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, July 29th, 1916.

49. Referring to a memorial sent by the people of the Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th August, says:—The Pulivendla taluk is notorious for its crime. In such a taluk, nothing can be more disastrous than to appoint Revenue officers as Magistrates and make the constable all-powerful, and there can be no more powerful means than this to give a free hand to the offenders. This state of things is unbearable. If the presence of a Magistrate is unnecessary at a place like Pulivendla where people are robbed in open daylight there is no need for a Magistrate anywhere. We trust that the Government will appoint a Magistrate at Pulivendla and bring peace and happiness to the people.

A Sub-Magistrate for Pulivendla.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

(d) *Education.*

50. Referring to the proceedings of this meeting, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, observes:—We are really glad that it was decided at this meeting to revert to the old system of a course of two years for the B.L. examination, and it reflects credit on the Senate that it readily consented to change a system which was brought into force only last year.

The special meeting of the Senate.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

Continuing its comments on this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, says:—The result of the discussion regarding the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar that the percentage of pass marks in the

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

last Intermediate examination should be reduced has been very disappointing indeed to the large number of students who were awaiting it anxiously. It is curious that the Vice-Chancellor should have allowed Mr. Moffat's proposition to be voted upon, ignoring the original proposition. It is for legal heads to decide what is the position of Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's proposition now, as he did not withdraw it and it was not also voted upon and thrown out.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th July, also expresses disappointment at the way in which Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's proposition was allowed to hang in the air, while Mr. Moffat's proposition, which had no connection whatever with the former, was voted upon.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 25th, 1916.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th July, comes back to this subject and observes:—Apart from the disappointment caused to the numerous students who were anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting, the discussion at the meeting has brought out that the cause of the heavy slaughter in the Intermediate examination should be either that the papers set for this examination are unnecessarily difficult or that the students obtaining the School leaving certificates are unfit to enter the college classes. The School Final examination is conducted by the Government and success in it makes one eligible for entry into Government service and also for admission into the college classes. If it is now stated that the majority of the students who pass this examination are not fit to join the Intermediate class, it only proves that the education for the school final examination is useless. What is after all the Intermediate examination? It is only a gate way, as it were, for the third year's course in the college classes, and it has no independent status We really cannot understand the necessity for an examination in the middle of the four years' course in a college. If an examination is necessary at the end of the second year, it is necessary even at the end of the first year. We will advocate the abolition of the Intermediate examination altogether, as it is not fair to block the students half way in their college course.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 30th, 1916.

University examinations.

51. The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th July, says:—Those who have noted the discussion in the meeting of the Senate on the question of the recent Intermediate examination will be struck with the idea that it will be most wise for boys to give up the present-day education, which undermines their health, and go in for other pursuits. Even when the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University, we expected that the University would be reduced to its present state. When the resolution of an influential person and High Court Judge like the Hon'ble Justice Seshagiri Ayyar was not discussed and put to the vote, it is idle to expect any justice at all at the hands of the University. The Indian members fell under the spell of Mr. Moffat. The Vice-Chancellor, perhaps, feared that the European members may be offended and having abandoned his "commonsense", earned the ridicule of the world. But it is the boys and their parents that are the losers. Such a deplorable state of things is possible only in the Madras University. As stated by Dr. Nair, the sooner the University is closed, the better. O, Andhras! Cannot you at least wake up? Of what use is your proficiency in English, which is a foreign language? Can you ever become Englishmen? No. You forget your native tongue and bring dishonour to your race. There is no harmony between the masses who do not know English and yourself. How long would you be insulted by the Missionaries with terms like rickshaw coolies? If there is any national honour left in you, give up the present education which is weakening the nation, and resort to national education. Why do you spend your money for English education? You will not get justice at the hands of this University. You must learn a lesson from the slaughter in this year's Intermediate examination, or you will be ruined. The future of any country depends on the self-endeavour of its people. The truth of this will be evident to those who have any knowledge of history.

Intermediate class students.

52. The *Hitakarini*, of the 30th July, learns that the Rev. Mr. Macphail called the Intermediate class students rickshaw coolies and addresses him saying:—"Sir, is your envy quenched? Now be at peace". It then addresses the students and says:—"O, Students! You are unfortunate in every way. It is the misfortune of the country that you, the future leaders, should be put to such straits.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, July 30th, 1916.

Sir H. Butler and education.

53. In the course of its leader on the subject of education, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th August, says:—So long as Lord Hardinge held the reins of the Government of India, most of the acts of the Government of India brought happiness, cheerfulness, and joy to the people. We cannot say that since Lord Chelmsford assumed the Viceroyalty of India, his rule has not been marked by any such act. But no act of his can be compared to acts such as the annulment of the partition of Bengal, the transfer of the capital to Delhi, the grant of fifty lakhs to education, the condemnation of the unjust treatment of the Indians in the Colonies, and so on. Lord Willingdon, Lord Pentland and Lord Carmichael, who were liberal-hearted in the time of Lord Hardinge, have now adopted a short-sighted policy. . . . . Sir H. Butler has recognised the necessity of co-operation between the officials and the non-officials for a successful administration of education in this country, and has begun to put that idea into practice in his Province of Burma by constituting Divisional Committees. If these committees should work in the spirit in which they are constituted, it is plain that education will make rapid progress in Burma. It will be well if the rulers of other Provinces also follow the example of Sir H. Butler.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

A circular of the Calcutta University.

54. Referring to the circular of the Calcutta University insisting upon the students' residing in college hostels, the *Chakravarti*, of the 5th August, points out that, as the students have to pay a high rent for rooms in college hostels, many of them will have to discontinue their studies.

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

"Education in the Madras University."

55. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd August, writes:—When we observe the examination results of last year, we cannot help saying that our University does not approve of higher education and desires to reduce it. We cannot understand and it is really incomprehensible why the University should be so severe and ungenerous towards higher education when our benign Government grants lacs of rupees to the Educational Department and spends large sums of money on the education and instruction of the people.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

Every educated person is well aware that the teaching of grammar is essential and fundamental in learning any language. That is to say, if one learns grammar thoroughly one becomes a master of the language. Ever since the Madras University has excluded the teaching of grammar from the course of study, there has been a great falling off in English and the difficulties of acquiring a correct knowledge of this language have greatly increased.

It is said that some time ago there was a discussion in Oxford as to the advisability of excluding Latin from the curriculum. In spite of the fact, however, that the whole of the science faculty favoured the proposal, Latin was retained. There the exclusion of even one language was not accepted.

The procedure adopted by the learned Fellows of the Madras University is regarded with great regret for, instead of affording facilities, it creates difficulties in the matter of existing examinations.

It is also observed with regret that Muhammadans and Hindus in their keenness for English education, neglect their religious studies and in some cases do not give even so much as a thought to their mother tongue!

We have stated plainly in these columns that parents in their desire for English education send their boys to school without first teaching them religion, with the result that the latter utterly disregard the claims of the teacher upon their respect and obedience.

The writer hopes that the University authorities will direct their attention to the question of religious instruction and amend their curriculum accordingly.

(*g*) *Forests.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

The Forest department.

56. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th August, says:—In the Forest department, a sum of Rs. 3,30,632 was disbursed to officers as salaries in the year 1915–16. Of this amount, the Indians got less than a fifth. Will the officials who profess to be liberal-minded, and the Anglo-Indian editors who are not tired of singing the praises of the Indian bureaucracy, note this and answer their conscience? Will the rulers find some means to stop this gross violation of the claims of Indians by the bureaucrats at least after the war? That means cannot be any other than self-government.

(*h*) *Railways.*

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakottai*, July 17th, 1916.

Railway administration in India.

57. The *Vaisyamitran*, of the 17th July,* is against the management of railways in this country being taken over by the Government and says:—As the railways are under the management of private companies, we are in a position to complain to the Government, if there is any defect in their administration. If the management of the railways is transferred to the Government and if there is any defect in the administration then to whom are we to complain about it? Moreover, as long as the custom of leasing the management of railways to private companies exists, there is the possibility at one time or another of an Indian company having this lease. So mature consideration will show that it is better that the railways are managed by private companies than by the Government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

Inadequate supply of railway waggons.

58. Referring to the limited supply of waggons at the Rajahmundry Railway station, and the loss resulting to the merchants from a delay in the transmission of goods, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th August, says:—Unless liberal-minded men like Sir William Meyer and Sir George Barnes enquire into the matter carefully, it is impossible that the troubles of merchants will ever end. Why should not the local authorities at Rajahmundry enquire into the grievances of the local traders and seek to redress them? If they are not able to do so, why should they not tell so? How long should the present unsatisfactory state of things continue?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th August, refers to a telegram from Tenali complaining of an inadequate supply of waggons at that place and remarks:—The Railway officers say that there is no lack of waggons and that they are not in the wrong. Who will believe this?

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Indians and Railway servants.

59. In a note the *Chakravarti*, of the 5th August, points out that white-men and Railway servants are treating Indian passengers as if they were herds of cattle, and observes that it is to be apprehended that serious quarrels will arise between Railway officials and Indians, unless such injustices be at once put a stop to.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1916.

Dr. Slater at the Coimbatore College.

60. Referring to the speech delivered by Dr. Slater on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Coimbatore Agricultural College, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 21st July, observes:—One important statement in his speech, which we hail with satisfaction, is that the Government is bound to render pecuniary aid to the people in improving education, sanitation, agriculture and industries. When an expert in economics expresses this opinion, it will not do for the Government to ignore it. We hope the Provincial Governments will spend some thought over this pronouncement of

* Received in the current week.

Dr. Slater. While we are glad that Dr. Slater's opinion regarding the Government help to industries agrees exactly with that of the people, we are sorry to say that we cannot accept his view regarding the incidence of taxation. He says that, if the people expect the Government to be liberal in their expenditure on education, sanitation and other matters, they should not grudge to pay a larger some of money as taxes. Evidently Dr. Slater has not understood the argument of the popular leaders against an increase of taxation. It is not the increase in the amount collected as taxes, but the fact that they are levied in such a manner as to be a heavy burden on the poorer classes, leaving the rich unaffected that they take exception to. That the Indians are not at all against the Government collecting as much money as is required for its needs is proved by the fact that they have not demurred in the least even to the increase in the tax on salt, which is an article of daily consumption by them. Their complaint is specially against the land assessment which is revised every 30 years and which has proved to be a dead weight upon the poor agriculturists. Questions connected with the land-tax, the income-tax, the salt-tax and the like are too complicated for a new comer like Dr. Slater to understand easily, whatever special knowledge he may have on these subjects. So he will do well not to pronounce any independent opinion on these points, until he has understood the special conditions of this country.

Export of hides and skins by the Government.

61. Referring to the decision of the Government to take in its own hands the leather trade of this country, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, suggests the appointment of an experienced Indian to test and decide the quality of the hides and skins offered by the merchants, as the appointment of a European for this purpose may give room for European firms being favoured specially to the detriment of Indian firms. It adds that if there is any difficulty in appointing an Indian to this post, the best course will be to leave the testing and valuation to be done at the port of landing in England, where it is sure to be done most impartially.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

The arrest of the sub-editor of the *Bengalee*.

62. Adverting to the arrest, in Bengal, of the sub-editor of the *Bengalee*, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, reports the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to have written as follows:—The glossary of the Criminal Investigation Department has a different meaning for the word sedition from what is given to it by the ordinary people. Why? Even the iron safe of Babu Surendranath Banerjea in the office of the *Bengalee* did not escape the search of the Police! It is really strange that they should have expected to find the stolen articles and several anarchist documents in this safe. We need not say that the arrest of the sub-editor of the *Bengalee* has cast a gloom throughout Bengal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1916.

The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 27th July, reproduces the above article.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, July 27th, 1916.

A curious order.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, refers to the action of Government of Bombay in having vetoed the election of Mr. Ibramijee Adamjee Peerbhai as the Muhammadan representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, on the ground that he secured votes by unfair means, and quoting the provisions of the regulations for the conduct of elections to the Legislative Councils in India and the rules regarding elections in England, observes:—The only charge brought against Mr. Peerbhai is that he offered to pay Rs. 2,000 to the Muhammadan Girls' School in the district of Kandesh and secured many votes in return for this promise. We do not see anything in the foregoing regulations and rules which will warrant a promise of donation to a Girls' School being deemed to be an unfair means of canvassing votes.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

India after the war.

64. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th July, writes:—Though we cannot definitely say now what position will be allotted to India in the British Empire after

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

the war, it is expected generally that there will be a change for the better in her condition. Any way, her condition after the war is bound to be better than her present one. The supervision and control now exercised by Britain over her should be released. It cannot but be admitted that, though India may not be given larger powers than what she now enjoys in internal administration, she should have at least a preponderating influence in it, especially in the matter of income and expenditure and of trade. It is these privileges that India hopes to have after the war. The Indians have now realised their true condition and feel that they are entitled to certain privileges by reason of their education and culture. This is known to the British statesmen and they know also that the Indians will go on agitating until they acquire the privileges to which they are reasonably entitled. While India is thus determined to have her desserts and while she believes that the time is not far off when her objects will be accomplished, we are really surprised to hear that there is a proposal to delegate to the Colonies certain functions of the British Government, especially in the matter of its control over the Indian administration. While India is aspiring to be raised to the position of the Colonies in the Empire, it will be curious indeed if the Colonies are allowed to share the rights and responsibilities of Great Britain in governing India. We hope there is no basis for this rumour. The Colonies have never been sympathetic towards India. We know how they have been maltreating the Indians, considering them to be a coloured race and even the British Government is not unaware of this. How can the Colonials, who would not allow the Indians to set foot in their land, be expected to rule over India satisfactorily!

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 24th July, dwells upon the invaluable help which India has rendered to Britain in this war and expressing its surprise at her name not being mentioned at all in the conferences which are now held to consider about the readjustment of the different units comprising the British Empire after the war, observes:—The Boers of South Africa fought with the British and they have been granted *swaraj*. Ireland, in which there was a serious rebellion even when the war was going on is about to have *swaraj*. The uncivilised Phillipine Islands are going to have *swaraj*. But the highly civilised, loyal and quiet India has not yet obtained *swaraj!* The cry for *swaraj* is now ringing throughout the length and breadth of India. It cannot be suppressed hereafter. Every Indian is dreaming that his country, which is sacrificing her body, wealth and soul for securing the stability of the British Empire, will get numerous privileges after the war. It is the duty of the British Government to see that this dream becomes a reality.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 24th, 1916.

The Government and *New India*.

65. Referring to the warning said to have been sent to *New India*, that it should not write anything which may give umbrage to the Japanese, the *Lokopakari*, of the 24th July, says:—*New India* has been writing only about the unfair manner in which Japan was trading with India, stuffing her market with useless articles and deceiving the people into buying them. This complaint against Japan is being made by every paper. Why should the Government single out *New India* alone from among these and give a warning? It only serves to draw the special attention of the people to this paper and lead to their becoming discontented with the Government. It it not wise on the part of the Government to give room for such discontent.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 26th, 1916.

The Imperial Conference.

66. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 26th July, hails with satisfaction the announcement made by Mr. Asquith that an Imperial Conference will be held soon and that representatives of India will be present therein and observes:—Important subjects are expected to be discussed at this conference, and it is, therefore, necessary that the points to be considered and the proposals to be made in it should be published in India, so that her representatives may ascertain public opinion thereon in this country and communicate the same to the conference. Now that the Prime Minister has definitely asserted that

India would be represented in this conference, the question has to be decided as to who should represent India. Ever since the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi that India should be represented in the Imperial Conference was accepted by the Viceroy, it has been pointed out that it is only non-officials and not officials that can truly represent India. As important questions will be considered by this conference, it is only such men in whom the Indian public have confidence that should be selected for this purpose. When the self-governing Colonies are allowed to have a larger number of representatives, it is not fair to send only one representative from India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 26th, 1916.

In commenting upon this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th July, dwells upon the necessity of a non-official Indian or Indians representing India at this conference and says:—It is our sincere conviction that none of the British Ministers can represent the needs of India. Whatever may be the future condition of India politically, she should have liberty in the matter of securing her pecuniary resources and dealing with the import and export duties. If India gets a control over her finance, there will be no necessity for import and export duties being levied in this country in view to the convenience of foreign countries or after obtaining the consent of the British Ministers. These duties will then be levied only to secure the interests of India. It cannot be gainsaid that in fixing the scale of these duties, the British Ministers have often being forced to listen to the importunities of British capitalists and that the Government of India had to act upon the instructions of the British Ministers even when they were detrimental to India. We had a glaring instance of it recently, when the proposal of the Government of India to raise the import duty on foreign cotton goods was vetoed by the Secretary of State. So, India can rise in the estimation of the world, only if she is free to look to her own interests in pecuniary matters, without caring for the convenience of any other country. The representative of India in the Imperial Conference should impress this view upon it.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1916.

India and the Paris Economic Conference.

67. In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 28th July, dwells upon the necessity of India being represented in the second conference at least and the resolutions passed by the first conference being published in full in India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 29th, 1916.

The representative members in the Legislative Council.

68. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th July, writes:—Our readers may remember the remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar at the last meeting of the old Legislative Council that the representative members were not able to benefit the country in any way by their presence in the Council in consequence of the Government attaching no weight whatever to their views. The truth of this statement has been proved even recently in the case of the Bombay Legislative Council, when the Government declined to accept the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpe without assigning any reason for it. It should be noted that the representative members have as much interest in the administration of this country as the official members. As a matter of fact, the former should be credited with a sounder knowledge of the condition of the country and as such their opinion deserves to be acted upon by the Government. The right of asking questions in the Council has been given to the representative members only for helping them to ascertain the details of administration, if necessary. If the Government hesitates to give satisfactory replies to these questions, how can the representative members be expected to take an interest in the administration? It looks as if the officials here are not anxious to give effect to the views of Lords Morely and Minto, who brought into existence the newly reformed Legislative Councils.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, July 19th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

69. In commenting on the order of the Bombay Government against Mrs. Besant, the *Bharatamata*, of the 19th July (received on the 4th August) says:—The administrative policy of the Government is growing more and more repressive every day. Some of the bureaucrats are looking upon the leaders of the

people with great suspicion. Mrs. Besant has been punished under the provisions of the Defence of India Act, which is a war measure. In the absence of a clear specification of the offence of which she is guilty, the order of the Bombay Government only tends to create suspicion and unrest in the minds of the people. We pray that the Bombay Government will publish the grounds on which they passed the order in question or rescind it altogether. By certain cruel acts of theirs for some time past our rulers have given room for the suspicion that they lack the vision required to discriminate between friend and foe, and so we are not confident that they will grant our prayer. But we have discharged our duty by making a humble representation to the Government as usual.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

Mr. Tilak.

70. Referring to the 60th birthday celebration of Mr. Tilak, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd August, says:—Mr. Tilak is the greatest of patriots. He heads the list of all educated men, and is the leader of nationalists. His fame has spread over the whole of India. It is a matter of common knowledge that he suffered imprisonment for the sake of the country.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

The *Desamata*, of the 2nd August, says:—Although everybody may not agree with Mr. Tilak on every point, it cannot but be admitted that he is a great patriot. It may be stated that nobody suffered so much as Mr. Tilak for his independent views. So long as the Government do not give the reason for refusing to give him a passport to go to England, we fear that the people will suspect partiality on the part of the Government to Sir Valentine Chirol.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 23rd, 1916.

Indian industries.

71. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 23rd July, remarks that history does not bear testimony to anything being done by the British Government to prevent the decline of industries in India. He says that if heavy duties be imposed on imports, and indigenous articles are freed from all duties, there will then be no need to pay crores of rupees annually to foreigners, and the country will be in a prosperous condition.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 30th, 1916.

India's future.

72. The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th July, trusts that the rulers will note the recent utterances of such great men as the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon of the Bengal Executive Council and the Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani of the United Provinces Legislative Council, constitute India as a partner of the empire after the war, and earn the gratitude of the Indians.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 29th, 1916.

Political agitation.

73. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 29th July, says:—Many English statesmen have stated that India will get self-government like the one obtaining in England. But there is difference of opinion on the question whether she is to get it in the near or the distant future. It is undisputed that she will one day get it. The rulers wish to introduce the change step by step. But the ruled wish to have it as early as possible. As the rulers and the ruled are agreed so far as the goal is concerned, it is not right on the part of the former to show an intolerance of the constitutional agitation by the latter for the realization of the goal. What is it that Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak want? They wish to have now what Lord Morley and Lord Hardinge emphatically said India would have at some future date, if not at once. It is not known why they should be looked upon as foes of the empire and punished. The security proceedings against *New India*, the order of the Bombay Government prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Bombay Presidency, and binding Mr. Tilak over to keep the peace for one year are so many obstacles thrown in the way of political agitation. It will be well if the rulers once for all fix what political reforms the ruled may ask for. The Calcutta High Court and statesmen like Lord Morley and Lord Hardinge have said that it is not sedition to ask for self-government. The repressive actions of the Government may create suspicion in the minds of the people, which does no credit to the traditions of British justice. It is dangerous to try to prevent constitutional, lawful, and open political agitation. Only when the rulers are tolerant

and sympathetic and afford full scope for the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the people, peaceful and beneficial popular agitation will spread, giving India a new life and a new splendour, Indian administration will be popular, and the British Empire will be undivided, complete, and most prosperous.

74. The *Hitakarini*, of the 30th July, reproduces from the *Desamata* of the 19th July the note on "Telegraphic News", already abstracted on page 1335 of the Weekly Newspaper Report.

Telegraphic news.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, July 30th, 1916.

75. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th August, says:—Sir Seorge Barnes has given us the hope that at the Imperial Economic Conference India may be represented. We are in full agreement with the *Times of India* in saying that the deputation of some official of the India Office to the conference is no representation of Indian interests. Again no European merchant in India can be regarded as competent to represent India at the conference. The Government should either select an Indian merchant or leave it to the people to elect a proper representative.

Imperial Economic Conference.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

76. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th August, notes with satisfaction the fact that the Government of Mysore is sending some men to foreign countries to receive commercial training, and asks why our Government could not have sent some Indians in like manner instead of sending Mr. Chadwick to Russia.

Mysore Government and commercial training.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

77. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th August, is gratified to learn that the Government of India have determined to raise a double company of infantry composed of Bengalis on precisely the same terms as are offered to the Indian army generally. It then remarks:—Even when the Indian army stays in India, it is not fair that the terms offered to it should differ from those offered to a European army. But it may be justified on the ground that European soldiers come from a distant country. It will be well if no such difference is observed at least when the army is sent on field service. May Lord Chelmsford do the needful in the matter!

An army of Bengalis.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

78. In an article referring to the *London Times'* criticism on Mrs. Besant's book on "Home Rule for India" published in England and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* rejoinder contending that the frequent recurrence of famines during recent years and the general rise in the prices disprove the *Times'* statement touching India's economic prosperity, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th August, writes:—It behoves us to find out the connection between Home Rule and the economic progress of a people. Would England have been in her present affluent condition but for Home Rule? Would she have had the ability to spend at the rate of 60 lakhs sterling a day in this terrible war? Would she have had the capacity to withstand the attacks of countries like Germany and Austria? It is Home Rule that has brought England worldwide power. If she would willingly grant the same privilege to India, the supremacy of the Empire will remain for all time. Under democratic rule India will effect great economic advancement and will be sincerely grateful and loyal to the British who helped her to such advancement. The economic progress of the people will bring them lasting power. If England should be pleased to consider these reasons and grant Home Rule to India, the latter ought to conduct the administration under the guidance of parliamentary bodies.

Home Rule for India.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

79. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th August, writes:—The Indian Moslems are clever folk. They have decided not to discuss the Home Rule question. For, if the Hindus should succeed in obtaining it, it will come to the Moslems too unasked. If the British should decide to deny it, the Moslems will have saved themselves the displeasure of Government. They avoid the discussion on the plea that it is a controversial matter.

The Moslems and Home Rule.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

Anarchist activity in Bengal.

80. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th August, writes:—Some people speak of the increasing activities of the anarchists in Bengal as a blot on the fair name of the province. Are they not enough officers under the Government too who would lay down their lives to suppress the movement? The blot caused by the anarchists will be effaced by the fame of the men who would sacrifice their very lives for the good of the country. No purpose is served, therefore, by despising Bengal. How can a whole province be disgraced by the dastardliness of a few desperadoes who happen to kill their enemies? Which country is free from this type of men? Were not the lives of even some of the saintliest of men aimed at in Europe? Was not even the life of the goddess-like Victoria aimed at by some wretch? When the courts sentenced him to death, did not Queen Victoria cause him to be liberated by the exercise of her clemency? Would it not be more proper to say that England added to her glory through the Queen's extraordinary clemency rather than that the country's name was disgraced by the crime of this wretch? Which country is free from such wretches? It is the duty of the Government to reclaim these men to society. Some wise man has observed that in a country which is teeming with wicked men, those who are responsible for the growth of such wickedness should be hanged alongside with the wicked themselves. It behoves the Government to consider this argument.

Sampad Abhyudaya *Mysore*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The students' strike at Singapore (sic).

81. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th August, writes:—The Anglo-Indian papers have begun to blame the students in connection with the strike at the Singapore (sic) College and are urging that they should be severely punished. This shows the extent to which high-handedness can go. A well-known jurist has said that if the students go wrong the teachers should be punished and if the people go wrong the Government should be punished. It is not easy to gainsay the truth of this remark. Love begets love and hatred, hatred. It is stated that some students pelted stones at some Professor, and some four students were caught hold of on suspicion and suspended by the school authorities, and that the other students went on strike as a protest against this action and the school was closed. This shows that the college authorities are wholly to blame for what has happened. If the latter were popular, the students would never have pelted stones at them; and even if any did, the others would have helped to detect them. The haughtiness of the college authorities and the suggestions of the Anglo-Indians that the students should be punished are both very surprising. It is to be hoped that the Government will appoint a committee to enquire into the truth of the situation.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Aug. 6th, 1916.

The encouragement of Indian industries.

82. Referring to Sir Thomas Holland's observations on the occasion of his visit to the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, the *Mysore Star*, of the 6th August, says:—Sir Thomas Holland's words are well worth the attention of all, particularly of the Government. He said that his visit to the Tata Iron Works showed him that there was no dearth of skilled labour in India, that the labourers who were like men from the jungles until recently were now better than English workmen, and that under proper organisation, with free education and proper feeding, the Indian labourer would make it possible to utilise all the raw materials available in the country. The same degree of appreciation from the lips of an Indian would scarcely have commanded much weight. It is hardly possible to over-rate the importance of this warm recognition of Indian capacity by so eminent an Englishman, who is besides an expert holding an appointment under Government. The Indians cannot be too grateful to Sir Thomas Holland for this hearty appreciation. The Indians were being hitherto constantly discouraged by some prejudiced folk who were never tired of telling them that India was not a country fit for industrial development, that the people were not capable of skilled labour, that power industries would never thrive in India and that the country was fit to be only an agricultural country and its people were fit to be only drawers of water and hewers of wood. These views have now been totally

refuted by Sir Thomas Holland. He further encouraged us by saying that as a tropical country India was naturally better suited for industrial expansion, and that there was nothing to prevent the Indians from obtaining the same good results that were got in the western countries by their knowledge of science. It augurs well for the future of our industries that so liberal and sympathetic an expert has been appointed President of the present commission. The Government of India are prepared to carry out at the earliest opportunity any schemes which he may propose. There is no reason to fear that his recommendations will not be carried into practice. The South Indian Chamber of Commerce have, therefore, clearly pointed out the obstacles which have hindered our industrial progress in the past. They have laid stress on such matters as the absence of any duty on imports while there is a duty on the exports and the absence of State aid to industries. Sir Thomas Holland in reply has broadly hinted that protection within certain limits was necessary and further drawn the attention of the Indians to the importance of a wider diffusion of elementary and industrial education, of organising industrial exhibitions, and of sending Indian youths to foreign countries for industrial education. It is difficult to overrate the value of this advice. We hope that the Mysore Government which is just now exhibiting much feverish activity in regard to industrial advancement will immensely profit by Sir Thomas Holland's proposed visit to their province.

Sir Roger Casement's statement.

83. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th August, in a leading article on what it calls a "Wonderful speech", gives a summary of Sir Roger Casement's statement at the close of the trial, and thereupon remarks:—Even if the rulers are autocratic, it is not consistent with true citizenship to rebel in order to obtain privileges, instead of obtaining those privileges by loyal and constitutional means.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak and the Bombay Government.

84. Referring to the refusal of the Bombay Government to grant a passport to Mr. Tilak to proceed to England, the *Manorama*, of the 4th August, observes that, whatever his offences might be, they are not such as would justify the refusal of permission to him to proceed to England.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

In condemning the action of the Bombay Government in refusing a passport to Mr. Tilak to proceed to England, the *Keralodayam*, of the 8th August, expresses regret that the Bombay Government should persecute him, thus points out that, if his presence in India would, as the Government think, lead to trouble, it would be better to allow him to go to England, where he could do no harm, and hopes that the passport question will be reconsidered by the Government.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

"Moulana Abul Kalām Azād."

85. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 3rd August, writes:—The Bengalee brethren have submitted a memorial signed by 50,000 people to His Excellency Lord Carmichael requesting that Moulana Abul Kalām Azād may be permitted to return to his city on the grounds that he is a religious leader and his absence on the occasion of the Ī'd will be felt by Muhammadans in general.

It is strange that the Government of Lord Carmichael convicted him of being a political offender and expelled him from his beloved native place! But it is time now to take this case into consideration and to put an end to his anxieties. Whether the occasion of the Ī'd is appropriate or not, the principle of British justice demands that the unnecessary trials of all Mussalmans in custody should be terminated. The present state of affairs shows that Muhammad Ali, Shankat Ali, Zafar Ali and Hasrat, etc., had not inspired the community with any Satanic spirit or constructed any subterranean arms factory. If, God forbid! such a thing had happened, the smouldering embers would ere now have burst forth into flame and a dreadful commotion would have been created in the Mussalman world of India. If these people had not been State offenders, and had been punished as a

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

precautionary measure by this time earth and sky would have been silent and no sensation would have been caused. Mirza Ghalib may speak for them—

There must be a limit to punishment for chastening.
After all, we are sinners and not infidels!

Alas! The Ī'd has come and gone, but the term of those innocent persons has not yet expired. May God preserve their souls from a living death! It is hoped that a loyal Government will not reject the appeal of 50,000 loyal subjects.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

86. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th August, writes:—The fourth August is such an important historical date that every one, whether educated or uneducated, knows that it is the date on which cruel, murderous, bloodthirsty, barbarous, savage Germany began her accursed world-wide destruction of human life. This is the very date from which the demon of destruction took possession of the Kaiser.

The fourth of August.

It is exactly two years since Britain, in her disinterestedness and sympathy, drew her mighty sword in defence of the independence of small States. The Kaiser's forces have stayed where they were stopped, but the recent British offensive has driven them still further back.

In honour of this anniversary we give expression to the hope that the troops will soon be released from the battlefield our King will be victorious, and the enemy vanquished.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

87. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd August, says:—In the new Legislative Council, the elected members number 21, while the official members and the members nominated by the Government number 23. From this it is plain that the number of members acting on behalf of the Government is greater than the number of elected members. It is impossible to expect much importance being paid to the voice of the public in a council where the principle of non-official majority exists only in name.

The Legislative Council.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

88. Referring to the rumour about the enforcement of the Defence of India Act in this Presidency, and to the recent meeting held at Madras in connection therewith, the *Manorama*, of the 4th August, points out that inasmuch as nothing has happened in this Presidency which calls for such a step, it would be a great pity, if this Act were brought into force here, and hopes that the rumour will prove to be a baseless one.

The Defence of India Act and the Madras Presidency.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th August, also points out that inasmuch as this Presidency is a quiet and peaceful one, and as there seem to be no anarchists or dacoits here, there is no necessity for any extreme measures, so far as this province is concerned.

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Referring to the rumour that the "Defence of India" Act, which, it characterises as a devil that comes suddenly and unawares and devours the leaders of Indians, would be introduced into this Presidency, the *Chakravarti*, of the 5th August, observes that it is the Indian leaders whom with this weapon in hand the official classes are now chasing.

The Madras Presidency and the Defence of India Act.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

89. The *Keralodayam*, of the 8th August, rejoices that, as a result of the protests of the people in India, the Government have decided to remove the section in the Bill relating to the abolition of the right of the people to sue the Secretary of State, and observes that this shows that if Indians and Anglo-Indians work together, anything is capable of achievement.

The Indian Consolidation Bill.

IV.—Native States.

Revenue administration in Mysore.

90. The *Mysore Star*, of the 6th August, in a leading article criticising the revenue administration of Mysore, complains of the enormous delay in the disposal of darkhast applications and of the general dilatoriness which characterises the administration.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Aug. 6th, 1916.

The Travancore Budget for 1092.

91. In reviewing the Travancore budget for the Malayalam year 1092 and the revised estimates for 1091, the *Manorama*, of the 8th August, draws attention to the satisfactory condition of the finances of the State.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

The Travancore Budget for 1092.

In the course of its review of the Travancore Budget for 1092, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 9th August, observes that, if the British Government sympathise with the tea-planters of *Devikulam*, they ought to abolish the duties on tea in British ports rather than ask the Travancore Darbar to give up the new tax thereon, and thinks that, if the matter is properly placed before the Government, they will not insist upon it.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

Errata.

Report No. 32.

Page 1132, 11th line, from the bottom *for* "defer" *read* "refer".
" " 6th " from the bottom *for* "dissolved" *read* "dispersed".
" 1326, paragraph 25, line 46, *insert* "you" *after* "before".
" 1326 " 26 " 5, *substitute* "Changiz" *for* "Changiez".
" 1326 " 26 " 29 " "Othman" *for* "Ottoman".
" 1327 " 26 " 35, *insert* "a" *after* "but".
" 1327 " 26 " 44, *transfer* "but" *after* "they", and *insert* it *after* "taken".
" 1328 " 26 " 26, *insert* "the" *after* "when".
" 1328 " 26 " 28, *substitute* "Bedawīn" *for* "Bedouin" wherever it occurs.
" 1328 " 26 " 33, *substitute* "relied" *for* "ruled".
" 1329 " 27 lines 2 and 3, *substitute* "Triple" *for* "triple".
" 1329 " 27 line 3, *substitute* "Alliance" *for* "alliance", and "Entente" *for* "entente".
" 1341 " 60 " 20, *substitute* "Jabir-Ibn" *for* "Jabir-Ibu".
" 1341 " 60 " 33, *substitute* "House" *for* "houses".
" 1342 " 60 " 2, " "Rukn" *for* "Ruku".
" 1342 " 60 " 9 " "Auf-ibn" *for* "Auf-i-bu".
" 1343, last line, *for* "he" *read* "the".

Issued, 15th August 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 34 of 1916.**

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS;
AND ON
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 19th August 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

	PAGE
(a) *Police*—	
Crime in Malabar	1407
Mr. G. S. Arundale and the Criminal Investigation Department	*ib.*
Houses of ill-fame	1408
Mr. Beaman's chauffeur	*ib.*
"One phase of the repressive policy"	*ib.*
Another C.I.D. joke	1409
(b) *Courts*—	
The Tilak case	*ib.*
A writ of mandamus against the Madras University	1411
(d) *Education*—	
The Chancellor of the Bombay University	1412
Fear in schools	*ib.*
Education and newspapers	*ib.*
(e) *Local and Municipal*—	
Municipalities in the United Provinces	1413
(h) *Railways*—	
Compartments reserved for Europeans	*ib.*
District Board Railways	1414
(k) *General*—	
The Congress Presidentship	1415
The Censor	1416
Nationality and empire	1417
The Tuticorin and Cochin Harbour Schemes	*ib.*
"Is India ripe for self-government?"	*ib.*
Nayar recruits for the army	1418
Mr. Tilak and Home Rule	1419
The Pilgrim Committee and charitable institutions	*ib.*
The Congress situation	*ib.*
The Governments of Madras and Bombay and Mrs. Besant	1420
The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Annie Besant	*ib.*
Sir Rabindranath Tagore and British ways in India	1421
Co-operative Credit Societies	*ib.*
The India Office and the Indian Governments	*ib.*
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Enquiries into the conduct of public servants in Mysore	1422
The Century Club, Bangalore	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

	PAGE
The Paris Economic Conference	1424
Indians and Military Service	*ib.*
India and the war	*ib.*
The third year of the European war	1425
War news is not published in Berlin	*ib.*
"How we can drive our enemies"	1426

II.—Home Administration.

		PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—		
	Police arrests in Bengal	1426
(*b*) *Courts*—		
	Mr. Tilak	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—		
	Primary education	1427
	The new School-Leaving Certificate Board	*ib.*
	Reduction of the University course to three years	1428
	The Syndicate of the University, crest-fallen	*ib.*
	Indian Universities	*ib.*
	Rhodes scholarships	*ib.*
	The progress of education in British India	1429
	Views of the Imperial Government regarding the education of defective children	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—		
	The fracas at the Fort station	*ib.*
	Scarcity of railway waggons at Gudur	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—		
	Indian students	*ib.*
	The British angle of vision regarding India	1430
	The new Madras Legislative Council	1431
	The last meeting of the local Legislative Council	1432
	Mr. Tilak and the Government	*ib.*
	The Imperial Council elections	1433
	The industrial advancement of India	*ib.*
	Separate representation for the Indian Christians	1434
	License to sell liquor	*ib.*
	A new order of the Bengal Government	*ib.*
	The Presidentship of the next Congress	*ib.*
	The Madras representatives in the Imperial Legislative Council	1435
	The Hindu religion	*ib.*
	The Indian industries	*ib.*
	The Report of the Public Service Commission	1436
	The condition of the labourers in this country	1437
	The Tilak case	*ib.*
	The Government of India Act Amendment Bill	*ib.*
	Disabilities of Indian students in England	*ib.*
	Drunkenness	1438
	Indian questions	*ib.*
	Suggestions of non-official members of Legislative Councils	*ib.*
	The Ceylon Legislative Council	1439
	Self government	*ib.*
	The grievances of the South African Indians	*ib.*
	Mrs. Besant	*ib.*
	Political agitation	*ib.*
	A Double Company of Bengal Infantry	1440
	Indian arts and industries	*ib.*
	Home Rule	*ib.*
	"The case against Logamanya Tilak"	1441
	The Pilgrims' Committee's Report	*ib.*
	Theft in Bombay harbour	1442
	The Tilak security case	1443
	Mr. Besant's popularity	*ib*
	The ensuing congress	*ib.*
	Punjabi Christians in the army	*ib.*
	The Government and the Indian leaders	*ib.*
	Order demanding security for good behaviour from Mr. Tilak	1444
	The enlistment of Bengalee youths	*ib.*
	The Arts Commission in Madras	*ib.*
	A separate electorate	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act	1445
The proposed extension of the Defence of India Act to Madras	*ib.*
The Indian Press Act	*ib.*
The Indian Consolidation Bill	1446

IV.—Native States.

The cry of the Mysore printers	*ib.*
The encouragement of industries under the Mysore Government	*ib.*
Joint Stock Companies in Mysore	1447
Diwan Mr. Bhore	1448

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntûr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakônam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmûn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntûr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste, and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..,	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 36 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	300
41	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rooke, English, 49 years,	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
48	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.** §	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Suas, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56	Childrens' Friend * ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Monthly ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
57	**Choudari** †	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
58	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
59	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
60	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
61	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
62	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
63	**Commercial World Advertiser.** ‡	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
64	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
65	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
66	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
67	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
68	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
70	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
71	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
72	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
73	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
74	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
75	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
76	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
77	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
78	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
79	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
80	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
81	**Dharmaprakasika.** ‡	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
82	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
83	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
84	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
85	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
86	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
87	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
88	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
89	**Everyman's Review.** §	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100

* Started, June 1916.

† Started, about March 1916.

‡ Not published for the last two years.

§ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90	Findlay College, Magazine.	English.	Published at Mannargudi Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.*	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
91	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
92	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years,	400
93	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
94	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
95	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
96	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
97	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
98	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
99	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
100	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
101	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
102	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
103	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
104	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
105	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
106	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
107	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
108	Indian Church News and Review.*	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
109	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
110	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
111	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
112	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
113	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
114	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
115	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
116	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
117	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
119	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
120	**Jananukulan** .	Tamil ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
122	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
124	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
127	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
128	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
129	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
130	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Simaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
134	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
135	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
136	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
137	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
138	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
139	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
140	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	350
144	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
147	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
156	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
157	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungaiam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
158	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
159	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
160	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
161	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
162	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
163	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
164	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
165	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
166	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
172	**Madras Economic Journal.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750

* Discontinued, 13th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
174	Madras Law Times ..	English.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
180	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
181	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
182	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
183	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
184	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
185	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
188	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavâti Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
189	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
190	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
191	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
192	Manju Bhâshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
193	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
194	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
197	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
198	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntûr.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
199	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
200	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
201	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
202	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
203	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
204	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
205	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
206	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 42 years.	900
207	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
208	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
209	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
210	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
211	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
212	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
213	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
214	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
215	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
216	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
217	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
218	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
219	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
220	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
221	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
222	Noor ‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
223	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
224	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
225	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
226	**Penkalvi *or* Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
227	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
228	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
229	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
230	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	800
231	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‖	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
232	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350

* Started June 1916. † Printer declared on 6th May 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
§ An old paper not previously reported. ‖ Not published for the last two years.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
233	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
234	**Prapanja Mitran** *	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
235	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
236	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
237	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
238	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
239	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
240	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
241	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
242	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
243	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
244	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
245	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
246	Risála-i-Albadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
247	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
248	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
249	Risála-i-Máiguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
250	Rissla-i Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
251	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
252	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
253	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
254	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
255	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
256	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
257	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
258	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly..	R. Krishnarao Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
259	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500

* Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
260	Saivam	Tamil ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
261	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
262	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
263	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	D . ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
264	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
265	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
266	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
267	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	470
268	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
269	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
270	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
271	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
272	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
273	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
274	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
275	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
276	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
277	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
278	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
279	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
280	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
281	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
282	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
283	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
284	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
285	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
286	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
287	**South of India Observer.**	English.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
288	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
289	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
290	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.*	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
291	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
292	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
293	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
294	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
295	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
296	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
297	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
298	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
299	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
300	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Abamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
301	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
302	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
303	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years	100
304	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
305	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
306	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
307	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
308	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
309	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
310	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
311	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
312	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
313	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
314	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
315	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.

* Revived, February 1916.

† Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
316	Taylor High School Magazine.*	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L T., Brahman, 40 years.	Not known.
317	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
318	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
319	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
320	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
321	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. K. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
322	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
323	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
324	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
325	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
326	**Theosophist ..**	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
327	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press. Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
328	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
329	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
330	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
331	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
332	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
333	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
334	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
335	**Vaisya Mittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
336	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
337	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
338	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Kalyana Sundram Power Press, Tanjore.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
339	**Vedanta Dipika ..**	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
340	**Vedanta Kesari. ..**	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000

* Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magasine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
342	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
343	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
344	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
345	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 28 years.	500
346	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
347	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
348	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
349	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
350	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
351	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
352	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
353	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
354	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore ; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
355	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
356	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
357	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
358	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
359	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
360	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
361	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba ; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
362	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
363	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown ; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
364	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
365	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
366	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
367	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200

* Revived, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
368	**West Coast Spectator.**	English.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
369	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
370	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
371	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
372	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
373	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
374	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 12th August, writes:—"We ourselves, and some of our correspondents, have of late been demanding an enquiry into the abnormal increase of crime in Malabar and the causes that have led to the failure of the police to detect several cases of grave crime like the Kavalpad murder and the Nambudiri shooting case, that still remain shrouded in mystery. The public is apt to attribute this to lack of police supervision and deterioration in detective capacity. We are afraid this allegation is not without foundation.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

Crime in Malabar.

"We can point out several cases that had gone up to the skies like rockets, collapsing like bundles of feathers in the Court of Sessions. Some of the recent cases of crime are so sensational, the perpetrators thereof so very reckless that we are afraid that a certain type of criminal stands in very little awe of law and authority. When there is an increase of crime the Inspector-General is fond of telling the Government and the public that economic causes are at the bottom.

"The cases reported from Kavalpad, Walluvanad and other places show that economic causes had nothing to do, at least so far as they were concerned. There must, therefore, be some other cause or causes which could be elucidated were a commission of enquiry inaugurated. Criminal lawyers, Magistrates and Judges ought to be in a position to give very valuable information."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 15th August, says:—"There is an abnormal increase of crime in Malabar and several acts of violence, including murder, remain undetected. The *West Coast Spectator*, commenting on this, says:

> The public is apt to attribute this to lack of police supervision and deterioration in detective capacity. We are afraid this allegation is not without foundation.

"The natural question of the public is: Where are the Criminal Investigation Department heroes? What are they doing? Perhaps it is not so generally known as it should be, that their legitimate work is sacrficed, while they watch harmless and law-abiding people, and leave thieves and murderers to go their own way. Madras is free from any taint of sedition and anarchism, but the all-knowing Criminal Investigation Department do not know *that*, and therefore spend their time and energy—for which by the way, the public pays—in noting down who pays a visit to Mrs. Besant at Adyar, whither she and her friends and co-workers go, and with whom they associate, etc. Naturally, they can find nothing where nothing exists, and, disappointed, they go on the more furiously with their spying. Will the heads of the department turn their attention to Malabar, and see if they can succeed in doing some legitimate work there in protecting the people, instead of running about after Will-o'-the-Wisps here?"

2. *New India*, of the 15th August, observes:—"We print on this page the account given by Mr. Arundale of the scandalous treatment he received in the United Provinces. It is well that our readers should see how an Englishman feels the treatment to which use has accustomed us. Here is a man who spent himself and his money for the Central Hindu College, and was adored by the students. They

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

Mr. G. S. Arundale and the Criminal Investigation Department.

want to ask him to tea, and it is forbidden. By whom? As he says, he has been spied on as a criminal. But he is wrong. Were he a criminal, he would be left much more to himself. He is a lover of India's freedom, full of passionate devotion to the empire. That is the blackest of black crimes under the present regime."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

New India, of the 16th August, states:—"There is one additional matter which makes even more odious than it would normally be the treatment of Mr. Arundale in the United Provinces. Before leaving England, he had been Commandant of a Military Hospital in London, and had been wearing himself out in the heavy work of organising and superintending the hospital. When he comes over here, he is hunted like a criminal. It would be difficult to find a more striking illustration of the difference between England and Anglo-India."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th August, writes:—"Burma is still regarded as a backward province, but in several instances she has set an example to the other administrations. We find from the administration report of the City Police of Rangoon that action is systematically being taken in regard to houses of ill-fame. We are told that all blatant advertisements of, and allurements to, vice have ceased in the town and that some of the areas have been totally freed from this nuisance.

Houses of ill-fame.

"How we wish the Madras Police followed the example of benighted Burma! In every municipal town there are areas occupied by houses of ill-fame. In fact, in our town the vice grows unchecked and how grave it is will be evident from the fact that these houses flourish even near educational institutions.

"If we are correctly informed the police have ample power to segregate fallen women, but why this power is not utilised we cannot understand. Some of the localities are veritable pandemonia after night-fall overrun and controlled by swash-bucklers and budmashes who fall upon innocent wayfarers, insult and assault them. We have more than once called attention to this evil—but like John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, we have failed to get any sympathetic hearing."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

4. The following appears in *New India* of the 17th August:—"The chauffeur, who has by now earned an All-India repute through suffering, is finally disposed of by the police by interning him in Birbhum. He had been thrice arrested and thrice released, which fact in itself is conclusive proof of his innocence. Lately he was discharged in the Corporation Street dacoity case. It was in connection with his arrest in this case that Mr. Beaman's British ire was excited. His indignant condemnation of police methods in Calcutta proved but a flea-bite to the police authorities concerned. The Alipore Magistrate put forth an apology of explanation, while the police were hoping against hope for a convicting sentence. Alas, for the police! The chauffeur was again at large. The police brain is full of knots. Once a thing sticks there, it is very difficult to extricate it. The police had condemned the chauffeur, and if the Judicial Courts would not convict him, their henchman, the Offence Act, could still help them. Hence, the internment of Mr. Beaman's chauffeur. Mr. Beaman himself promised the public more news about the police and their work, when the last act in the drama was over. The promise is long over-due. Not only the last act, he referred to is over, a fresh drama is presented to the public. In the face of these facts, Mr. Beaman's silence is surprising. Is the public curiosity, excited by his promise, to be satisfied, or have his club instincts prevailed over his British instincts of chivalry?"

Mr. Beaman's chauffeur.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

5. Referring to the arrest of Babu Manoranjan Gupta by the Calcutta Police under Regulation 3 of 1818, *New India*, of the 17th August, remarks:—"One extremely painful feature of the repressive policy, as at present practised in Bengal, is the great amount of trouble to which its

"One phase of the repressive policy."

victims and their relatives are put. . . . . Even in official ways of thinking, it is difficult to guess any excuse for such a procedure. Granting that Babu Manoranjan Gupta's movements ought to be restricted, what was the necessity to create so much pain to his mother or relatives, or to refuse him the necessary clothing and bedding? The deportee has been for the past few months suffering from acute malaria, and the state of his health required his elementary needs to be promptly attended to. Why was that not done? It should be borne in mind that his guilt has not been proved, and at any moment the police may discover, as they have already done in several cases, that their suspicions were misplaced. When such is the position of the victim, can there be the remotest excuse for the hardships described above? It, indeed, passes our comprehension how a statesman of the type of Lord Carmichael can tolerate such misdoings on the part of his subordinates. Can it be that he is again in a minority in his own Government?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

Another C.I.D. joke.

6. The following appears in *New India* of the 18th August:—"A gentleman who knows Mrs. Annie Besant well, was winding his way through the mazy formalities required before a neutral can change his residence in India. Knowing that this gentleman has resided for some years at Adyar, a Criminal Investigation Department man approached him and asked whether Mrs. Besant's political activities were not supported by German money. The gentleman answered that he was not in sympathy with Mrs. Besant's politics, but that she certainly had no money from Germany, to which country she was violently opposed It is men like this Criminal Investigation Department spy who poison the ears of Governors, and gain credence for their absurdities."

(*b*) *Courts.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

The Tilak case.

7. The *Hindu*, of the 12th August, writes:—"The District Magistrate of Poona has given his order in Mr. Tilak's case directing him to give security. He speaks of the Government having taken a lenient view in not having directed a prosecution under the substantial sections of the Penal Code, and his order reads more like that of an executive than of a judicial officer. The decision will not come as a surprise upon the public, and we must reserve detailed comments upon it to a future issue."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th August, says:—"Mr. Tilak has been bound over for good behaviour for one year, himself in the sum of Rs. 20,000 and two sureties each of Rs. 10,000. The security is heavy, and may be justified on account of Mr. Tilak's influence in Maharashtra. But the decision of the Magistrate on the merits will not be accepted so easily. He was administering a law and not a war measure; and a law is not to be interpreted in view of the circumstances of the day. . . . . The impression that the speeches have produced upon our mind is that the Government of Bombay have been too much influenced by the circumstances in which the speeches were delivered, and by the time chosen by the speaker."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 14th August, observes:—"In giving his decision against Mr. Tilak in the security proceedings, the District Magistrate of Poona is said to have superciliously remarked that Mr. Tilak should consider himself very fortunate that the Government did not proceed against him under the substantive section 124-A of the Penal Code. . . . . Excepting as an incident in its campaign of coercion of those who are engaged in the Home Rule propaganda in this country, it is difficult to account for the Bombay Government having started this prosecution. It began with an order preventing the entry of Mrs. Besant into the Bombay Presidency for which no colour of an adequate ground has yet been disclosed to the public. . . . . The campaign of repression in regard to Home Rule began in Madras with the taking of security from Mrs. Besant, the keeper of the *New India* Press, under the Indian Press Act. The repressive measures so far taken by the Madras and Bombay Governments are in themselves sufficient

to show how illusory are to Indians the rights of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom to assemble peacefully for the consideration and emphatic statement of political grievances which, Professor Sidgwick says, are specially prized by Englishmen, and which Indians believe to be part of their heritage as loyal citizens of the British Empire. . . . . The conception of sedition in the mind of Anglo-Indian officialdom seems to vary according to persons, places and its whims. While any amount of carping criticism is tolerated when it proceeds from the Anglo-Indian press, the Government is quick to scent sedition and disloyalty in utterances from Indians calculated to awaken the people of the country to a just sense of their inferior position and to make efforts to better themselves in the scale of national advancement."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes as follows in *New India* of the 14th August:—"The gagging of Bal Gangadhar Tilak for preaching Home Rule, executed by a member of the Indian Civil Service, which he had attacked with a force and an effectiveness which has driven it to fury, marks another stage on the hard and thorny road which leads to India's freedom. The impertinence of the magistrate in hoping that Mr. Tilak would take the warning, and in telling him that he was fortunate in not being prosecuted for sedition may pass. . . . . This cruel gagging will only strengthen his determination to free India from the yoke of a bureaucracy, which makes it impossible for such a man to speak to his own people. . . . . We need a definition of sedition from the highest legal tribunal, else will all political discussion be prevented in India by the Indian Civil Service. The methods taken to stop discussion in the Bombay Presidency are all indefensible, and cleverly shirk a decision on the main point. The prosecuting counsel, says the Magistrate, 'stated plainly that he did not call into question the propriety of discussion on Home Rule. His instructions were to express no opinions on that point.' The main point is thus left as a hook for catching some one else. Mr. Tilak is bound over, so as to silence him, for any political speech of his would obviously be held to forfeit the Rs. 40,000. I am excluded from the Presidency, and all reason therefor refused, so I can only conclude that Lord Willingdon chooses to consider my speeches at Poona as seditious. I wish I had a report of them, so that I could print them and circulate them in the Bombay Presidency, and so test the question. I have done nothing in the Bombay Presidency save the delivery of those two speeches, so I am obliged to suppose that these are held to be 'prejudicial to the public safety'. . . . . What is His Excellency the Viceroy doing, that he allows the Government of Bombay thus to stir up the fire of anger in Maharashtra?

"Of one thing I am sure; that every act which strikes at the champions of Home Rule makes it dearer to the hearts of the people, and the last word lies with them. We have to face a period of difficulty and danger, but the agony of the Cross precedes the Resurrection of India—A nation."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 16th August, remarks:—"Mr. Tilak has been bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of one year, in sureties amounting in all to Rs. 40,000 notwithstanding the able manner in which Mr. Jinnah showed cause why he should not be bound over. . . . . The Magistrate had no hesitation in deciding that Mr. Tilak in his speech delivered at Belgaum on 1st May did speak words calculated to bring into hatred or contempt Government established by law in British India, and that his speeches at Ahmednagar undoubtedly contained seditious passages. The wisdom of the decision is much to be doubted, as it seems to discredit and threaten the little measure of freedom of speech now available to Indians."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 16th August, writes:—"The judgment in the Tilak security case has occasioned a lot of heated controversy about the exact connotation of the word *swaraj*. Clever lawyers and political partisans may detect subtle shades of meaning in the word, but to the average mind it can convey only one idea and that is, the government of a country by its own people without any control from outside, whatever be the rigour or laxity of that control. Applied to India, the word *swaraj* can only signify absolute independence of Britain. Any qualified kind of

that independence will not mean *swaraj*. And so, when public men speak of *swaraj* or Home Rule, they must be understood as aspiring for independence of the British Government, and it is a proposition which the Britishers cannot be expected to acquiesce in. However legitimate that aspiration may be in the abstract, as a working proposition it will not have the countenance of the Government in power. If they should adopt means to stop the spreading of such ideas, those who raise the cry of *swaraj* have no reason to feel aggrieved. It is idle to expect the British Government to help in cutting the ground under their feet, and it is but natural that they should take care that attempts at it are effectively checked."

A writ of mandamus against the Madras University.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 16th August, writes:—"Judgment was delivered to-day in the High Court by Coutts Trotter and Kumarasami Sastri, JJ., in the applications for a writ of mandamus against the Syndicate of the Madras University which had been argued about three weeks ago. Their Lordships in two concurring judgments directed mandamus to issue to the Syndicate. It would indeed have been surprising if the learned Judges had come to any other conclusion. . . . . We cannot congratulate the members of the Syndicate on the course which they thought fit to adopt, and on the inglorious result which has followed their defiant disobedience of the regulations. The original resolution of the Senate was the subject of a long and animated discussion. It was opposed by the bulk of the Indian Fellows and was passed by a narrow majority of two or three, and the draft resolution was the handiwork of the Syndicate itself. Under these circumstances, it was common justice that an appeal provided by the regulations against the opinion of the Syndicate and of the resolution supported by a scratch majority of the Senate, should have been allowed to be preferred to the Government. . . . . From persons of the station in life of the members of the Syndicate, a more becoming example was to have been expected of regard for the law, and for considerations of fair play and enlightened tolerance for difference of opinion."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 16th August, says:—"The High Court has granted with costs the application of Mr. G. A. Natesan and Mr. K. B. Ramanadha Ayyar for the issuing of a mandamus to the Syndicate to forward to Government their protest against the Senate decision as to the duties of the University Professors. . . . . The judgments, coupled with the statements made when the case was argued, throw much lurid light on the ways in which business is transacted in our University. To give only one strange incident: it will be remembered that one of the proposed 'Standing orders' was announced by the Vice-Chancellor as having been 'withdrawn' by the Syndicate when its illegality was pointed out. In one of the judgments, there is rightly a query as to how it could have been 'withdrawn by the Syndicate'. Was there any meeting or exchange of views to that effect? Whence did the Vice-Chancellor derive the power to act in that fashion on behalf of the Syndicate? Incidents of that type abound in the transactions of our University, and to put it most mildly, they lower its prestige, though already it is somewhere at the zero point. The Government of India will do well to consider what all that means. Does it not show that the machinery created in 1904 has signally broken down? To-day's judgments make that clearer than ever. . . . . The result is a great strengthening of the Indian Senators' position, and they may be sure that in future, they will be less cavalierly treated than in the past."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th August, remarks:—"It is a singular experience for the Syndicate of the Madras University to have been dragged into the court and found to be in the wrong; and the educationists in the University have been bewildered by the audacious step. . . . . This is the first time that the Syndicate has been put into court; and its experience has been discouraging, we must say, humiliating. The Syndicate was far too confident of its absolute authority, and some of its members even expressed horror and surprise at anybody going to court against the University.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

But the actual thing has been done, the University has been defeated, and been asked to pay the costs on the other side. Having long exercised autocratic power the Syndicate so far thought itself above law and rules that without any hesitation it committed itself to a plain defiance of both. . . . . So long has it been accustomed to do things in its own way that it has instinctly come to regard itself as incapable of doing wrong; and it has got angry with those who said that it was not in the right. The decision of the High Court will have a wholesome influence on this attitude of the Syndicate and of the University generally. It will at least learn that there is an authority higher than itself which will be bound to interpret the law, without caring to consider the effect of its interpretation on the prestige of the University."

(*d*) *Education.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The Chancellor of the Bombay University.

9. The following appears in *New India* of the 16th August:—"It was rather cruel of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, to speak in the presence of His Excellency the Chancellor, as he is reported to have done, about 'the warring ideals' in the conflict now raging, and to say that, under God's government of the world, righteousness and freedom must triumph over the 'doctrine of force that tramples under foot every right of the weak'. We quite agree with him, but was it quite courteous to force on Lord Willingdon's attention the flagrant contrast between 'God's government' and his own?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

Fear in schools.

10. In an article on this subject *New India*, of the 16th August, writes:—"This *Appeal to Fear* exists in many parts of the world, but in India it is intensified because of the rigid system into which are forced nearly all who desire to live by brain-work in after-life, however diverse their tastes and abilities. Add to this again the fact that a considerable proportion of the schools are run for purposes ulterior to education, for the inculcation of a foreign form of religion—and that in these schools the boys have come to believe that unless they know that form of religion and answer questions upon it in an apparently appreciative manner they cannot expect to be liked and given the benefit of any doubt in marks and promotions—and we have before us the spectacle of the grandest hypocritising agency in the world, bringing all its subtle force to bear upon the unfolding motives of the defenceless and unguarded young."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

Education and newspapers.

11. *New India*, of the 17th August, observes:—"We have been reading a report in the *South Indian Mail* of a speech by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, in which he strongly objects to the intervention of newspapers in educational disputes. He said broadly that—

any newspaper agitation was wrong, if it was against the examiners, professors, teachers, or against the University.

"That is a most extraordinary position to take up. Any abuse is to be allowed to continue, rather than that a newspaper should draw attention to it! A newspaper is expected to publish a report of a Senate meeting, but must not comment on that which it reports. Even if the education of Indian boys were in Indian hands, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's position would be impossible; but when we remember that they are in the grip of foreigners, who impose upon them a crushing curriculum in a strange language, who force them to specialise at an age when their natural bent is not discernible, who have no regard to their miserable poverty, nor try to improve their indecent and insanitary surroundings, and who, when professors or teachers, often treat them with the greatest rudeness and address them in the most insulting terms—when this is the present condition of affairs, it is only the feeling that some sympathy is to be found in the press that saves the students from despair."

"Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 17th August, says:—"Our attention has been drawn to certain remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in a lecture delivered by him to a gathering of students at Madura regarding the failures in the last Intermediate examination. . . . . It seems to us difficult to believe that Mr. Srinivasa Sastri could have made the remarks he is alleged to have made, without laying himself open to the charge of gross inconsistency between his precept and his practice. For he was one of the strongest supporters of Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar's resolution urging an increase in the number of passes by adopting the methods referred to in it. . . . . The *South Indian Mail* refers to another observation of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in his lecture which was to the effect that newspaper agitation in such matters was wrong; if it was against the examiners, professors, teachers or the University, as students who were deeply interested in it were put into a way of thinking which to his mind was not altogether compatible with paying due respect to the constituted authorities. Our contemporary disagrees with this remark and we think quite rightly. As a matter of fact, the large amount of public attention which was drawn to the grave scandal of the Intermediate failures was due to the newspaper press. . . . . Mr. Srinivasa Sastri talks glibly of respect to the constituted authorities being thereby impaired. . . . . We attach more importance to the welfare of our young men than to due respect to constituted authorities. In the low level in which public life is in this country, in which there is scarcely any disinterested worker for the public cause, many a grievance would stand unredressed and many an act of injustice would go unremedied, but for the newspaper press. In the present infantile stage of our political existence, publicity and exposure are the chief instruments in our hands for remedying evils of public magnitude, and it is want of thought and ignorance of existing political conditions that seeks to belittle the utility of the public press."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Municipalities in the United Provinces.

12. The following appears in *New India* of the 14th August:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

'The boycott of Hindus.

"The United Provinces Municipalities may well be up in arms. . . . . It is clear that the Hindus have every reason to rejoice over the passing of this non-contentious measure; they are being eliminated from the municipal representation, and taxation without representation is robbery. Why should they go to the poll at all? It is a mere farce, and their position as regards taxation would be stronger if they were wholly unrepresented."

(*h*) *Railways.*

Compartments reserved for Europeans.

13. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 9th August, remarks:—"Leaving alone the question of the legality or otherwise of reserving compartments for a particular class or race of passengers, we have not much faith in social intercourse being fostered on board a railway train. The railway is, no doubt, credited with helping to throw down the barriers of caste and class in India, but it is half a fiction which will not bear a close analysis. . . . . If that is the case among Indian passengers, it is idle to expect that inter-racial amenities will be promoted between them and Anglo-Indian or Eurasian passengers. Habits of life are so different that an Indian and an Anglo-Indian passenger are obviously disinclined to chum together in a railway compartment. . . . . To avoid such happenings we would invite the railway companies to reserve compartments on their trains for the different races of passengers and see to it that an Indian passenger is not allowed to enter into a compartment reserved for Anglo-Indians and the latter are not allowed to occupy compartments reserved for Indians. Even though there may not be legal sanction for it, it can be winked at if only to prevent lawlessness on railway trains. We may look

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

elsewhere to the promotion of inter-racial amenities, as a railway train is the least likely place for it."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Western Star*, of the 12th August, says:—"The reservation of third-class railway compartments for the exclusive use of European and Eurasian passengers on Indian railways is by no means a new question. . . . . Regrettable attempts are at present being made in some quarters to impart a political and racial complexion to the question. No doubt, the matter is not altogether without a political and racial side, but in reality, it is essentially a social question, and nothing more. We consider it peculiarly unfortunate that the really trivial political and racial significance which attaches to it should be sought to be exaggerated, more especially at a time like the present when all classes of the community, European and Indian, should co-operatively do their utmost to avoid controversies calculated to produce unhealthy and undesirable relations. . . . . Without doubt, the unfortunate occurrences which took place a few days ago at one of the railway stations in the city of Madras are to be very largely ascribed to this tendency to magnify the reservation of compartments into a political and racial grievance. The occurrences themselves, being now the subject-matter of proceedings in the Criminal Couts, may not be commented upon, but it is certainly permissible for us to enter a protest against attempts which are being made to create new political and racial controversies in a country which already has a good deal too many such controversies to need any fresh additions to their number. . . . . For our part, we feel that we cannot too strongly discourage the controversy which has been aroused over the question of reservation, and it is our belief that the abolition of the existing differentiation would result in more harm than good. We consider that the Indian third-class railway passenger is much better off, generally speaking, than he is at all likely to be, were the existing barrier pulled down out of deference to the thoughtless clamour of persons, who are apt to take leave of their senses when they raise the cry of political and racial equality, and were we to offer a suggestion of our own, this would be that compartments should not only be reserved for European and Eurasian third-class passengers, but these ought, save in very exceptional circumstances, to be debarred from travelling in third-class compartments other than those specially set apart for them."

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

District Board Railways

14. The *Hindu*, of the 12th August, writes:—"We have to protest once more against the attitude of the Government of Madras in regard to District Board Railways, an attitude which is in striking contrast with the original lead given by them to board enterprise and their general professions in regard to it. In April last, the Government stated in answer to an interpellation that the acceptance of Messrs. Binny & Co.'s application in respect of the Dindigul-Palghat line of Railway was subject to the satisfactory settlement of one point which was still under consideration. . . . . We are now in the middle of August and the public are entitled to know what stage the proposal of Messrs. Binny & Co. has reached. In our view, a great deal more importance is paid to the rapid execution of branch line railway projects than need be the case, and the hasty conclusion of the arrangement with the company is to be deplored. As if this was not enough, the local Government have decided to recommend the application of the Bombay Company to construct the Ramnad-Tenkasi Railway, in preference to the request of the District Boards of Ramnad and Tinnevelly to allow them to construct the line. . . . . Why is this hurry to construct the line and close with the offer of the Bombay Company? It would appear that this offer is open till April next and that the district boards of Ramnad and Tinnevelly are to be allowed to participate in the branch line company to the extent of their financial capacity. But we are unable to understand why the Government should be so anxious to have these lines constructed at a time when the financial stress is so great and railway materials are so dear. We fear that the concern for district board railway enterprise, which was such a conspicuous feature of the Government a few years ago, is slowly disappearing."

(*k*) *General.*

15. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 9th August, writes :— WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The Congress Presidentship.

"Mrs. Besant pities the various Congress Committees that they have let slip a golden opportunity to give the Government a bit of their mind as to their treatment of her, by electing her to preside over the next Congress. That would have been the most emphatic and unanimous protest, but short-sighted men that they are, they have gone and done otherwise. It is the fate of India to be guided by such leaders, and no wonder that she is relegated to a back seat in the comity of nations. But Mrs. Besant is consoled by the thought that the Madras Congress Committee has recommmended Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar, the most competent leader next to her. And his qualifications for the honour are legion. First and foremost is that he is a member of the Madras Parliament, and that he piloted through that honourable body a Religious Endowments Bill. What do they know of the Madras Parliament who only the British Parliament know, and what does it matter that the Government of India still shake in their shoes if a proposal is made to amend the Religious Endowments Act, now that an Act has been carried through the Madras Parliament."

New India, of the 14th August, has the following:—"The public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow, held on August 11th, presided over by Mr. Syed Nabi Ullah, at which the Hon'ble Pandit Gokarnath Misra, a Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee, proposed, and the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, seconded a proposition, unanimously carried, that 'the person best fitted to preside over the Congress would be Mrs. Annie Besant,' leads me to make the following statement. NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

"I was selected by the Madras Congress Committee as one of the 'eligibles' for the presidency of the Congress, and was first in order of voting strength. At the meeting called for the final election, I rose before any candidate was proposed, stated frankly that I thought that, under present conditions, I ought to be returned as a protest against the attack by the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the liberty of the press and of political discussion; but that such a vote, to be valuable, should be unanimous, and that I knew that it would not be unanimous in that committee. (An active canvas had been carried on for the return of Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya.) That being so, rather than be a bone of contention, I withdrew my candidature. Under these circumstances, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar, who had before stood second on the list, was elected by 21 votes to 11—a choice which we, the majority, regard as an honour to the committee.

"My own withdrawal, it will be seen, was not motived by any unwillingness to accept the great honour of election, but by the feeling that an almost evenly divided vote on a person who, for the moment, is embodying the principle of the freedom of the press and of political discussion, would be useless and even mischievous. . . . . The principle by which English liberty has been won, to defend liberty where she is attacked instead of where she is not attacked is not yet acceptable to the elders of the Congress movement. . . . . That spirit of defending liberty wherever she is attacked, under the most trying circumstances, is born in India, and ensures her redemption. But it is born into the younger generation, in men up to, perhaps, forty years of age. In the elders it is found in a minority only. . . . . My election would prove to Great Britain that India is in earnest, and is following Great Britain's own example of boldly standing by a person who is fighting for liberty, and of opposing Governments who are trying to shackle free speech. . . . . For me, I have one object only, to serve in winning India's Freedom, and I count it as the crown of my life that, in my old age, I am privileged to fight and to suffer for her. As the President of her Congress, or as a guest in a Government Prison, I am equally content, for in either case I am her servant.

"MADRAS,
"14*th August* 1916.

"ANNIE BESANT."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 12th August, observes:—"The Madras Congress Committee justify the selection of Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Ayyar on the ground that Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya has not taken part in the Congress organisation in Madras. This is very funny news, but these amiable and patriotic gentlemen seem to have forgotten history. They would do well to get a copy of Natesan's *Indian Politics* and to read it carefully, when they would be convinced that Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya is a staunch Congressman, but not of the red-hot or weak-kneed variety. Why, the Madras Committee did vote for Sir S. P. Sinha last year and the Madras politicians got down Dr. Kash Behari Ghose to preside over the Madras Congress. Perhaps this objection did not hold good in their case.

"We can have no respect for people who make mistakes and attempt to justify them calling in specious argument. Whatever the committee might think their performance, the people outside of charmed circle believe that they acted in a most unwarranted fashion. What is past is past, and let us draw a veil over the incident, hoping, at the same time, that on future occasions at least, the committee would not make themselves the laughing stock of the public by their performances."

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 16th August, remarks:—"A Madras contemporary denounces the Provincial Congress Committee that the claims of Mr. C. Vijayarāghava Achārya have been overlooked for the Presidentship of the Lucknow Congress. According to Mrs. Besant rigorous canvassing went on at the committee for Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya and that was why she withdrew from the field with commendable patriotism. . . . . We believe that this is the first time in the history of the congress that a prospective candidate went about advancing his (or her) claims for the presidency in that open fashion, and it was sheer ingratitude that the Provincial Congress Committee did not unanimously vote for Mrs. Annie Besant, though she did not personally make any difference between being a prisoner or a president. And so, despite herself she had to give up the idea. But that is Mrs. Besant's way of forcing herself on public attention."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 10th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 10th August, says:—"Though the Madras Congress Committee have 'forgotten' Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya and the meritorious public services he has rendered, it is some consolation that the other committees have not. Nagpur has elected him unanimously, while among the nominees, Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya has secured the largest number of votes. We may yet see Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya riding at the top of the polls and presiding over the Lucknow Congress. A prophet is not honoured in his own country, and verily, this has been exemplified in the case of Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya. From the letters appearing in some of our contemporaries we are to infer that the action of the committee has created the greatest indignation—and that too very rightly."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

The Censor.

16. *New India*, of the 12th August, states:—"The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has issued a sheet of 'Censorship Dont's' which will be found useful. It tells you what not to do, and thereby saves the Censor worry and unnecessary work when you are telegraphing. We wish the Director-General would also issue a sheet of Dont's for the use of the Censor himself, e.g.: Don't interfere unnecessarily with private and press telegrams; don't censor matter which has nothing to do with the war; don't insult non-official Indian members of the Viceroy's Council by suppressing their harmless opinions on the iniquities of the Press Act; don't suppress reports of lectures on Home Rule, nor reports of gatherings where due homage is paid by people to their leaders, even though they be Home Rulers; don't suppress opinions of newspapers when telegraphed, for post-service still prevails in the country, and what you suppress will appear fully a few hours later; don't lose your temper and meddle with a telegram because its contents are unpalatable to you. We can add a few more, but, as we are only making a suggestion, these will suffice as specimens."

17. In the fifth of a series of articles on this subject, *New India*, of the 12th August, writes :—" In pursuing his careful study of the Empire, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal comes to the all-important question of the future Constitution of the Empire, the question which is being so actively discussed in Great Britain and the Colonies, but on which some authorities, such as the Governor of Bombay, seek to stop all discussion in India. If they succeed, it will mean the indefinite prolongation of India's condition as a Dependency, the indefinite putting off of self-government. . . . . Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal points out that the empire will be reconstituted on a Federal basis, and that the Colonies will certainly claim their place in the Federal Parliament. . . . . It would be well that Great Britain should realise that India will never submit to be governed by the Colonies. As the continuance of her present subjection is impossible, an equal place must be found for India in the Councils of the Empire. This must be the demand of the coming Congress, and we must at once organise to this end."

Nationality and empire.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

18. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 12th August, states :— " After all, the Tuticorin Harbour question has been finally settled. . . . . It may be said, on the whole, that Tuticorin is to get a deep sea harbour at an early date. So far, so good; but let us know what has become of the Cochin Harbour question. If Tuticorin is to be provided with one, Cochin need not expect another. Here we see the finger of the Madras merchants very actively playing in the game. They knew too well that the Imperial Government is determined to have a harbour, and so long as it is to be constructed at Tuticorin, the Madras merchants will endeavour their level best to have it located close to their scene of activity, and they would never, for the life of them, allow Cochin to have one. Here the point presents for consideration whether it is an Imperial or a Provincial Scheme. If it is of the latter kind, Cochin can still hope to have one to satisfy Imperial exigencies in which case it will be a naval station. Let us, however, wait for the settlement of this difference. Till then we need not give up our hopes."

The Tuticorin and Cochin Harbour Schemes.

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

19. Writing under this heading, the *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 12th August, remarks :—" Writing a few weeks back, on political agitation in India, we promised to revert to the subject with a view to examine certain conditions to see whether India is ripe for self-government or Home Rule, as the new political creed would have it. In certain quarters our article in question was regarded as wanting in sympathy for the aspirations of the Indians. This assumption was uncalled for; as being conscious of the fact that India has progressed politically since the inauguration of the National Congress, we could not, for a moment, be suspected to advance any view that is diametrically opposed to the fulfilment of these aspirations, nor could we be accused of playing to the gallery. . . . . It has often been pointed out by the Anglo-Indian press with some justification that in the event of India being brought under Home Rule the Brahminical element will dominate the situation and endeavour to extend the patronage to those who are connected with them by these affinities. When the primary object of a Government is for the benefit of all, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, the idea of its benefits being enjoyed by a few would be incongruous. For these reasons it is absolutely essential that there should be an Indian nationality before self-government is granted to the people in its complete form. . . . . Nowhere in the world we think there are so many classes and creeds as there are in India. Among the Christians there are as many as 200 sects with sharp doctrinal differences. The Muhammadans are divided into several sects. Though they may be professing one religion, still the difference of religious views is so irreconcilable that they cannot be brought together to view a common object with that unanimity which is essential for a mutual co-operation. . . . . Next

"Is India ripe for self-government ?"

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Aug 12th, 1916.

comes the Hindu element which must be looked upon as a powerful entity if it is to be taken in its entirety: but that aspect loses much of its vitality by the fact that there are different classes of Hindus. For the sake of brevity we shall divide them into two classes: viz., Brahmins and non-Brahmins. From the very time of their origin there has been a perpetual conflict between the two, the Brahmins endeavouring to outdistance the non-Brahmins in the race of life, the caste system being used as a mighty weapon. The social reconciliation of these two classes cannot be looked upon as an innovation in the near future. Even in this connection there is a prospect of improvement; but it will be extremely slow, and unless that pernicious system of caste is entirely destroyed the union of these classes cannot be brought about. . . . . On examining all the conditions we have enumerated above, we do not think that India is ripe for self-government or Home Rule just at present. In doing so, we should not be understood to mean that the Indians enjoy a sufficient share of the responsibility in the government of their own country. A few isolated appointments either in the Secretary of State's Council or in that of the Governor-General can scarcely be considered as satisfying the demands of the people, nor is it reasonable to suppose that a full measure of their responsibility for the government of the country is allowed to them by the expansion of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils."

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

Nayar recruits for the army.

20. In a leader headed "Doing our bit", the *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 12th August, says:—"The alleged grievance that India's man-power is being denied its fair chance of hurling itself against the enemy has not failed to find much expression in our own district, but for all that, Mr. Evans considered it necessary to utilise the occasion of the recent 4th of August meeting at Calicut in order to remind his audience that recruiting officers have hitherto failed to obtain among the Moplahs, Nayars and Tiyyas the amount of man-power which they had been led to reckon upon. By way, presumably, of an answer to the Collector's frank statement, another speaker at the meeting advanced the view that recruiting proceeded sluggishly, only because the objects and ideals of the war had not yet been properly or sufficiently interpreted to the people at large. This is a view to which we do not find it possible to subscribe. Speaking generally, we believe that the people at large are quite sufficiently acquainted, both with the causes which brought about the war and with the vastness and general trend of the struggle. What is wanted, in our own view, is hearty and unselfish co-operation on the part of the educated and influential classes with recruiting officers and with the Government generally for the purpose of securing the numbers of recruits that are needed. . . . . India, we have no doubt, is perfectly sincere in desiring that its man-power should be very much more largely requisitioned for fighting the battles of the empire, but the leaders of the Indian people ought to try and recognise, more sensibly than they seem to be doing, that the value of a gift reduces in proportion to the number of exacting conditions attached to it."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

Writing under the heading "England's loss", *New India*, of the 15th August, remarks:—"Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Sankaran Nayar both warned England in the early days of the Congress that by disarming Indians under the Arms Act of 1878 they were emasculating the nation. For more than a year the English authorities have been endeavouring to enlist a Nayar regiment, and only 300 men have enlisted during that time, out of what was once a splendid fighting race. Such is one of the lamentable results of the Arms Act. As Sir Sankaran Nayar prophesied, England has to rely chiefly in her hour of need on Indian prayers, instead of on Indian arms."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

The *Western Star*, of the 15th August, writes:—"India's man-power is not coming forward, at any rate on the West Coast, only because the masses of the people remain ignorant as regards their higher duties and obligations, this obstacle is not irremediable and it should devolve on the leaders of the people to prove their own loyalty and earnestness by going amongst the masses and

facilitating the work of the recruiter. . . . . There are public obligations and responsibilities which the loyal and discerning citizen should undertake without waiting to be asked to do so, and helping to recruit men for active service is undoubtedly one of such duties and obligations. If failure to perform it results in the authorities turning away from this country to more promising fields of recruitment, the shame and the reproach will rest upon India alone, and we fervently trust, therefore, that instead of simply raving about India's man-power being denied its legitimate opportunity, the leaders of the people will lay themselves out to help forward the work of the recruiter, and above everything, to convince the masses that those who are given the opportunity to enlist are given incidentally the opportunity of helping to defend the highest, purest and most inspiring ideals for which man, since the beginning of creation, has ever been called upon to shed his blood and lay down his life."

21. The following appears in *New India* of the 15th August:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak and Home Rule.

"**The Blood of the Martyrs.**

"Mr. Tilak being momentarily silenced, a series of lectures on Home Rule is being arranged, so that a continuous agitation may be kept up. The lectures are being carefully prepared and written, so as to prevent Criminal Investigation Department distortion. Mr. Tilak's silence creates many speakers. That is as it should be. Persecution will no more succeed in Maharashtra than it has succeeded in Bengal."

22. In a leader on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 15th August, says.— HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

The Pilgrim Committee and charitable institutions.

"One of the important points which occupied the attention of the Pilgrim Committee is the present condition of charitable institutions in this Presidency. . . . . It has always been regarded as one of the duties of the State to see that charitable endowments, especially for the accommodation of travellers, are not diverted from their original objects and a definite part of the duties of the Board of Revenue and its local agents, the Collectors, under the Regulation of 1817 is the control of choultries and chatrams. . . . . Nevertheless, when the Pilgrim Committee went round, numerous complaints were made that on account of neglect of this important duty of the State, several choultries have been misappropriated with their endowments and have become private property and are not, therefore, available for the use of the public for which they were originally intended. . . . . We feel no hesitation in saying that public opinion in this presidency will fully support any well-considered legislation that may be undertaken in this respect. We presume that the Government have been hitherto reluctant to take steps for a more effective control, and the Board of Revenue and the Collectors have, we venture to think, neglected their statutory duties in this respect much to the detriment of the public."

23. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th August, writes:—"Whoever may be the President of the congress at its forthcoming session, it is not to be expected that he will command the same prestige and influence as Sir S. P. Sinha did. It is true that Sir S. P. Sinha did not escape irreverent criticism, but he survived it without the least injury either to the best interests of the congress or to his own prestige. The attempt made by the Home Rule party to capture the congress failed. That attempt will be renewed; and it will depend largely on the wisdom of the man at the helm whether the congress will become the instrument of the Home Rule agitation or whether it will dominate the politics of the country. . . . . The sober sense, for which the congress has been given credit, and with which it has tempered the enthusiasm of young men, has been its most valued asset. If that is gone, what will remain to engage the sympathy of well-meaning English politicians who have been drawn to the congress in a spirit of regard and sympathy? Wild dreams may be substituted for well-thought-out and practical schemes which are on the eve of acceptance, and those dreams are incapable of realisation in the present

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

The Congress situation.

state of public opinion either in India or England. . . . . We must expect this split to be inevitable if Home Rule propaganda is to be forced upon the Congress. The older Congressmen will not submit to the acceptance of Home Rule. . . . . A trial of strength will become inevitable between the forward and the conservative section. and in this trial the sympathy of authority will necessarily be with those who have accepted the creed of the Congress and not with those who wish to go in advance of it. Against Home Rule, as it is presented now, the feeling of the country generally is one of distrust and suspicion. . . . . Those who believe that merit consists in making people hope for the impossible may worship at the shrine of Home Rule. But beyond making men cherish wild dreams, they will achieve nothing practical. They will have, on the other hand, thrown back the progress of the country by many years. . . . . The measures enacted under the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto and of Lord Hardinge have had their origin in defiance of authority. Our success in political agitation has never lain in this direction; but that is precisely the direction on which Mrs. Besant would have us go."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

24. *New India*, of the 16th August, has the following :—

"The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says:

The Governments of Madras and Bombay and Mrs. Besant.

We learn from one of the highest authorities in the land that the Government of India had nothing to do with the measures taken against Mrs. Besant. The Madras Government and the Bombay Government are wholly responsible for their acts.

"We believe this to be true but could not the Government of India have prevented what has been done? Would either the Governor of Madras or of Bombay fly right in the face of the Viceroy? And what about Mr. Tilak? Has the Government of Bombay been allowed, without rebuke, to set Maharashtra on fire? The action against Mr. Tilak is far worse than that against Mrs. Besant; after all, hers is a sentimental grievance, as she does not want to go to Bombay just now, and insults do not affect one whose conscience is clean; but the refusal to Mr. Tilak of a passport, preventing him from seeking justice in England, and the gagging for a year of a popular leader, these are real wrongs. Even the security imposed on *New India* has come to nothing. We go on gaily, exactly as though it did not exist. The Local Government has more reason to object to Mr. Pelly's proceedings than we."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

25. *New India*, of the 18th August, writes:—"The English papers have seen the object aimed at by the Bombay Government in excluding Mrs. Annie Besant from their Presidency. . . . . Many of the papers speak of an 'underground agitation' carried on for some time in London, but it is difficult to know what is meant by this. It takes some time to shape a leagne, and undue hurry would not have been wise. . . . . We have not yet heard of the 'dangerous point' of the demand of Home Rule as 'the reward of loyalty to the Empire'. On the contrary, Indians repudiate this strongly, and claim Home Rule on the old ground that 'taxation without representation is robbery,' and that 'legislation without representation is tyranny'. England taught us these lessons. The East India Association says that 'no form of political oppression now prevails in any part of India'; and that, with the fifteen coercive Regulations and Acts and with Mr. Tilak bound over on account of purely political speeches! 60,000,000 of peasants are 'fairly prosperous,' whatever that means, and 109,000,000 are always hungry. 'Many hundreds of years' are to pass before 'many parts of India' can have Home Rule; if that were true it is irrelevant as regards the many more parts that are ready for it. Well, we shall see.

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Annie Besant.

"The *Globe*, suppressed under the Defence of the Realm Act a little time since, but now going on again, a virulent Tory organ, says:—

They have a plain way in India of dealing with Home Rulers. Mrs. Annie Besant has aired her views on the matter, and is in consequence prohibited from entering Bombay Presidency, under the Defence of India Act. We were under the impression that in this country we were living under a similar measure known as the Defence of the Realm Act,

but the parallel ceases apparently with the title. The home-made article, if we may judge by the results of the recent rebellion, encourages Home Rulers rather than prohibits them. They manage these things better in India.

"Here breathes the good old Tory spirit. Suppress, suppress. It is the spirit which lost the American Colonies, and has made many a revolution. . . . . On the whole, we are very grateful to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for helping the Home Rule propaganda by his exclusion order. He has shown the English people how constitutional and law-abiding agitation is treated in India, and has thus rendered our work easier. The English people know Mrs. Besant too well to believe that she is seditious, and they know her of old as a Home Ruler. So they will understand."

26. *New India*, of the 18th August, has the following:—"In an interview which Dr. Tagore gave to the Japanese correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Sir Rabindranath Tagore made a few observations on British ways in India. . . . . There is much in this to enrage the Anglo-Indian, who will, we have no doubt, even question the accuracy of the facts stated by Dr. Tagore. . . . . England is already feeling the poisonous nature of Anglo-Indian influence. The latest mail papers, for example, tell us how Lord Sydenham, who owes his present position largely to the late Liberal Government, is one of the 'Die Hards,' determined to keep out Home Rule from Ireland. And that nobleman also threatened some time ago to question the soundness of a policy directed against legalised slavery, styled the indenture system. That is the nature of the influence which is, as a rule, imported from this country, as the result of the system of Government that we have here."

Sir Rabindranath Tagore and British ways in India.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

27. In commenting on the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* doing away with the 50 per cent rule and restoring the minimum of net profits to be carried to the reserve fund to 25 per cent, *New India*, of the 18th August, observes:—"We congratulate the Government on their wise decision and we are sure they will have the thanks of all co-operators in the Presidency. But it is amusing to see that the Government have chosen such an obscure manner of publishing this notification that the press and the general public have hitherto failed to notice it, though it was published so long ago as the 11th of last month. . . . . A matter about which there was so much discussion in the press, at the conferences and in the Legislative Council surely deserved a less stealthy insertion. We wonder whether the Government have taken the trouble to inform the Hon'ble Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Narasimha Ayyar about their resolution being virtually accepted."

Co-operative Credit Societies.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

28. Referring to the comments of *Indiaman* on the proposed appointment of a Medical Adviser to the India Office, the *Hindu*, of the 18th August, says:—"'When bureaucracies fall out',—the intelligent reader can complete the quotation for himself. We are led to this amendation of an ancient proverb by the increased strife which is likely to take place between the bureaucracies in India and in England to whose joint control are confided the destinies of India. . . . . It is quite clear that the Indian public in the absence of a better state of things would rather be governed by a bureaucracy in India than by one in England. The reason is a simple one. The Indian bureaucracy is on the spot, answerable, however imperfectly, to the Indian Councils and amenable to a certain extent to the pressure of pubic opinion. The bureaucracy in England is a law unto itself. At its head is a professional politician who too often takes his post as a huge joke and is content to leave the running of it to the permanent officials. . . . . We need only instance the heckling in Parliament over the Mesopotamia 'muddle' and the large extent to which the Indian Government is being harried in its turn by the India Office and asked to furnish scape-goats to appease the British public. Undoubtedly the existing state of things is extremely unsatis factory and the only remedy is to remove this anomalous and mischievous interference

The India Office and the Indian Government.

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

of the English bureaucracy. This, however, cannot be done without a struggle, and if the Indian Government wants to win, its only course is for it to be more amenable to public opinion and to take the public into its confidence to a much greater extent. It cannot do better in this respect than follow in the footsteps of the late Viceroy."

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Patriot, *Mysore*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

Enquiries into the conduct of public servants in Mysore.

29. The *Mysore Patriot*, for the week ending 15th August, writes:—"In the interests of public justice and the purity of administration enquiries into the alleged bad conduct of officers and officials are absolutely necessary. But every precaution should be taken to make such enquiries as speedy and just as possible. . . . . Under these circumstances and on such grounds the poor clerk Chaluviah was kept under suspension for four years during which he had evidently to undergo a lot of difficulties, humiliation, disgrace and loss. It is a relief to see that at last he was declared innocent by the Sessions Judge on 17th July 1916. This goes to show how dangerous it is to suspect a servant to be a criminal and proceed to collect evidence to get him convicted. The declaration of the innocence of the poor man by the Sessions Judge is doubtless a relief, but is it a compensation for the worry, toil, loss, etc., to which the accused was put? . . . . It is not possible to say what reparation the Government are going to make to the poor clerk who is declared to have been innocent. It is hardly necessary to describe the effect of a glaring injustice like this and the morality and self-respect of the subordinate service in general. Not only in Judicial but in other departments as well, speedy justice would go a great way to minimize the evil. Such cases should be heard from day to-day till the case is concluded in which case there will be little room for importing into the records evidences both for and against.

"Suspension for four years and compelling the accused person to remain under the sword of the Damocles during such a long period is a mode of dispensing justice which no civilised Government can approve. . . . . The Government are solicitous that good people ought to be rewarded and bad people punished. Prolonging the dispensing of justice is a premium to bad people and an undeserved punishment to innocent people. If an innocent man is compelled to be under a cloud for years together and even if he obtains justice in the end, it will be poor satisfaction to him; for during the time of a prolonged trial, he will have suffered loss both pecuniary and mental, which may even make him mad. The Government, therefore, should show a greater solicitude to protect the innocent and punish the criminal without unnecessary delay."

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The Century Club, Bangalore.

30. The *Karnataka*, of the 16th August, observes:—"The latest project on the anvil of those who are sworn to make Mysore progressive is that of a Century Club. The name, we suppose, is borrowed from the famous institution of that kind in New York; and that will doubtless be the model for our irrepressibles here. The membership, as the name suggests, will probably be restricted to a hundred, which of course means that it will be the rendezvous mostly of our official aristocracy, with perhaps a stray legal or other notable as a welcome variant to relieve the monotony of gubernatorial splendour. . . . . We hear that it is intended to lend a sum of about twenty thousand rupees to the proposed club free of interest for a number of years,—a favour, be it remembered, not granted to many a famishing municipality. It seems the absence of a first-class club in Bangalore had stood in the way of its becoming attractive and pleasant to distinguished visitors from outside; and this is perhaps a sufficient excuse for Government for coming forward with offers of help. . . . . A club, as every one knows, is a Western institution. Its purpose is to bring together for purposes of study and recreation those who have a common political, professional or cultural ideal.

Such an ideal, as we have pointed out times without number, is conspicuous by its absence in Mysore. We have no politics, except appointment squabbles: and we can well imagine what high politics the Century Club, composed mostly of officers, will dilate upon. . . . . Already our English-educated classes are sufficiently fashion-ridden; and their costly and apish vanities are being eagerly adopted by less favoured rural folk. If our Government-aided Century Club were to imitate this darker side of its Western prototypes more religiously than the existing clubs have done, those interested in the denationalization of Mysoreans will not have to wait long for an opportunity to congratulate themselves. . . . . And after all, if the club can afford certain advantages, there are also men who know it; and they are well able to do without State-aid. There are in fact two clubs already in existence; and if they have not the vitality to stand and prosper —as some have indeed stood at Mysore and elsewhere—what is the use of artificial bolstering up? The subscription books of many such institutions unfold a dismal tale and is this a sign of our men's fitness to have clubs? If the Centurians fare similarly as regards their dues to the club, what is to become of the loan from Government?

"Viewed from any point, the wisdom of Government identifying themselves with the club movement does not commend itself for our admiration. But, as we have said, they are firm believers in their own infallibility; and we wish them all the joy of that confidence."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

31. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th August, says that it was unwise not to have included the neutrals in the Paris Economic Conference and conjectures that this exclusion might have the effect of alienating their sympathies, particularly of such a powerful state as the United States, towards the allies and urges that the allies will now at least make amends for this exclusion of the neutrals, in view of the fact that the competition in trade and industries will be as keen at the close of the war and a possibility of a second war with Germany might arise, in which the allies must be equally sure of success.

The Paris Economic Conference.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

32. Writing on this subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th August, remarks:—Notwithstanding that many Indians have joined the Military department and that many of them have proceeded on field service too, the opinion is abroad that unless the Indians are treated on a footing of equality with the British in the matter of pay and allowances, the educated and patriotic section of them will not join the army in large numbers. It is however quite inexpedient that that opinion should be allowed to prevail at critical times such as these. It is now the foremost duty of our people to follow the splendid example set by millions of others and to sacrifice our very lives, not to speak of our property, in order to ensure the permanence of the British Empire. That the British Government did not permit us to do our duty was indeed a source of sincere regret to our people; but that is now a thing of the past. The fact that they have commenced to recruit men for the army in Bengal shows that the British Government have brought the Government of India round to their own favourable view of the matter. This therefore is the time for our people to show that we Indians are thoroughly fitted to enjoy this privilege.

Indians and Military Service.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

33. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th August, writes:—Notwithstanding that the princes and peoples of India have most liberally contributed their share to the expenses of the war and have actually sent lakhs and lakhs of men to the front, some Englishmen are found to taunt us by saying that we have not risen to the occasion and done all that we could and ought to have done. The complaint however is as groundless as it is absurd. Why more, His Majesty the King Emperor himself has complimented us upon our patriotism and thanked us for the help that we have given. How strange that when we, the people of India, treat the British Empire as our own and act accordingly, our revilers treat us as if we are not of their fold and bring such charges upon us! It is a source of even greater regret that measures which would create disaffection among the people, such as the prohibition of the right of free speech, etc., are being introduced in this country. Is it not to the interest of both the Indians and the British that nothing should be allowed to disturb the good feeling and the identity of interests now prevailing between the two races? Every attempt at disturbing these good relations should be put down by the British Government. Surely they cannot be the real well-wishers of the Empire who, ignoring the loyal devotion of our people to the British throne, belittle the splendid help rendered by India and support the executive in their misuse of the Press Act and such other repressive measures.

India and the war.

34. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 5th August, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject in recapitulating the events of the past two years, says:—"During the last two years Britain has stood firm shoulder to shoulder with the Allies and shared their hardships and comforts. She has given great financial assistance; her fleet has fought at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli and has gone back. Her forces advanced in Mesopotamia from Busra to Baghdad, pitched their tents, established their cantonments and gladly made the necessary sacrifices in prisoners to ensure a retreat. She occupied Salonika, opposed the enemy in Belgium, assumed the defensive in France and established her hold upon German (East) Africa.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

The third year of the European war.

To-day, however, it is vain to look back at past events. We should now observe what is going to happen in the future. When we consider the number of lives and precious things that have been lost during this period of bloodshed the heart exclaims good God!

Crores of money have been expended, lacs of useful things have been sacrificed and yet like hell itself war-fiend cries for more. God knows when the struggle will end! To-day, the first of the third year of war, finds the British Government putting all its resources to the test.

We think the time is fast approaching—a time which is anxiously awaited by all when peace and tranquility will return. Oh God, have mercy upon Thy creatures!

The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 6th August, writes:—Two full years have passed since this great worldwide war began, and the 4th August 1916 marks the commencement of the third year. But, in spite of this long period, there is no apparent sign of any decrease in its intensity, and no one can say with any degree of certainty as to when the appalling sanguinary struggle will end.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Aug. 6th, 1916.

The third year of the European war.

During these two years several hundreds of thousands of soldiers have been killed, countless families ruined and thousands of cities rendered desolate. The enemy, too, has suffered enormous losses in men and money, the morale of the enemy's forces is daily decreasing. His armies are continually being defeated and driven back, but still, utterly regardless of self-respect, he is striving his utmost to achieve the impossible.

The effect of the war is not limited to Europe alone, but the whole world is affected by it.

A very careful consideration of the daily progress of the war reveals this fact that the strength of the enemy is rapidly declining from which a speedy termination of the war may be hoped. His cruel and barbarous acts are, however, on the increase and from every corner the world's cries of shame and contempt are being raised against the German Government. Germany alone is responsible for all this bloodshed, slaughter, destruction and distress and the originator of this struggle is the hard-hearted savage and mischievous ruler, Kaiser Wilhelm.

As truth always prevails, we strongly hope, nay we are certain that, in the end, the Allies will be victorious and the wicked enemy will be punished for his misdeeds. We ardently desire that the struggle may terminate very soon and therefore our heartfelt prayer is that the gracious God, who is just and generous, may vouchsafe a great victory to our Government which is the supporter of right, and the protector of its people and whose benign rule is a source of blessing and comfort to all without distinction of caste or creed.

35. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th August, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:—The British Government publishes war news regularly every day; and the despatches to His Excellency the Viceroy give full details and therefore the British people have much to be thankful for. On the contrary the German Government keeps the German people entirely ignorant of events at the Front.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1916.

War news is not published in Berlin.

JAMIDAR-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

36. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th August, writes:—A mere glance at the present war is sufficient to teach us a great lesson. The war has made the Germans so savage and base that there are no traces of humanity left in them. God knows how they will be punished and what will be their end for all the different kinds of weapons and means they have used for the destruction of human life.

"How we can drive our enemies."

We should treat the enemy just as he has treated us and chastise him in a manner that people will remember for all time and all may realise the truth of the saying:—

"One is rewarded according to one's work."

Our Government is prepared to chastise him and has already punished him well. But in matters connected with this war where there is occasion for the expenditure of much life and property, the necessity has arisen for the people's help. Ever since the beginning of creation there has never been a single kingdom in the world whose people refused to aid it in the time of need. The peace and comfort enjoyed by the people under the rule of our Imperial Government have probably never been experienced by any other nation at any time under any other rule. Hence in order to maintain the vigour of the British attacks in this sanguinary war it is incumbent on the people of India to efficiently help our Government in all its needs.

We have to carefully consider how to avenge the wrong done by Germany by putting men to death unjustly and how to soothe the feelings of our own hearts.

The editor advises the rich to advance and subscribe as much money as is required by the Government and says that such an act consists of two-fold benefits: (1) the establishment of their loyalty, (2) the repayment of the debt in full after the war.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

37. Adverting to the frequent arrests made by the Police in Bengal and the acquittal of the majority of the persons arrested after an enquiry, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st August, observes:—This proves beyond doubt that many persons are arrested without sufficient cause and proper evidence. Apart from the injustice of arresting any man on mere suspicion, what about the indignity he suffers by being kept in confinement for some days? If the Police go on arresting people without any forethought and then releasing them, will it indicate their capability or intelligence? There is nothing strange in such promiscuous arrests creating unnecessary anxiety in the minds of the people.

Police arrests in Bengal.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

38. Referring to the case against Mr. Tilak, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th August, says:—The public who read the reports of the proceedings were under the impression that the case would not stand. The decision of the Magistrate therefore came to them as a surprise.

Mr. Tilak.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

In commenting on the judgement in Mr. Tilak's case, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th August, says:—When important words in a speech are given one meaning and the speech is read, it conveys one sense, and when the same words are given a different meaning altogether, the speech may convey quite a different sense. Mr. Tilak criticised only the Government officers and the Civil Service, and not the Government. If in the place of the former words, he used the latter one, he might certainly have been guilty. We fear that the injustice of giving a wrong meaning to his words has been done to him. If a criticism of the acts of the Governor down to the Police constables be construed as a criticism of the Government, then public life will become an

impossibility. From a perusal of the abstract of the judgment, it seems as if the Magistrate took the security from Mr. Tilak because he was determined to take it, and not because there was a strong case made out against him. Even the *Madras Times*, which recommends that speeches like those of Mr. Tilak should be put an end to, is of opinion that some of the criticisms of Mr. Tilak which formed the subject of his prosecution, were not objectionable. It is unsatisfactory that the Magistrate considered even such criticisms as objectionable. We trust that the higher courts and the Government will do justice to Mr. Tilak.

(*d*) *Education.*

Primary education.

39. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 31st July, writes:—Every one knows that primary education is now at its lowest ebb in India. Our popular leaders, like the late Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, have been moving heaven and earth to make the Government introduce a system of free and compulsory primary education throughout the country; but their efforts have not proved successful. It is no doubt true that the Government of India is spending five million rupees every year on education. But our opinion is that the major portion of it is spent unnecessarily. Numerous Inspectors have been appointed in order to improve education. But, instead of doing this, they are causing a good deal of confusion. They have not the time to inspect the village schools and even if they do so, it is only a superficial inspection. Then again the primary schools are under dual control. Education in these schools is supposed to be supervised by the departmental officials, while the funds required by them are supplied by the local institutions such as the Local Boards, District Boards and Municipalities. But if there are any defects in these schools, those who pay for them cannot remove them. This has to be done only through the departmental officials, and it often leads to rupture. Besides this, any amount of money is spent on putting up buildings for these schools. As has been observed by our patriot, the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya, a hungry man requires only food and he does not care much whether he gets it in a good leaf and in a good building. Our people want education badly and instead of giving education to a few and spending a lot of money on buildings, etc., the better course will be to spread education over a larger area, without attaching much importance to structures. But our own opinion is that there is no use of expecting the Government to do everything in the matter of education. The educated among us should see that local committees are formed in different places for starting and managing schools in villages.

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, July 31st, 1916.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, says:—All those interested in the advancement of this country cannot but sincerely deplore the fact that not more than 10 per cent of the people here are literate. Even where the Local Boards and Municipalities are willing to introduce free education within their jurisdiction, the Government hesitates to permit them to do so. In England, an attempt is made to prevail upon the Government to give pecuniary aid to such parents as are forced to put their children to work and thus deprive them of education merely because they have no other means of living. If, in a rich country like England, the Government finds it necessary to help poor parents, so as to enable their children to have education, much need not be said about a poor country like India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

In continuing its comments upon this subject, the *Vidyabhanu*, of the 3rd August, suggests the revival of panchayats and the constitution of Taluk and District Committees for the purpose of managing the primary schools in the villages, and says that the Government should entrust these committees and panchayats with the power of dealing with the funds set apart for the spread of education in the country.

VIDHYABHANU, *Konapet*, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

The new School-Leaving Certificate Board.

40. Referring to the nominations made by His Excellency Lord Pentland to the SchooL-leaving Certificate Board for three years from the 15th July 1916, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 10th August, says:—We do not

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1916.

see the necessity for the nomination of Mr. Mark Hunter and P. V. Seshu Ayyar to this Board. In their places the Headmaster of the Madrasa-i Azam and the Assistant Inspector of Schools in the city could have been chosen. Of the non-officials nominated, we would have preferred the Headmasters of the High School department in the Christian and the Pachayaippa's Colleges in the place of the Rev. Skinner and the Rev. Moffat.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

Reduction of the University course to three years.

41. Adverting to the statement said to have been made by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar at Chidambaram that he did not approve of the major portion of the life of Indian youths being spent in education, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 11th August, remarks that the Honourable Member will be helping the student population materially if, in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, he brings about a reduction of the University course to three years, as is the case in the new Mysore University. This paper adds that if a three years' course is introduced, there will only be three examinations, the Preliminary Arts examination at the end of the first year, the Intermediate in Arts examination at the end of the second year and the Bachelor in Arts examination at the end of the third year.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The Syndicate of the University, crest-fallen.

42. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th August, has a leaderette under this heading in which, it observes:—There is no doubt that the judgment of the High Court is very just. Only, the conduct of the syndicate in having given room for such a judgment is questionable. It becomes only the members of the syndicate of the Madras University to waste public money in litigation, knowing that their action is wrong. This is a matter in which we think it is proper for the Fellows of the University to demand an explanation from the syndicate. While this case against the syndicate had been pending before the High Court, the Vice-Chancellor, who is a member of the syndicate, arbitrarily put a stop to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar. It is open to Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar to compel the Vice-Chancellor by a writ of a Court to have his proposition fully discussed and put to vote. If this also happens, there is no doubt that the reputation of our syndicate will become world wide.. The Honourable Justices of the High Court have, by their judgment, created an opportunity for such a course. It remains to be seen whether the members of our syndicate will thankfully avail themselves of the opportunity and win world wide reputation, or correct themselves. We trust that the Fellows of the University will not sleep over this matter, but try to set right the syndicate.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Indian Universities.

43. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 5th August, reports Mr. Gandhi to have said as follows in an interview with an Andhra:—The Indian Universities do not exist for us. They belong to the Government and are so many depots training men for Government service. They are not institutions capable of developing national wisdom, and are quite useless for us. We have to establish our own Universities. It will be madness to undertake to reform the present Universities. They are carrying out their object most creditably.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

Rhodes scholarships.

44. Referring to the statement of Mr. Asquith that he had no reason for recommending the allotment of the German Rhodes scholarships to parts of the Empire which at present were not being benefited, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th August, says:—We have not of late read a more disappointing statement than this. Indians have manifested great intellectual abilities and have thus borne testimony to the greatness of the Indian intellect. It is unjust under such circumstances to say that there are no grounds for granting the Rhodes scholarships to the Indians. If the reason for this is that India is a dependency and that the Indians are a coloured race, it is impossible to believe that the angle of vision of the rulers has changed. It is to be regretted that Mr. Asquith has not afforded us an opportunity to show that we are in no way inferior to any European in intellect.

45. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 12th August, writes:—The total funds available for education from Government grants, fees, endowments, etc., amount to eight and a half crores; but the amount actually spent on education is only five crores and a half. If the full amount were to be utilised, the progress would have been far more satisfactory. It is regrettable that such large sums are allowed to lapse. In Bengal alone, 87½ lakhs remained unutilised. It is deplorable that even the Government of India is in the habit of allowing educational allotments to lapse. There is immense scope for the utilisation of funds for the spread of education among women, Muhammadans and depressed classes. We regret to note that the facilities created for the benefit of these are hardly commensurate with the avowals of sympathy regarding their backward condition.

The progress of education in British India.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

46. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th August, writes:—Nowhere else can we find the comfort and convenience enjoyed by British subjects and more especially the facilities afforded to the Indian people by our benevolent Government and that in spite of its being engaged in this dreadful worldwide war. The people can never repay their debt of gratitude not even by sacrificing their lives! The Government constantly keeps in view the improvement and welfare of the people.

Views of the Imperial Government regarding the education of defective children.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

In issuing a circular regarding the education of defective children, the Imperial Government has given proof of its true sympathy with these unfortunates.

The editor in appreciating this step says, "We hope the Government will, after consulting the principal officials of Educational Department, consider this question and provide for the education and training of these helpless children.

(*h*) *Railways.*

47. Referring to this incident, the *Lokapakari*, of the 31st July, says:—It is really a high-handed act on the part of the Traffic Inspector to have beaten the Indian students instead of trying to prevent the disturbance. It is the Railway authories that seem to be at the bottom of the whole mischief. The Railway Board and the Government should now see that the Railway Companies in India are not justified in reserving a compartment for Eurasians.

The fracas at the Fort station.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 31st 1916.

48. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 11th August, writes to say that owing to want of waggons, goods have been lying idle at the Gudur station for a long time past without being exported and that the representations of the Gudur merchants have been unheeded by the railway authorities.

Scarcity of railway waggons at Gudur.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

49. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Lokopakari*, of the 31st July, says:—There are numerous obstacles in the way of Indian students having higher education. The prohibitive cost of education has made it impossible for parents having small incomes to educate their boys. The constitution of the Indian Educational Department is not such as to help the Indians to have higher education. Even those students who succeed, in spite of these difficulties, in coming up find it difficult to get through the University examinations. This has been clearly proved by the heavy slaughter in the last Intermediate examination of this University. Besides these difficulties, the European Professors do not treat the students in the higher classes properly. They not only insult them but even go to the extent of beating them. The incidents in the Wesley College here, and the Colleges in Calcutta, can be quoted as instances of this. The reason for this is that these Professors consider themselves to be heaven-born beings and have not the breadth of view to realise that the Indians are as much British subjects as

Indian students.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 31st, 1916.

they are. But the spread of English education has opened the eyes of the Indians and they are ever on the alert to secure the rights to which they are entitled. As this spirit is shared even by the Indian students, English Professors should treat them with respect. If, instead of this, men like the Rev. Macphail, who described the Indian students who appeared for the last Intermediate examination as rikshaw coolies at the last meeting of the Senate, are to be appointed as Professors in Colleges, there can be no amity between the Professors and the students. Professors of the stamp of the Rev. Macphail should be removed from the Colleges, as it is the high-handed acts of these men that create discontent in the minds of the Indians against the British. As if all these will not do, the Educational authorities are introducing new text-books every year, with the object of patronising the editors and book-sellers. Even in the case of note-books, the students are forced to buy the costly books prescribed by the department. What an unjust order? The Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpe recently brought up a resolution in the Bombay Senate that the duty of choosing text-books should be left to the headmaster, because the existing system of leaving this matter in the hands of the Text-book Committee is causing serious hardship to the students. We heartily endorse this view. Our opinion is that it is the worst books that are being chosen by the Text-book Committee.

Referring again to the use of the words "Rikshaw coolies" by the Rev. Macphail to denote the class of students in the last Intermediate examination, the *same* paper observes:—It is really strange that a teacher and a Missionary as he was, the Rev. Macphail should have lost his patience! Perhaps it did not strike him that it was discreditable for him to be a teacher of rikshaw coolies! The Government should censure and punish those Europeans who speak disparagingly of the Indians.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 4th August, refers to the difficulties experienced by the Indian students in England and says:—It is because the education imparted by the Indian Universities is not considered to be a sufficient passport for the Indians getting the higher appointments in any department here, they proceed to England to give a finish to their education. There is, no doubt, an association called the Indian Students' Advisory Committee in England. But this association is not able to help the Indian students to get admission into the colleges in England easily. The Indian students are not admitted by the industrial concerns in England to learn work in them. Considering the hardships to which the Indian students in England are subjected in the matter of prosecuting their studies, it appears a memorial has been presented to His Excellency the Viceroy detailing all the facts, and we hope he will make an impartial enquiry into the matter and redress the grievances of the Indian students.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 7th August, also comments in the same strain upon this subject.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, July 31st, 1916.

50. The Tamil supplement of the *South Indian Mail*, of the 31st July, writes:—It is now many months since the Under Secretary of State for India declared in Parliament that there would soon be a change for the better in the British angle of vision regarding India and yet we see no change. There were many occasions on which the British Government's attitude towards India could be plainly seen and on all those occasions it was clear that it has not changed a bit. In the course of his speech at the Guildhall on the occasion of the reception of the Australian Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dwelt upon the sacrifices made by the Colonies in this war for Britain, and stated that, when there is a readjustment of rights and privileges of the different constituents of the empire after the war, the colonies would be given larger privileges than what they now enjoy, and that they would also be allowed to share the powers of the Imperial Government. If this is to be done and India is to continue in her present condition, we need not say that it will cause a great deal of discontent among the Indians. It is a known fact that the colonies have

The British angle of vision regarding India.

never regarded India as a unit of the British Empire, and that they have been preventing the Indians from getting into their territory and otherwise ill-treating them very much. If these colonies are now allowed to exercise some of the powers of our rulers, we cannot say what will be the condition of India. Now comparing the advantages Britain is deriving from the colonies and India respectively, a little consideration will show that while the duty of protecting the colonies entails some expenditure on the empire without any corresponding advantages, India is, as a matter of fact, enriching the coffers of the mother country. Even in the war, India has been helping Britain a great deal and if she has not done more, it is due to her poverty. Considering the fact that both in extent and population, India stands foremost among the different units of the empire, it is most unfair on the part of the British Ministers to omit India altogether in discussing about the readjustment of the rights and privileges of these units after the war. We hope the British Government will, in the future at least, change its attitude towards India.

The new Madras Legislative Council.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st August, expresses its regret at the small number of non-officials nominated to this Council and says:—In Bombay and Bengal, the number of non-officials in the Legislative Council is larger than their number in Madras. We are sorry that Lord Pentland has not attached any weight to the demand of the popular leaders that the non-official element in the local Legislative Council should be strengthened this time.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

Reverting to this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, says:—Of the elected non-officials in the new Council, four are Europeans, and of the nominated members, two are Europeans and one a Eurasian. If these are left out of account, there are only 21 non-official Indians, of whom three are Muhammadans. Thus of the 45 members in the Council, 21 are Indians and 18 Hindus. Though in name there are only 17 members on the side of the Government, the Europeans and Eurasians who number seven this time will usually vote only on the side of the Government. So on occasions when the Government and the public differ, 24 members will vote for the Government and 21 on the other side. Thus a resolution brought by any of the non-official members does not stand the chance of being passed. Lord Morley stated that the object of reforming the Legislative Councils in India was to invest real authority in the hands of the non-official members and to make them realise their responsibility in the Council. We believe the non-official members are quite prepared to realise their responsibility. But it looks as if the Government hesitates to give real authority in their hands. The Government officials seem to regard the non-officials more as an opposition than as the spokesmen of the people; an incident which occurred in the United Provinces Legislative Council last week can be quoted as an instance in point. The Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani brought up a resolution that the Government should reconsider the revision of land assessment in the Allahabad Division, and the only argument adduced by the First Member of the Revenue Board, who opposed it, was that as the mover did not represent the Allahabad Division, his opinion could not be taken and he never attempted to reply to the points raised by the mover in favour of his resolution. What did it matter which division the Honourable Member represented? the only thing the officials had to note was whether he gave expression to the opinions and grievances of the ryots, whose interests he advocated. Instead of doing so, they browbeat the Honourable Member with specious arguments. At any rate, this was not the intention of those who reformed the Legislative Councils. Another instance may also be quoted in this matter. At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, it was proposed by the non-officials that the consideration of a Bill to amend the Abkāri Act might be adjourned, pending the ascertainment of certain facts which were not available then. The Government officials would not consent to this. When the Official Members in the Council would not give in even in trifling matters like this, how can they be expected to be conscious of the powers and responsibility of the non-official members in the Council?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

The last meeting of the local Legislative Council.

52. Referring to the proceedings of this meeting, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 2nd August, observes:—The business at this meeting comprised only the taking of oath by the members, the announcement of the dates of assent to certain Acts by the Governor and the Viceroy, and the introduction of a small Bill to amend the Presidency Small Causes Court Act and the Madras City Civil Court Act. We do not know what point is gained by convening a meeting like this only in name. It is now five months since the previous meeting took place and the next meeting can be held only after the Government comes down from the hills. Thus, no meeting at which popular grievances can be brought to the notice of the Government will be held for nearly nine months more and the next meeting of the council will surely be too full of business. This crowding of business at one meeting could have been avoided if steps had been taken to include some important subjects now engaging the attention of the public in the agenda of this meeting. Lord Pentland and his colleagues need not have come down from the hills to have a meeting in name and run up again in hot haste like this. This formal meeting could have been held even in Ootacamund and the additional members would have been only too glad to enjoy the cool climate of Ootacamund for a day or two, without the necessity of transacting any business.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1916.

Mr. Tilak and the Government.

53. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 1st August, is surprised at the Government of Bombay having declined to give a passport to Mr. Tilak to proceed to England to conduct his case against Sir Valentine Chirol and says:—If Mr. Tilak is prevented from going to England now, he is sure to lose his case and suffer serious loss. It is not fair on the part of the Government to refuse a permit, without assigning any reason for doing so. The action of the Government gives room to two complaints. The first is that it makes Mr. Tilak lose his case and the second is that it tries to help Sir Valentine Chirol as much as possible. We do not know why the Government of Bombay has issued an order which gives room to this dubious interpretation.

PRAPANCHA MITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

The *Prapancha Mitran*, of the 4th August, also expresses its surprise at the action of the Government of Bombay and observes:—We do not know on what ground the Government of Bombay has refused to give a passport to Mr. Tilak to proceed to England. For aught we know, it can have no connection whatever with the present war and yet this system of issuing passports to people proceeding to foreign countries was introduced only as a result of the war. We are afraid that, in the absence of the publication of the grounds on which the passport has been refused, an impression is created in the minds of the people that the Government has taken this action in order to help Sir Valentine Chirol and prevent Mr. Tilak from successfully prosecuting his case against this gentleman. We regret very much that the Government of Bombay should be giving room to such an impression. As long as the Government holds back the reasons for its action, we should consider it to be an unreasonable one. We have only to presume that all the hardships, to which Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. Tilak are now subjected are due to their efforts to secure *swaraj* for India. The word *swaraj* seems to terrify the Government of Bombay and that is why it has ruled that Mrs. Annie Besant should not enter that Presidency and that Mr. Tilak should not leave India. It is rumoured that it was the fear that Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak would go to England and lay bare the defects in the Government here before the British public, which made the Government of Bombay prevent Mr. Tilak from going to England, and that the Government proposes to intern Mrs. Besant in some place on the same grounds We do not know how far this is true. Anyhow this action of the Government of Bombay has rendered the action of the Government of Madras in demanding security from *New India* a very trifling one.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 7th August, also raises its voice against the action of the Government of Bombay, and hopes that Lord Chelmsford will interfere and have the order cancelled, considering the esteem in which Mr. Tilak is held by the Indians and the discontent that will be caused by this action.

54. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 12th August, writes:—Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu who got 25 votes is second only to Surendra Nath Banerjea in point of ability. He is a most conscientious and straightforward man and an orator of unparalleled fame. He has suffered imprisonment in the cause of the country. His patriotism is such that he is worthy even to be an emperor. He is fit to be the representative not only of Bengal but of the whole of India. We have as great reason to rejoice at his success as we have reason to regret Mr. Bannerjea's failure. The other successful candidate, namely, Mr. Sita Nath Roy, has many acquaintances among the European voters; 16 out of the 23 votes he got were from Europeans. He may therefore be regarded as a representative of the Europeans. However that may be, we are exceedingly glad to learn of Mr. Basu's success.

The Imperial Council elections.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

55. Quoting with satisfaction the statement of Sir Thomas Holland to the South Indian Chamber of Commerce that industrial education was not imparted to a sufficiently large extent in this country, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, observes:—This statement deserves to be noticed both by the people and the Government. It is to be noted that the statement has been made by the President of a Commission, which has been appointed for the purpose of enquiring about the facilities for improving the industries and trade of India. Do we not know that many students, who, after finishing their secondary education, are unable to have collegiate education, roam about in search of employments in any office, having no other means of eking out a livelihood? Will it not be beneficial to such students, if there are facilities for them to get into some kind of industrial or trade concern? Leaving this alone, all of us know that the economic struggle between countries will become acute after the end of this war and that European countries are sure to have a keen competition with each other. Though India may not be able to share in this struggle, should she not be able at least to convert her innumerable products into mercantile commodities? We require efficient workmen for this purpose. Sir Thomas Holland has stated clearly that there is no foundation whatever for the belief on the part of some people that it is hard to find competent workmen in India and that, even if workmen are available, they are not intelligent. As observed by him the Tata's Iron Factory has proved that Indian workmen will be able to do any work satisfactorily, if they are given sufficient education. Thus the only thing required for India to improve materially is industrial education for her children. Apart from helping India to improve her industries, this education increases the earning capacity of the labourers, which will, in its turn, do away with the necessity of Indian labourers proceeding to foreign countries for purposes of living. When the Indians stay in the country and help not only to improve their own prospects but also the prospects of the country, India will easily get rid of her poverty and become rich like other countries in the world.

The industrial advancement of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

Referring to the statement of Sir Gordon Fraser in his speech welcoming Sir Thomas Holland in the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that India should be content with such industrial pursuits as are accessories to the main manufacture of articles and that, if foreign articles are cheaper than those made here, the Indians should go in only for them, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, writes:—If this principle had been followed, no country in the world, which are now in an opulent condition, would have come up Every country has improved itself only by throwing obstacles in the way of foreign articles getting into it and competing with indigenous ones. When in olden days, there was a great demand for Indian muslins and calicoes in England, a heavy import duty was levied on these articles in order to foster local manufactures. Our plea is that the same course should be adopted even in India. It may be that Indian-made articles are a little costly in the beginning. But if a heavy import duty is levied on foreign articles, the question of demand and supply is sure to bring down the price of the Indian articles soon. As far as cloth is concerned, the Government of India has

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

accepted the justice of our plea. We are really glad to find that Sir Thomas Holland expressed his dissent from Sir Gordon Fraser in his view. If the Commission of which Sir Thomas Holland is the President will act upon the principles laid down by him, the Indians will worship him and the other members of the Commission as their guardian angels.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

Separate representation for the Indian Christians.

56. Referring to a deputation representing the Indian Christian community which recently waited upon the Viceroy and pressed its claims for having separate representatives in the Legislative Councils and the sympathetic reply of the Viceroy thereto, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, says:—Though the Indian Christians are very few in number, they form an important class by themselves in view of their educational qualifications, and we are glad that Lord Chelmsford has promised to consider their prayer for giving them a representative in the Legislative Councils, when the question of reforming these councils is next taken up. This shows that the Viceroy is convinced of the reasonableness of the prayer of the Christians. If so, why could not he try to redress their grievance immediately, as far as it lies in his power? Lord Morley has stated that the power of nominating additional members has been conferred upon the Government only to make it possible for small communities like the Christians, the Buddhists and the Eurasians to have their representatives in the council. Why cannot the Provincial Governments exercise this power and nominate an Indian Christian member? Why has not a member of this community been nominated to the local Legislative Council? The Archbishop of Madras, who has been nominated to a seat in this council, may be said to be a representative of the Christians. But whatever may be his merits, he cannot be taken to be the representative of the Indian Christians. We hope the Provincial Governments will act on the view of the Government of India at least in the future.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1916.

License to sell liquor.

57. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th August, dwells upon the evils of making the District Collector the final authority to grant licenses for selling liquor in this country and welcomes the system followed in Ceylon, where this power is given to what are called Licensing Boards comprising both officials and non-officials, the latter, however, being in the majority, as a better one on the ground that, as long as the power of collecting the revenue and the power of granting these licenses are centered in the same individual, there is no possibility whatever of any reduction in the consumption of drink by the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

A new order of the Bengal Government.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, regrets to learn that the Government of Bengal has issued an order that, if there is any reason to suspect that any one is leaving any place in that Presidency with the object of endangering the safety of British India or the people therein, he should be prevented from leaving the place and that it has appointed eight officers of the Criminal Investigation Department to enforce this order. This paper thinks that there is every chance of this order being enforced even in the case of innocent persons, inasmuch as the power of enforcing it is in the hands of the Police, and implores the Government to issue strict instructions in the matter, so that only those persons, in whose case there is a reasonable ground for suspicion, will be affected by it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

The Presidentship of the next Congress

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, condemns the action of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee in having chosen Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar as the President of the next congress in preference to Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya of Salem, who is, in the opinion of this paper, better fitted to occupy this position, and expresses the hope that the other Congress Committees will ignore the one-sided choice of the Madras Committee and nominate Mr. Achārya as the President with one voice.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 8th,

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 8th August, also expresses the same view.

60. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 8th August, regrets that even in electing two members to the Imperial Legislative Council, the non-official members of the local Legislative Council should have allowed personal considerations to sway their choice, and that they should have ignored the claims of Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya of Salem, who has earned a name of being a bold and impartial critic of the Government.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

The Madras representatives in the Imperial Legislative Council.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th August, reproduces the remarks of the *Bengalee*, the *West Coast Spectator*, the *West Coast Reformer* and the *Hindu* on this subject, expressing the same view.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1916.

61. The *Vedanta Deepika* * for July observes:—Justice Woodroffe of the Calcutta High Court seems to have said that it is the Hindu religion that agrees on all fours with the principles underlying the western educational system and this opinion is shared by many European and American scholars. But of what avail is that for us? The Indians are politically a subject nation. So their religion and culture are not admired by the Europeans. Many of the high European officials do not have a regard for the Hindu religion on account of the arrogance of their position, the ignorance of the ordinary people over whom they exercise sway and their own ignorance of Indian culture. The Christian Missionaries have come to this country only for the purpose of destroying the religion of the Indians. Many Indians who have been educated by these Missionaries are beginning to have the same idea about the Indian religion as the Missionaries. This is in keeping with the times and there is no use of thinking about it. One of the charges laid at the door of the Hindu religion is that it does not advocate forcible conversion of other religionists as Christianity and Muhammadanism do. These latter religions base their principles on the religious history of the Jews. This history shows that the Jews were mercilessly harsh to other races. The Muhammadans destroyed the Roman and Persian Empires only on account of the difference of religion between them and their subject races. They forcibly converted the Romans and Persians to Muhammadanism. They invaded India on several occasions, plundered sacred shrines, killed several people and eventually conquered India itself. They destroyed the temples of the Indians and converted many Hindus to Muhammadanism. The Christians are doing the same thing, mainly in America and to a little extent in other countries. The Hindu and Buddhist religions never had this reputation. As pointed out by Lala Lajput Rai in an article contributed by him to the *Modern Review*, the present day education aims only at enabling the Indians to eke out a livelihood and does not help them in the least in undertaking vedantic research. What is the use of our thinking about the present condition of our religion, when we have voluntarily handed over our boys to people who are hostile to our religion, with the glamour that we are helping them thereby to make a living?

VEDANTA DEEPIKA, *Madras*, July 1916.

The Hindu religion.

62. Referring to the lines laid down by the Government for the guidance of the commission which is to enquire about the facilities for the advancement of industries in India, the *Vidyabhanu*, of the 7th August, writes:—The essential factors required for the industrial advancement of any country are raw products, labourers, capital and scientific knowledge. Of these, there is no dearth of raw products in India, nor of skilled labourers. There was a time when the skill of the Indian artisans attracted the admiration of the world. But now they are not cared for. As a large number of machine-made articles are now imported from the western countries, there are none to buy hand-made articles, though they are indigenous, as they are naturally more costly. No wonder then that many of the industries of this country have become extinct. But the artisans continue and, if they are trained a little in modern methods they will soon become experts in their line. For doing this, it is necessary to open industrial schools. The one or two schools which now exist

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Aug. 7th, 1916.

The Indian industries.

* Received in the current week.

will not do. The Government should start a large number of industrial schools in the country. The third requisite for industries to thrive is capital. Even this is not wanting in India. But there are two obstacles in the way of the Indian capitalists boldly investing their money in industrial concerns. One is their want of knowledge of the greater profits they can derive in industrial concerns than in agriculture and this is due partly to the fact that they have for a long time been accustomed only to agriculture. The other impediment is their want of union and mutual confidence which are necessary for the advancement of any industry. So, the only way to make the people boldly come forward to invest their money in industries is for the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to follow the example of Germany and Japan and take up the responsibility of running some industries. If this is done, any amount of private money will be forthcoming. The fourth factor, scientific knowledge, can be obtained only by getting experts from foreign countries to put our men in the way in the beginning. We hope the commission now appointed will consider all these things and make some constructive proposals. Even if all the four factors mentioned above are secured, the Indian industries cannot thrive successfully, if an import duty is not levied on foreign articles, so as to prevent their competing with indigenous articles.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

In the course of a leader under the heading "The trade and industries of India", the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th August, says:—As arrangements are being made to prevent the Austrian and German goods from being imported into the territories of the Allies for a stated period after the war, the trade between India and Great Britain is bound to increase in volume, and it is therefore the duty of Great Britain to give a helping hand to India, which is now far behind other countries in trade and industries, to rise to the occasion and be able to do justice to her position in the empire. Numerous articles are now being imported into India from Japan and America. If this is allowed to continue, it may not be easy for the indigenous industries of this country to thrive. As observed by Sir Roper Lethbridge once, how can the Indian capitalists be expected to invest their money boldly in Indian industries, if there is always the fear of their being crushed by the competition of foreign articles? As suggested by him, it is the duty of the Government of India to give an assurance to the public that steps will be taken to prevent such foreign competition. If this is done, we can safely count upon many of our local industries thriving soon.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

The Report of the Public Service Commission.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th August, reproduces the comments of the *Bombay Chronicle*, which learns with surprise that it has been decided to publish the Report of the Public Service Commission and to bring into force immediately the non-contentious recommendations embodied therein, and raises its voice against such publication on the ground that, in view of the important changes which have occurred since 1914, the recommendations of this commission may not fit in exactly with the existing conditions.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

The Report of the Public Service Commission.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th August, learns that the India Office has undertaken to publish the report of the Public Service Commission, and says:—When asked why it should be published before the close of the war, Lord Islington said that the war may continue for a long time yet, and that it is unnecessary to postpone the publication till its termination. While Mr. Asquith and others expect an early termination of the war, it is curious to hear from Lord Islington that it may last for a long time. India expects great concessions at the hands of England on the termination of the war. If at this juncture, the report in question is published, the rulers may, when the question of concessions comes up for consideration after the war, be disposed to say:—"We carried out the suggestions of the Public Service Commission only the other day. It is therefore not proper to grant further concessions so soon." The authorities will thus blind the

English people and blunt their enthusiasm. It will be well for the Secretary of State for India and also Lord Chelmsford to consider deeply whether it is not expedient to postpone the publication of the report of the Public Service Commission till after the war.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

The condition of the labourers in this country.

64. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th August, writes:—Our readers may remember the statement made by Sir Thomas Holland in the Madras Chamber of Commerce that after the war every country forming part of the British Empire should be prepared to manufacture all the articles required by it. We hope that proper steps will soon be taken to enable India to be in a position to manufacture all the articles required by her. This will mean that many industries, which are now carried on in western countries, will be carried on in India also in course of time. In copying the western methods connected with industries, some evils appertaining to those methods may also be naturally copied and one such evil is that the capitalists gain large profits, while the labourers are not paid adequate wages. This state of affairs exists even in India now; but precautionary steps should be taken immediately to prevent its getting worse. It is stated that Japan has get over this difficulty and that the labourers there live happily. The policy adopted by Japan in this matter should be ascertained and applied to India. If the future industrial advancement of India is based on the prosperity of the labourer, the problem concerning the emigration of Indians to foreign countries will also have been solved.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

The Tilak case.

65. Referring to the judgment of the District Magistrate of Poona, binding over Mr. Tilak to be of good behaviour for one year with heavy securities, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th August, observes:—Though our readers have been closing following the progress of this case day by day, there was nothing in the proceedings to warrant the conclusion to which the magistrate has arrived and the undesirable remarks which he has made about Mr. Tilak at the end of his judgment. The public will not, in any way, agree with the magistrate in his opinion about the lectures of Mr. Tilak. Any how we are quite justified in saying that the method adopted by the Government of Bombay in getting rid of disloyalty and sedition is not a proper one. The following observation of Sir Francis Maclean, who was the Chief Justice in Bengal 18 years ago, and who had enough of experience in trying cases of sedition, is worthy of note here:—

"Ever since I came to India numerous remarks about sedition and the methods of suppressing it have fallen upon my ears. But it appears to me that there is only one way of suppressing sedition and that is to show sympathy for the people and to extend an unbounded sympathy for their wants, their grievances and their legitimate aspirations".

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill.

66. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th August, says:—By removing the two clauses in the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, that affected the interests of the Indians, the Joint Committee appointed to consider the measure have deserved the gratitude of the Indians, and have strengthened the confidence of the people in the British sense of justice. There are also certain unnecessary classes in the Bill, which the authorities will do well to omit also. Under the provisions of the Bill, Native Chiefs may be appointed to our Legislative Councils. The people and their leaders deem this provision unnecessary. We hope that the authorities will drop the Bill for the present and take it up for consideration after the war.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

Disabilities of Indian students in England.

67. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th August, says:—We are very much pained to learn that Indian students who have proceeded to England to prosecute their studies there are treated with scant courtesy and are subjected to great disabilities. Those for instance who study for the Engineer's Examination and who have to gain practical knowledge by working in factories and workshops, are not admitted into them. The Oxford and

Cambridge Colleges receive a certain remuneration from the Government of India for entertaining in them students preparing for the Indian Civil Service Examination. It is therefore improper that the authorities of these Colleges should treat the Indian students with disregard. We humbly pray that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India will interfere on behalf of Indian students and see that their grievances are redressed.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

Drunkenness.

68. In its leader on drunkenness, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th August, says:—However good the intention of the Government may be, the means they adopt to put down drunkenness as far as possible has not produced the desired effect. Their officers have always been careful to see that the revenue derived by the Government from intoxicants does not suffer. . . . . The hours during which intoxicating liquors may be sold have not been so fixed as to make it in any measure inconvenient for the drunkard to get his drink. If the case of Madras is taken into consideration, it must be decided that the authorities have afforded special facilities for him. In this city generally, all toddy shops should be opened at 9 a.m. But a toddy shop at Oteri, and two others at Choolai should be opened at 7 in the morning. In these parts, poor coolies live in large numbers. It appears that these shops are specially intended for them. The authorities themselves have to say whether this is a measure calculated to discourage drunkenness or encourage it. In the matter of the location of shops, the authorities do not show much wisdom. In locating them, they only see that they are removed from the habitations of high officials, and that the noise that is characteristic of them does not disturb the sleep of any European. The discretion to locate them is not used in excluding only crowded places. Licenses are issued for opening toddy shops where people collect in large numbers on festive occasions. It is stated that shop No. 186 in Nungambakam may be located on the Sterling Road but not within a hundred yards of any bungalow occupied by a European. Why should a difference be observed between a European and an Indian in this matter? Shops are located so that they may not be a source of annoyance to civilised people, but not so that they may not attract drunkards. The efforts of the Government to reduce the evil of drinking being thus neutralised by the acts of their officers, drunkenness has always been on the increase. The representations of the Temperance Committees and the social reformers continue to be so many cries in the wilderness.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

Indian questions.

69. Referring to a statement of Mr. Asquith that arrangements will be made to discuss Indian questions in the Parliament if desired, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th August, says:—The foremost of all Indian questions is that of self-government. The higher authorities have recognised the legitimacy of the ideal of self-government. The Courts have decided that self-government is a legitimate aspiration of the people. But the Police and other officers say that it is sedition even to criticise the authorities and they try to bring to trouble even the loyal subjects of His Majesty for advocating the cause. There is the Defence of India Act which is agitating the country. Indians are deported in hundreds without reasons being assigned for so doing. There might be some wicked men among the deported, but the country believes that most of the deported persons are innocent. The question of an Indian army has been satisfactorily solved to some extent, but much remains to be done yet and the people pray that the same terms should be offered to the Indian army as to an Anglo-Indian army. Reuter does not say whether Mr. Asquith had all or any of these questions in his view when he made the statement referred to above. Reuter is so very brief that he seems he is sporting with our affairs.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

Suggestions of non-official members of Legislative Councils.

70. Referring to the statement of Sir Edward Gait of the Behar Legislative Council that he is in the habit of taking a list of the suggestions of the non-official members of the Council and considering how far they are capable of being adopted, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th August, says:—Sir Edward Gait speaks in praise of the suggestions made by the

non-official members at the Economic Conference and says that he accepted all of them. Will the local authorities here follow this practice of Sir Edward Gait?

The Ceylon Legislative Council.

71. Referring to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanathan of the Ceylon Legislative Council regarding the Acting Chief Justiceship in Ceylon, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th August, says:—The resolution was put to vote and lost. But we believe that the mover stood firm and did a great good to the country by making it plain that the Indians will not be content with anything short of the liberal English methods of criticism. It is a good sign of the times that in Ceylon also Indians fight for their self-respect.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

Self-government.

72. In its leader on local self-government in India, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th August, remarks:—It is now 32 years since the law relating to local self-government was passed. It is ten years since the *swaraj* movement was set on foot. There have been small reforms, but they have not effected any improvement in the administration. If we rely upon such reforms, it will take centuries for the administration to improve. We cannot expect lovers of authority to effect any improvement in our self-governing institutions. It is the higher authorities and the people of England, whose freedom is their heaven, that should give us independence. They should not leave that work to be done by the lower authorities. We hope that neither the liberal-hearted Englishmen nor our leaders will fall into the error that India will obtain *swaraj* by small reforms. It is the grant of self-government and not anything else that can lead the Indians to the goal of self-government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

The grievances of the South African Indians.

73. Referring to the letter addressed to *India* on the subject of the grievances of the South African Indians in the matter of obtaining licenses for selling foodstuffs, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th August, says:—Our brethren in South Africa are now carrying on an extensive trade in foodstuffs, laying out a large capital on it. The South African authorities are now imposing restrictions on the issue of licenses to them. If, for instance, an Indian has already one confectionary shop and wishes to open another, the authorities refuse to grant him a license to do so. Can anything be more unjust than this? If the present rules are a little harder, Indians in South Africa will lose their only means of sustenance, and be reduced to great difficulties. It is therefore highly essential that the authority of law should be invoked to safeguard the rights of our Indian brethren and restrict the arbitary powers of the municipalities in South Africa. The work of Mr. Gandhi in South Africa has to be continued. Indians should not therefore sleep over the matter, but should enlist Lord Chelmsford's sympathy, march another step forward, and help to bring about harmony in the Empire.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

74. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th August, says:—It is stated in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* that a certain high official of this country has said that the Government of India had nothing to do with the restrictions placed on Mrs. Besant, but that the Madras and Bombay Governments were solely responsible for them. So far, so good. But it is difficult to understand how Lord Pentland and Lord Willingdon who were liberal-minded in the time of Lord Hardinge can now become narrow-minded.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

Political agitation.

75. In its leader on the subject of political agitation in India, the *Desabhimani*, of the 13th August, says:—The educated classes fight among themselves in the Congresses and Conferences, but do not try to educate the masses in politics. It is why political agitation in this country does not produce the desired effect. Unless such agitation is conducted in the vernaculars, the masses cannot be expected to take any interest in it. They have now no idea of self-government under the British Raj. A knowledge of politics must spread among them, and this knowledge should be published in the vernaculars.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Aug. 13th, 1916.

Only then can the goal be reached. Only when political agitation is conducted in the vernaculars by the people in general, the rulers will hear our grievances and grant us our legitimate wishes.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Aug. 13th, 1916.

A Double Company of Bengal Infantry.

76. The *Desabhimani*, of the 13th August, is highly gratified to learn that the rulers have determined to form a double company of Bengali infantry and prays that this concession may be extended to the other Indian races also, and that the Indian and the English soldiers may be placed on an equal footing in the matter of the terms offered to them.

CHOUDARI, *Chataparru*, June and July 1916.

Indian arts and industries.

77. The issue of *Choudari*, for June and July last, in an article under this heading, states that, after the East India Company became king-makers, the trade and industries of India suffered at their hands. To support this, it gives what professes to be a Telugu version of Chapter I, Part II, of R. C. Dutt's work on the trade, industries and wealth of India, which contains extracts from the reports of English Governors such as Vansittart and Warren Hastings, of a Nawab of Bengal and of others, complaining of the misconduct and highhandedness of the servants of the East India Company. It closes with this passage :— The above extracts will do. English officers, English tradesmen, Mussalman Nawabs, Mussalman Collectors, Mussalman historians and other writers have all described these enormities in the same strain. The Bengalees suffered during the rule of the ancient Nawabs and at other times. But they had never known such gross iniquities and enormities.

This oppression spread to every village and to every loom. However much they might have suffered before, they could preserve their arts and industries and maintain their lives. But alas! What a sad fate overtook them after the advent of the Company! They lost their arts and industries and their very bread. They were reduced to destitution.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

Home Rule.

78. In a lengthy article under this heading, a correspondent of the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 12th August, subscribing himself a "patriot", writes :—During Lord Hardinge's regime both the Government and the people were conscious of the identity of interests between the rulers and the ruled. This was especially evident when Lord Hardinge fought for justice even to the extent of incurring the displeasure of the Home Government when he saw the contemptuous attitude of South Africa towards Indian immigrants. This led to the growth of sincere loyalty in the hearts of the Indians. When the Christian people themselves do not observe Christ's precept that we must do good to those that do us harm, it is not to be expected that others will follow this teaching. Some writers to the press say that some of the British have begun to think that the Indians are not sincere in their expressions of loyalty, that they are effeminate and fit only to be slaves. There are times when we begin to think how it is possible to love those who do not return our love. If loyal people are regarded as seditionists, their loyalty becomes sometimes converted into seditious designs. Discontent and irritation sometimes gives inordinate strength even to the weak. Even the weak who have been affecting mirth in the absence of strength and help, begin to remonstrate when opportunity arrives. As among families so among kingdoms the stupidity or waywardness of the men at the head leads to revolutionary changes. Every one knows how revolutions on a smaller scale arise almost everyday out of the hankering after gold, women and land. The bigger revolutions however have been recorded in history and we have, besides, the present European war as a living example. The weakness of the Allies at the outset and their invincibility at present is an instance in point. What is possible through love and tact can never be achieved through hatred or swaggering. Prince and peasant must alike realise the truth of this statement and try to win popular affection and confidence. All the wealth necessary for the protection of the Empire comes from the people and these must have the voice at least to suggest how that wealth may be utilised. It is this voice that has led England to her present eminence. It is the hope that Indians

too will eventually obtain the democratic rights of Englishmen that has produced such unswerving loyalty. In India the administrators were at one time looked upon as so many Gods and they too in their turn were in the habit of paying equally high regard for popular opinion and used to conduct the administration wholly in accordance with the wishes of the people. The opinion of the *panchayats* prevailed in all matters. In villages too all local matters were settled under the panchayat system. The traces of it are still to be seen on festive occasions. Our country is by no means new to the Home Rule system. We are not strangers to democratic institutions. We had them from time immemorial. Latterly, however, we have been forgetting them partly owing to the introduction of British system of administration and partly from other causes. If autrocratic officials of the type of Lord Curzon should be sent to this country to hold responsible positions such as that of Viceroy and if they should find advisers like Mr. Valentine Chirol to guide them in the path of autocracy, India may very speedily gain Home Rule. Some people ask whether India is ever likely to obtain Home Rule when Ireland has failed to obtain it after agitating for 700 years. It is true that India and Ireland resemble each other in some respects but the difference in other respects is inexpressibly vast. One chief point of difference between the two is that Ireland has a population of 30 lakhs while the population of India is 300 millions. This one fact makes an ocean of difference. The British are a very politic people; clever in the art of Government. They know that true loyalty can come only out of true love. They are great adepts in punishing the wicked and protecting the good. They know that among educated Indians there are many who are capable statesmen as themselves. They also know how in northern India during Lord Curzon's regime even cart drivers became *swadeshists* in no time. If we wait patiently until the close of the war, and then pray for Home Rule, it seems likely that we shall have it. But it is most regrettable that in Bengal, the Punjab and some other provinces, some of the officials have acted in such a way as to bring about an estrangement between the Government and the people. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy and other officials will so conduct the administration as to render it as popular as in the time of Lord Hardinge and that nothing will be done to lacerate the affection between the Government and the people.

"The case against Lokamanya Tilak."

79. In an article under this heading, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 16th August, after giving a translation of the passages pointed out by Mr. Binning as seditious in the course of the summing up of the case, remarks:—We are unable to pass any comments on the result of the trial until the High Court have given their final decision thereon. We may observe, however, that Mr. Tilak's speech somewhat exceeded the bounds (of fair criticism) but the punishment inflicted is severe in view of his old age.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE', *Bangalore*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The Pilgrims' Committee's Report.

80. In a leading article, commenting on the report of the Pilgrim Committee the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 11th August, says:—We are unable to say whether anything has been gained by the investigations of the committee. The traveller best knows the discomforts he has to suffer. The overcrowding of carriages, the absence of adequate lavatory accommodation and water storage are the main grievances of the railway travellers and though these are more or less common to all railways in India, they are particularly bad in the railways of this presidency. The huddling of passengers like goods is part of the routine of the railway officers. The committee do not seem to have made any satisfactory suggestions for the removal of these grievances. The observations of the committee lead to the impression that these discomforts are the natural consequence of the enormous number of the places of pilgrimage in this Presidency. Instead of opening the eyes of the railway authorities to these discomforts, the Committee observe that the Railway Companies are already more alive to their duties than they can be asked to be and are better acquainted with the prevailing state of things than themselves. On reading these remarks, it

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

seems to us that we cannot too warmly praise the wisdom of the Committee. It is like telling a patient who wants a diet recommended to him that he is wise enough to know what is good for his own health and may follow his own wishes. When we were already so painfully aware how far the railway company was alive to its responsibilities, we did not think that any further commendation of its practices were needed from the Committee. We are thus constrained to observe that the railway authorities pay no attention to the comforts of the passengers and the Committee too has failed to make any suggestions to remedy their grievances.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The Pilgrims' Committee's report.

In reviewing the report of the Pilgrims' Committee, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th August, draws attention to the inconvenience and hardships to which pilgrims, especially the third-class passengers, are subjected, endorses the opinions of the committee that lady clerks should be employed to issue tickets to women, and that a small tax might be imposed on pilgrims for the improvement of sanitation in places frequented by them, and hopes that several benefits will accrue to the pilgrims as the result of the committee's efforts.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Manorama*, of the 11th August, comments favourably on the report of the committee, though it regrets that their views regarding the facilities given to the pilgrims by the railway authorities are at variance with public opinion thereon, and hopes that measures will be taken by the Government to give effect to the suggestions of the committee.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th August, also points out that the committee do not seem to have realised sufficiently well the difficulties and inconveniences of the third-class passengers, draws special attention to the hardships of the pilgrims from Malabar to Rameswaram and Palni, and hopes that the recommendations of the committee will be given effect to by the Government at no distant date.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Udayam*, of the 15th August, also regrets that the committee do not appear to have realised sufficiently well the various inconveniences and hardships of the pilgrims, inasmuch as they have left to the railway authorities themselves the consideration and settlement of questions relating thereto, and observes that it cannot understand why the committee should be reluctant to blame the railway authorities when they are at fault.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

Thefts in Bombay harbour.

81. Referring to the news of the detection and conviction of the thefts committed by some employees of the Transport department in the Goods sheds of Bombay harbour, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 11th August, writes:—In the first place whether it is theft, robbery or forgery, any offence is shameful. It is a greater shame to rob articles which were intended for the comfort of the heroes who are sacrificing their lives for the benefit of the country in Mesopotamia. It is worse that these thefts were committed by the very officers who were set to guard these goods. It is far more heinous still that these officers belonged to such a civilized race as the Europeans. From the names of the offenders we must infer that the offenders are not Indians but Europeans. These men were selected for the work, probably because the Indians could not be credited with being trustworthy enough. How far these men can be trusted must now be evident. There is another fact to be noticed in this connection. Two out of the six accused are old offenders, and one of them had thrice been to gaol! The other only once! It is evident from this how indifferent the Criminal Investigation Department people are to these matters. It is most deplorable that the Criminal Investigation Department officers who shadow every political offender and gather every detail of his past history should have remained so totally ignorant of the previous conviction of these European offenders who are guilty of such abhorrent deeds.

82. Writing on this subject a correspondent of the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th August, remarks as follows:— "Mr. Tilak is certainly the greatest patriot among Indians and his loyalty to the British Government is unquestionable, as will be seen from his speeches and no less from the defence he got up in the case against him which has just come to a close. It is his desire that while the permanence of the British rule in India is ensured the actual Government of the country should be conducted according to democratic principles. His speeches in Belgaum and elsewhere do not lead us to conclude that he has the slightest trace of enmity in his mind against our rulers. But if a demand for Home Rule is in itself an act of sedition then it may as well be said that along with Mr. Tilak all the 450 millions of the Indian people are seditionists, seeing that the desire for Home Rule is quite as strong among them as in Mr. Tilak." The writer next gives a brief account of his two previous convictions and proceeds to observe:—"A careful perusal of the proceedings of this case goes to show that Mr. Tilak is the best friend of the British Empire and that it is his opinion that every Indian should consider it his duty to work for Home Rule under the British protection. This view has the support of many among the British people as well. I am therefore of opinion that in taking the heavy security for good behaviour from Mr. Tilak the District Magistrate of Poona has set at naught the noble traditions of the British race. It is quite necessary that the High Court or the Government of Bombay should reconsider this matter and have the order cancelled; for, otherwise it will not conduce to the continuance of the sincere feelings of love that now exist between the rulers and the ruled in India. I trust that the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy will be drawn to this matter.

The Tilak security case.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

83. In an article purporting to point out that the action of the Madras and Bombay Governments against Mrs. Besant has resulted in increasing her fame and popularity, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th August, says:—Those who have real experience of the world are able to tell us that if people who are righteous in thought, word and deed are looked down upon by the Government, the contempt operates as exaltation. It is not easy to deny the truth of this. Those who are righteous, patriotic and truthful have always the support of providence at their back. We hope that His Excellency the Viceroy and his advisers will ponder over this fact.

Mrs. Besant's popularity.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

84. Referring to the ensuing congress, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th August, hopes that at its sittings the unsuitability and severity of the Defence of India Act and of the Press Act will be brought home to the minds of the people, and that the congress will do the needful in these matters.

The ensuing congress.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

85. The *Chakravarti*, of the 12th August, condemns the policy of the Punjab Government, who have now sanctioned the admission of Indian Christians to high posts in the army, while refusing the same privilege to Hindus and Muhammadans, whom the Government seem to regard as fit only to serve as insignificant officers and common soldiers, and to die at the battlefield under the leadership of whitemen.

Punjabi Christians in the army.

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

86. Referring to the steps taken against Mrs. Besant, Mr. Tilak and a Muhammadan priest in Northern India by the respective Governments, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 14th August, says:—These actions have produced a great sensation among the Indians. It is high time that the Parliament should examine the soundness and expediency of the policy adopted at the very commencement of Lord Chelmsford's administration towards the Indians, who are ready and willing to sacrifice immense wealth and their very lives too in this terrible war.

The Government and the Indian leaders.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

Order demanding security for good behaviour from Mr. Tilak.

87. Referring to the order demanding security for good behaviour from Mr. Tilak the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 14th August, dwells upon his various good qualities and his valuable services to the country, which have made him so popular among the people as to induce them to present him with a lakh of rupees on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, and thinks that the order, which has caused considerable pain to the Indians, was due to the fact that he was about to proceed to England to conduct the case against Sir Valentine Chirol. It also adds that there can be no doubt that the case will be vigorously proceeded with, be the cause of the order what it may.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 15th, 1916.

The enlistment of Bengalee youths.

88. Referring to the announcement of Lord Carmichael at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council that the Government of India have sanctioned the formation of two companies of soldiers, composed of Bengalee youths, the *Keralodayam*, of the 15th August, points out that all patriotic Bengalees should congratulate themselves on the announcement, which, it is hoped, will be the means of preventing respectable Bengalee youths from taking part in anarchical movements, and observes that the Bengalees ought to do everything possible for the successful formation of the two companies, so that the right, which they owe to the agitation of the Indian leaders and to Government's great solicitude for their welfare, may not prove to be an abortive one.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The Arts Commission in Madras.

89. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 9th August, in commenting on the speech made by Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Arts Commission, says:—"We trust that the Government will not grudge suffering a little loss in the matter of the promotion and advancement of Indian arts. For example, so long as English craftsmen are able to send their articles without let or hindrance to India, local progress will be impossible. The same thing will be made in both places but European manufacturers will, by reason of cheap prices, advance, while Indians, because of higher prices, will fail. For instance, although paper is manufactured in some parts of India, the general public do not buy it, because it is dearer than the English article. The same holds good in regard to fabrics. Certain Indian-made stuffs cannot compete with the European article.

We hope Sir Thomas's Commission of Enquiry will be a success and that the proposals it makes and the measures it adopts will result in great benefit to the country. We are certain that all India will rise and give effect to its proposals and that the practical ideas of great companies will begin to materialise. It will be advisable for us to think less about politics. The desire for Home Rule is still premature. Political revolutions are easily effected, but it is very difficult to bring about economic changes. This opportunity has come to hand after a long period of hope and expectation and inasmuch as the Government has now extended the hand of sympathy and help, we, on our part, should not be backward in seizing it.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

A separate electorate.

90. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 9th August, writes:—The friendly relations between Hindus and Muhammadans have been tested in the United Provinces and now the attractions of "Home Rule" are making the people mad. Accordingly in the councils there are separate elections for Muhammadans and Hindus. On the same principle further progress has been made in the United Provinces, Muhammadans and Hindus have been given separate electorates in municipalities and the Hindus themselves took an active part in the moving and supporting this excellent separation. But, as we have already stated in these columns, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, with loud vociferations, raised the standard of opposition and gathered his community beneath it. The effect of this disagreeable commotion was that some of the Hindus, who had supported a "separate electorate", seceded it and by their repeated words and actions prematurely roused the Mussalmans

and made them conscious of the fact that the treatment, which they now receive is meted out to them at a time when law prevails and regulations are observed, but as regards the treatment they are likely to get when the period of "Home Rule" comes, the less said the better!

III.—Legislation.

The Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act.

91. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, welcomes the news by Reuter that the Select Committee to whom this Bill was referred has recommended the omission of the two clauses which proposed to abolish the right of British subjects to sue the Secretary of State for India in a court of law and the restriction that a Member of the Executive Councils in India should not have any connection with a mercantile concern and observes:—Though the first clause, referring to the right to sue the Secretary of State, was opposed even by the English Chambers of Commerce in India, the objection to the other clause relating to Members of Executive Councils was raised only by the Indians. As both these clauses have now been deleted by the Select Committee, we deem it to be a victory won by the Indian public opinion and welcome it as such. It was stated that the first clause was necessitated by a decision of the Privy Council in the case of Mr. Moweut. When this clause itself has been deleted, there is no necessity for introducing the less important changes embodied in the Bill. So we hope the consideration of the Bill will be postponed for the present.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1916.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 3rd August, and the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 4th August, reproduce the above comments.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1916; Prapanchamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

The proposed extension of the Defence of India Act to Madras.

92. In raising its voice against the proposed extension of this Act, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, says that there is no necessity whatever for applying to this Presidency, the loyalty of which was admitted by Lord Pentland at the last meeting, of the Legislative Council, the provisions of an Act, which is meant only to deal with conditions connected with the war and which has no reference whatever to politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1916.

The India Press Act.

93. The issue of *Choudari*, for June and July last, in an article under this heading, says:—As a result of the breach of order consequent on the agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1907-1908, this Act was passed in 1910, during the time of Lord Curzon. Some seditionists were fitly punished for the sedition that had then been rife in the country. Some innocent persons also that were guilty in the eyes of the authorities had to submit to hard punishments such as deportation. Some had to undergo death sentences. . . . . We are fully of opinion that a weapon forged for culprits should not be used against the innocent. We do not say that villains should go unpunished, or that journals, books or such other instruments that inculcate breach of order or incite sedition should be condoned. . . . . Where is the occasion for the application of the Press Act, in these peaceful times when loyalty prevails, and the country looks eagerly forward to a promiseful future? Will it fail to be felt as a blighting of the popular hopes? By what word shall we designate the Act whereby a security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded of *New India* which has been justly discussing the rights that subsist between the rulers and the ruled, and the need of self-government for the people as a means of affording administrative facilities. When, in May last, the Commanding Officer of Fort William was interviewed by Babu Surendranath Bannerji and some others on the question of admitiing Bengalees into the army, he remarked: "You belong to a conquered race. . . . . We cannot admit those Indians to the military service who are trying to break their bondage of subjection. . . . . There is no difference between him (an Englishman) and the English people from a national point of view. But your position is altogether different. You are alien to

Choudari, *Chataparru*, June and July 1916.

us and so we are to you. . . . ." There is, of course, no such sense of difference in the minds of the rulers. All the same how are the populace to blame if from the racial pride reflected in such rash utterances of the intermediary European officials they erroneously infer that the Government is also entirely unsympathetic to the Indians? How can a country be improved without mutual affection and gratitude subsisting between the rulers and the ruled? How can administration go on? . . . . If really the Government loves its people, this Press Act vitiates it. O, what an evil hour it must have been conceived in! It has caused anguish to many a saintly heart. How many excellent popular journals devoted to the well-being of the country have fallen victims to it? The evil has petrified and grown into huge piles. When it has come into collision with the rocky heart of Mrs. Annie Besant who has dedicated to India her life, the sole mission of which is philanthropy, it gave rise to a loud peal that has reverberated over the whole world. All the past evil has revealed itself in its true magnitude. It is the duty of just rulers to preserve the peace of the world by banishing from it this cruel tiger preying upon journals and printing presses.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

The Indian Consolidation Bill.

94. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th August, rejoices at the announcement of the Secretary of State that the section relating to the abolition of the right of the people to sue him has been removed from the Indian Consolidation Bill, showing thereby that the Government have not disregarded public opinion in the matter, takes exception, however, to the appointment of Native Rulers and Chiefs, who can easily maintain themselves without entering Government service, to high posts therein, when a sufficient number of qualified men are available, and says:—In our opinion it is those nobles who seek appointments, and not the Government, that are to blame in this matter. The Government perhaps think that the selection of persons of high birth and respectability for posts under them will, even when they are not sufficiently well educated and capable, conduce to a proper administration of the country, but we do not think that this object will be attained in all cases.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Aug. 13th, 1916.

The cry of the Mysore printers.

95. In an article under this heading, the *Mysore Star*, of the 13th August, complains about the proposal of the Mysore Educational Department to entrust the printing of text books, etc., to a newly organised firm known as the Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company. The paper says that, although it is gratifying to see that this printing work which was hitherto entrusted to English firms will in future be executed in the province itself, it is unfortunate that what would have been a source of immense relief to the many existing presses in the state which do very satisfactory work at a much cheaper rate and which are in dire need of encouragement should have been given away to this newly organised concern, in total disregard of the tenders and protests of long established firms. Can it be, the paper asks, that the partiality to this new-hatched concern is due to the fact that there are among its promoters some sycophants of whom the Government are enamoured, or, is there any truth in the popular conjecture that some of the officers of Government who are about to retire having secretly arranged to join the enterprise on their retirement are now eager to ensure its success when they are still able to wield some power? The paper hopes that the Diwan with his characteristic highmindedness, will view the question from an unbiassed attitude and order that at least a substantial portion of the work may be set apart for the benefit of existing concerns, giving the remainder, if necessary, to the new firm.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Aug. 11th, 1916.

The encouragement of industries under the Mysore Government.

96. In a leading article under this heading the *Bharathi*, of the 11th August, writes:—Although it is well-known that it was only because India was backward in her industries, it was possible for outsiders to display their superiority among us, it is

unfortunate that even the stirring speeches of patriotic leaders have no effect on the attitude of our brethren. They show no eagerness to enquire into the state of our industries; nor have we the necessary encouragement from the Government; nor experts with up to date knowledge gained in foreign countries. Our people would not give up their aversion to foreign travel. Even the few industries that are still in our hands might soon pass into other hands and we shall have to be content with being mere middlemen. What is it that we lack in raw materials? We have abundance of cotton and yet all our clothing comes from foreign countries. We have any quantity of iron and coal and yet the iron rails for our railways are imported. Oil seeds we have in abundance and yet we import oil. We have huge bamboo forests but our paper we get from abroad. We have abundant wood for the match industry, yet matches have to be imported. We have any quantity of raw wool, yet our shawls are got from foreign countries. We have abundance of hides, horns and bones; yet our shoes, combs, buttons, etc., have to be got from distant foreign countries. Thus our food, our clothing, bedding, footwear, headwear and almost all the articles we need for our daily life have to be got from others. Our traders never seem to have considered how long we should remain in such abject dependence on others. As Sir Thomas Holland remarked the other day, we should be able to utilise all our raw material ourselves. We first need experts. Our people have neither the enterprise nor the encouragement to go to foreign countries for industrial education. We must deem it highly laudable that the Mysore Government however have been encouraging the people to develop their industries in every possible direction. They have granted several scholarships for studying in foreign countries. Sirdar Kantharaj Urs has already left for Japan and seven other youths will shortly be sent to Japan. Have the Madras Government given any such help to its people? No! Would it not have been far more profitable if some Indians were deputed to Russia in place of Mr. Chadwick? We do not know when that time may come.

Joint Stock Companies in Mysore.

97. Commenting on the annual report on the working of the Joint Stock Companies in the Mysore Province, the *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 17th August, says:—

Vrittanta Patrike, *Mysore*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

Readers of the report are not likely to find in it much matter for rejoicing in regard to the economic condition of the Province. It is surprising that a Government which is showing such unbounded interest in the industrial development of the State should have confined their comments on the report to the single word "Recorded". The report clearly indicates the true state of our industries and how far they are likely to progress. Four companies were registered during the year. Their nominal capital is Rs. 3,90,000. But the amount paid up is only Rs. 9,326. Six companies stopped transactions and one went into liquidation. The losses sustained by these companies during the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,200. This can hardly be said to augur well for the future. The report gives no information as to which of the companies in existence have an income which will at least cover their expenditure. We would suggest that in future years at least the report may indicate the dividends paid by the several companies. Some of them have not submitted their annual statement showing their assets and liabilities. Although the Government have enacted rules on this subject, they do not care to enforce them. Once the company is registered, the Government ought to ensure that it conforms to the rules governing such companies. But they hardly seem to evince any interest in their affairs. They are always fond of new projects. The projects must be such that the people must always keep talking about them. The press must be loud in its praise. Instead of requiring the Registrar to enforce the rules regarding the registration of companies, they have contented themselves with merely "recording" the report. This affords one more illustration of the grave defects of the present methods of our Government. It does not show the necessary firmness and discipline in regard to its existing departments but is always bent on novelties with which to surprise the world. If the efforts of

Government in regard to industrial progress have borne any fruit at all, the fact should have been evident from the report on the joint stock companies. Judging from the present report it becomes abundantly clear that the economic conference is a useless organisation.

CHAKRAVARTI, *Cochin*, Aug. 12th 1916.

Diwan Mr. Bhore.

98. In a long leader under the heading "Diwan Mr. Bhore", the *Chakravarti*, of the 12th August, points out that, though Mr. Bhore has in a way maintained the financial equilibrium of the state, and has tried to solve the tramway problem, besides appointing committees, to consider and take measures for the reorganisation of the town councils, the improvement of agriculture and the affording of greater facilities of communication—measures that testify to his statesmanship—his administration is regarded by the people as a failure, because he has failed, above all, to associate freely with the people and give them a training in the art of self-government, for which in a small state like Cochin there are several opportunities, and because he did nothing to help the growth of public opinion, which began to sprout towards the end of Mr. Banerji's regime, and to lesson the burden of taxation which he thrust on the people.

Issued, 22nd August 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 35 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 26th August 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The future invasion of England 1465

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—

The Calicut Town Police .. .. *ib.*

The persecution of *New India* .. .. *ib.*

Economic distress and crime in Bengal .. .. *ib.*

(b) *Courts*—

The writ of mandamus against the Madras University 1466

The Tilak case .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—

National education .. .. *ib.*

Indian students' troubles 1467

The pass degree of the Madras University .. .. *ib.*

The Hindu University .. .. *ib.*

(e) *Local and Municipal*—

Resources of local bodies 1468

The Coimbatore Municipality .. .. *ib.*

The Madras City Municipal Bill .. .. *ib.*

(h) *Railways*—

South Indian Railway grievances .. .. *ib.*

Railway accommodation for pilgrims 1469

(k) *General*—

The Indian Civil Service .. .. *ib.*

Nayar recruits for the army 1470

Anglo-Indians and Lord Hardinge .. .. *ib.*

The European Association .. .. *ib.*

The Anantapur District Conference 1471

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Besant .. .. *ib.*

The Anglo-Indian press and Home Rule for India .. .. *ib.*

Repressive measures in Madras 1472

The Secretary of State and *New India* .. .. *ib.*

Theosophy and politics 1473

War charities and swindles .. .. *ib.*

The Public Services Commission 1474

Indian labour in Ceylon .. .. *ib.*

"Repression" .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(*k*) *General*—cont.
Charitable endowments .. 1475
The rules of Provincial finance *ib.*
"Distinction without a difference" 1476
"Some American opinions on the Indian Empire" *ib.*
The fate of Hindu pilgrims *ib.*
The Congress Presidentship *ib.*
The cotton excise duty 1477

IV.—Native States.

Police *zoolum* in Mysore *ib.*
Cochin finances *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Indians going to British East Africa 1479
The Ceylon Government and the estate coolies *ib.*
The war *ib*
India and the war 1480
New Parliament *ib.*
Paris Economic Conference *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
The Calcutta Police 1481
A theft and its detection *ib.*
The police and nuisance cases *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
The Tilak case *ib.*
The Tilak security case 1484
The Madras High Court and the University *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
The future of education *ib.*
Indian students in England 1485
The Law College *ib.*
Ellore Training School *ib.*
The Senate meeting *ib.*
Government and the construction of school buildings 1486

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
The last meeting of the Madras Corporation *ib.*
Death-rate in Madras *ib.*
The Madras City Municipal Bill *ib.*

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
The collection of the land taxes in Malabar 1487

(*h*) *Railways*—
Reserved compartments for Europeans and Eurasians on the railways *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
Export of cattle from India *ib.*
Mr. Vijayarāghava Achāryar of Salem and the Madras leaders 1488
The Report of the Public Services Commission *ib.*
The University case *ib.*
Mrs. Besant *ib.*
Repressive measures 1489
The dye expert *ib.*
The Congress *ib.*
Vernaculars *ib.*
The second anniversary of the war *ib.*
Mr. Tilak 1490
Mrs. Besant and the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress *ib.*
The Pilgrims' Committee and the charitable institutions in Southern India 1491

III.—Legislation.

The landlords and tenants in Malabar *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Cochin budget for 1092 *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntûr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakônam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmûn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Mubammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Godávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntûr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..,	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	300
41	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Published at the Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, printed by Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rooke, English, 49 years,	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
48	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.** §	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56	Childrens' Friend * ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Monthly ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
57	**Choudari** †	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
58	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
59	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
60	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
61	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
62	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
63	**Commercial World Advertiser.** ‡	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
64	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
65	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
66	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
67	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
68	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
70	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
71	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
72	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
73	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
74	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
75	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
76	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
77	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
78	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
79	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
80	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
81	**Dharmaprakasika.** ‡	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
82	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
83	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
84	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
85	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
86	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
87	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
88	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
89	**Everyman's Review.** §	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100

* Started, June 1916. † Started, about March 1916. ‡ Not published for the last two years.

§ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90	Findlay College, Magazine.	English.	Published at Mannargudi Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
91	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
92	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years,	400
93	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
94	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
95	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
96	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
97	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
98	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
99	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
100	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
101	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
102	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
103	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
104	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
105	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
106	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
107	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
108	Indian Church News and Review.*	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
109	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
110	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
111	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
112	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
113	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
114	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
115	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
116	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
117	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
119	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
120	**Jananukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
122	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai. Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
124	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
127	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
128	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years	800
129	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
130	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Simaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
134	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
135	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
136	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
137	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
138	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
139	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
140	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil .	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
144	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ...	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
147	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	800
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
156	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
157	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
158	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
159	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
160	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
161	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
162	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
163	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
164	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
165	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
166	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
172	**Madras Economic Journal.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
174	Madras Law Times ..	English.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
180	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
181	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
182	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
183	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
184	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
185	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
188	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavâti Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
189	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
190	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
191	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
192	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
193	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
194	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
197	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
198	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
199	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
200	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
201	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
202	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,250
203	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
204	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
205	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
206	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
207	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
208	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
209	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
210	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
211	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
212	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
213	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
214	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
215	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
216	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
217	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
218	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
219	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
220	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
221	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 34 years, and V. K. Viswesswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
222	Noor‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
223	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
224	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
225	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
226	**Penkalvi *or* Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
227	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
228	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
229	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
230	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
231	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‖	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
232	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350

* Started June 1916. † Printer declared on 6th May 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
§ An old paper not previously reported. ‖ Not published for the last two years.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
233	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
234	**Prapanja Mitran** *	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
235	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
236	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
237	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
238	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
239	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
240	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
241	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar**..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
242	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
243	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
244	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
245	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
246	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
247	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
248	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
249	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
250	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Muzárain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
251	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
252	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
253	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
254	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
255	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
256	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
257	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
258	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
259	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500

* Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
260	Saivam	Tamil ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
261	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
262	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
263	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	D . ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
264	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
265	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
266	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
267	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
268	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seeha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
269	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district	Monthly..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
270	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
271	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
272	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
273	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
274	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
275	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
276	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
277	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
278	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
279	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
280	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
281	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
282	Sirencha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
283	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
284	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
285	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
286	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
287	**South of India Observer.**	English.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
288	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
289	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
290	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnâna Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
291	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
292	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
293	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
294	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godâvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
295	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
296	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
297	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
298	**Students' Own Magazine.** *	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
299	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
300	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
301	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godâvari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
302	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
303	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years	100
304	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
305	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
306	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
307	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
308	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
309	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
310	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
311	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
312	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
313	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
314	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
315	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.

* Revived, February 1916.

† Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
316	Taylor High School Magazine.*	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Not known.
317	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
318	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
319	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
320	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
321	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
322	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
323	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
324	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
325	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
326	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
327	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
328	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
329	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
330	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
331	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
332	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
333	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
334	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
335	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakōttai, Ramnād district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
336	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia, 36 years.	1,000
337	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
338	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
339	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalāratnākaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
340	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000

* Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
342	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
343	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
344	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
345	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
346	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
347	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
348	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
349	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
350	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
351	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
352	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
353	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
354	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
355	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
356	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
357	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
358	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
359	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
360	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
361	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba ; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
362	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
363	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown ; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
364	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
365	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
366	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
367	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200

* Revived, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
368	**West Coast Spectator.**	English.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
369	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
370	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	P. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
371	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
372	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
373	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
374	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *New India*, of the 23rd August, writes:—"Professor Masaryk is one of the foremost interpreters of the aspirations of the small nations, and it is said that he 'has a better right to expound the political and historical significance of the principle of nationality at issue in the war than any other man in the world'. A special commissioner of the *Christian Commonwealth* interviewed him during mail week, and among other interesting things we find his closing remark which is worth quoting:

The future invasion of England.

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

> If Austria-Hungary remains what it is—the tool of Prussian Pan-Germanism—the position of Russia in Asia is more than threatened; the first German invasion of England will be from Asia. . . . .

"Here is one more reason why Great Britain should strengthen her position in Asia. Her Asiatic Allies of to-day may be in the opposite camp then, as France was or Germany is. If she is wise, as a matter of self-defence, Great Britain will produce a fine army of Indian Volunteers, of a size which it is not possible for her to raise anywhere else in the wide world."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th August, states:—"The local Superintendent of Police would do well to look occasionally into the cases charged by the Town Police before the Bench of Magistrates. Sometime ago we reported a case in which the accused cartwallas were acquitted on the ground the case was false and the charge unnecessary. A few days ago we reported another in which also there was an acquittal. If the Superintendent cares to enquire he will find that the majority of cases defended by vakil are either thrown out as false or for want of evidence.

The Calicut Town Police.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

"We understand that in one of the cases, the aggrieved is applying for sanction to prosecute the policeman responsible for the charge. Such cases are not certainly calculated to create a better understanding between the police and the people, the absence of which is made the subject-matter of occasional sermons by high officers of the Government. When such cases of *zulum* occur, and when policemen deliberately cook up false evidence, persuade people to perjure and charge people unnecessarily they cannot expect the public to co-operate with them. One murrained sheep spoils the whole flock, and the vagaries of individual policemen tar the fair name of the whole force."

3. *New India*, of the 22nd August, observes:—"A petty campaign is being carried on against *New India*; a few heads of colleges, hoping to curry favour with Government, shut it out of their reading rooms. That is unimportant. More serious is the order issued to the police that all persons who take the paper should be watched. All the decent people will soon be under police supervision, and it will become an indignity not to be followed by the Criminal Investigation Department."

The persecution of *New India*.

New India, *Madras*, Aug, 22nd, 1916.

4. In commenting on the administration report of the Bengal Police for the year 1915, *New India*, of the 24th August, writes:—"The official statement that the astounding increase in burglary and theft is due to economic distress is highly significant. If a partial failure of the crops and a fall in the price of jute are to increase cases of theft and burglary

Economic distress and crime in Bengal.

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

by about 25 per cent, what are we to think of the economic condition of Bengal? Is it not proof positive that the cup of economic distress in that unhappy province is full to the brim? And what have the Government done to relieve the situation? Nothing that we are aware of. . . . . What is of more importance is to know how the Government of Bengal propose to remedy the dangerous situation. It is certainly folly of the most ridiculous type to set natural causes at work to increase crime, and then to abuse the people or to increase the powers of the police. The Government of Bengal has refused to recognise that absurdity in the matter of political crime. Will they recognise it in at least the other sphere? Will they now turn their attention to the root-causes of the growing danger? To permit economic distress to increase is most dangerous in any country, specially so in Bengal, where anarchist influences are still at work."

(*b*) *Courts.*

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

The writ of mandamus against the Madras University.

5. Referring to the case of Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Ramanatha Ayyar *v.* the University of Madras, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 18th August, states:—The judgment is a triumph of vakildom over what may be called the 'executive spirit' or the autocratic tendency of the Syndicate. That the High Court had to command the idols of the temple of learning to do a simple duty, as clearly defined by the regulations, is a severe condemnation of the spirit pervading the educational legacy of Lord Curzon."

Mysore Patriot, *Mysore*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

The Tilak case.

6. In commenting on the case in which Bal Gangadhar Tilak was bound over to be of good behaviour for a year, the *Mysore Patriot*, of the 22nd August, writes:—"It is an irony of fate that a gentleman, so sincerely attached to the British Government should have been so unfortunate. India can be a jewel in the British Crown, only if the constitutional traditions of England can be made to become the heritage of India. If this is denied, no far-sighted man can say that the foundations of the British Empire in India are on solid ground. . . . . Lord Morley once said that in order to make a Parliamentary Government, England made uncommon sacrifices and India cannot expect constitutional Government unless it is prepared to make such sacrifices. If that is the condition of self-government in India, let Mr. Tilak be sacrificed. Let him become the *Simon-de-Montfort* of India. If necessary, let all those who work silently for Home Rule be also sacrificed at the altar of self-government. We agree with Lord Morley. There can be no gain without a corresponding pain and India must be ready to pay the price of Home Rule."

(*d*) *Education.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

National education.

7. In commenting on Viscount Haldane's speech in the House of Lords on national education, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th August, observes:—"Education imparted in Japanese schools and colleges is so perfect that even the sons of peers and nobles have exchanged the sword for the ploughshare, so to speak. The desire for education of the type that fits the recipient for the battle of life is created in the lowest class. How different is it from the education imparted in our country. No attempt is made to create a love of the country in the pupil. He is taught the glories of another nation, he is taught that his country has hopelessly fallen down, he is taught Geometry and Algebra, Shakespeare and Milton, the causes of the American Civil War and the adventures of Cortes in Mexico. He crams into his head so many things, all absolutely useless, and he goes out of college to join the bar and to swell the ranks of the invertebrates who are living protests against India, her traditions and life. . . . . It is no wonder that hundreds of thousands of our young men waste their career without being of any use to their country, and live in discontent and sadness. We are almost inclined to think that our universities in their present constitution are not only useless to the land, but

constitute a danger in that they turn out people who prove a burden afterwards. The State is no doubt spending colossal sums on education, but this should be regarded as mere waste so long as it does not bring any resultant advantage to the country. All are agreed that the time has come for a radical change in the system of education. With the example of Japan and Germany before our eyes, we can do no better than make an emphatic demand for the introduction of those methods which have been found so very eminently successful elsewhere."

8. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 17th August, writes:—"The present-day Indian students seem to be getting out of hand. Quite recently there was the Presidency College trouble at Calcutta. This was followed by more or less serious disturbances in the Wesley College, Royapettah, and the Pittapuram Raja's College at Cocanada due to causes into which we need not enter here. Now comes the news that the Hindu students of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur have gone on strike. . . . . The frequent manifestations of lawlessness on the part of the Indian students fill us with grave misgivings as to the future of the country. . . . . It will be an evil day if the old spirit of reverence for the teacher were to disappear and its place taken by lawless propensities manifesting themselves in acts like the assaults on Professors Oaten and Surendranath Das. These disgraceful attacks on teachers should be made impossible of occurrence if the rising generation is to progress on right lines"

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

Indian students' troubles.

9. *New India*, of the 23rd August, writes:—"Now that the younger Indian members of the Senate are becoming more active, outspoken and persistent in their service of the University, and their power is beginning to be felt for good, there is some prospect of the University's coming to perceive what it exists for, and on whom it should bestow its degrees and distinctions. Up to the present it has not attained sufficient self-consciousness to realise that it has a definite purpose in the uplifting of the Indian nation. . . . . At present there is too much drudgery in the Madras course—too much eye-work and brain-destruction. The average History student is so full of anxiety to remember all that he can about the origin, development and decline of Henry VIII's wives, that he cannot possibly think, except in a few set phrases and modes, about the human complications and political consequences of the monarch's folly. He is too busy scratching for worms on the dung-heap of History to realise its value as fertilising manure, and to learn to apply it to the improvement of the conditions of life around him in his own times. There should be a general slackening of this drudgery, and more development of mental power; for ability to do things with the brain is the chief attainment of mental education.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

The Pass degree of the Madras University.

"In a large Presidency like Madras, the test of fitness for a degree must be a relative one, not an arbitrament of foreign-minded examiners. The standard of marks should first of all be based on average results. . . . . Government is careful to distinguish between the schools for Indians and those for so-called Europeans, so they can scarcely object to our University's becoming more Indian in character than it is at present. While respecting the rights and even the conveniences of even foreign minorities, one cannot but feel that when the University aims at serving India more it will be truer to its progenitors and to its salt than it now is; and it lies chiefly with the Indian workers in the field to say in what way that service can best be correlated with the requirements of Indian culture, and of Indian social, political, industrial and professional life."

10. *New India*, of the 23rd August, remarks:—"We learn that a feeling of grave displeasure has arisen among the Trustees of the Central Hindu College. As Sir Harcourt Butler refused to consider the question of the Hindu University unless a nucleus was provided of an already successful college, the trustees agreed to hand over their much loved institution, making the condition that they should still have a share in its future by electing ten of their number as

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

The Hindu University.

life-members of the court. This was agreed to, they elected ten trustees as originally life-members, Mrs. Annie Besant being accepted in addition on account of her great services to the college. . . . . Now we hear that they are elected for five years only, not for life, so that five years hence they may all disappear, while the University holds on to their property. This is a serious scandal, and the least that can be done is for the Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya to introduce an amending Bill into the Supreme Legislative Council, nominating the eleven persons concerned as life-members of the court. If the matter be allowed to drift, the breach of faith will be condoned, and the wrong perpetuated. Sir Harcourt Butler's honour, as a public man, is involved in this matter."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1916.

Resources of local bodies.

11. In concluding a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 21st August, says:—We feel that if the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee in regard to the various places of pilgrimage visited by them are to be speedily carried out, the financial side of the question will have to be satisfactorily solved by the Government as early as possible. It has been the fate of many committees to see their recommendations wrecked on the bedrock of finance, and we shall not be surprised if ten years hence nothing had been done in regard to the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee and if its report is regarded by some future Finance Member as a chimerical and unpractical production. But if the true interests of the people of this Presidency are consulted, we feel no doubt that better sanitation and purer water-supplies at places where hundreds of thousands assemble annually is one of the urgent problems of practical administration in this Presidency."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

The Coimbatore Municipality.

12. In commenting on the orders of Government on the Administration Report of the Coimbatore Municipality, regarding the remission of school fees in municipal schools, *New India*, of the 22nd August, remarks:—"This is red tape in its worst and most absurd form. What was the reason that influenced the Government of India not to make education free? Certainly the question of funds. That being so, why should the assistance of that declaration be called in where the supply of funds is not inadequate? In effect, the Government policy is as follows: 'You should not make elementary instruction free because there may not be necessary funds. And if you have the funds, you must not make it free, because we have already decided it shall not be free.' We hope the Government of Madras will perceive the staring absurdity of their decision."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

13. Referring to the resolution discussed at the recent meeting of the Madras Corporation on the action taken by the Government of Madras, with regard to this Bill, *New India*, of the 23rd August, writes:—"With a semi-official majority in the Legislative Council, and with a local Government that sincerely believes in the uselessness of non-official assistance to the Sanitary Board, or in the absence of even half-a-dozen Indians capable of worthily filling the office of District Board Presidents, the chances of improving the defects in any Bill once approved by the Supreme Government are almost nil. No effective amendments are likely to be accepted, and even if the Madras City Municipal Bill should aim at creating a muddle, such as we now have in the matter of village panchayats, the chances are that it will be *en bloc* placed on the Statute Book. It is for the Government of India to consider whether such a state of affairs should be continued, even after the advertised change in the angle of vision."

(*h*) *Railways.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

South Indian Railway grievances.

14. The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 23rd August:—"We have received a number of letters setting forth various grievances of the travelling public and the subordinate Indian staff on the South Indian Railway. We have forwarded these letters to the Railway authorities

for their consideration, and we are glad to state that for the most part the replies have been satisfactory. An exception is to be found in the case of Railway retiring rooms, about which a correspondent complained that Indians were excluded from retiring rooms at junction stations, the Railway authorities holding that such rooms have been designed for and are constituted according to the requirements of Europeans. The racial distinction is invidious and it is extremely desirable that a distinction like this, provocative of much ill-feeling, should be done away with, and that the test of eligibility to use the rooms in question should be based upon respectability rather than race."

Railway accommodation for pilgrims.

15. *New India*, of the 23rd August, writes:—"The most fascinating part of the report of the Pilgrims' Committee deals with railway accommodation for pilgrims, but the full significance of their observations will not be realised until the personnel of the committee is carefully scrutinised. Including the President, there were six members, three of whom were Government officers, and one a non-official—the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao. The other two were railway officials: Dr. Hayes, the Chief Medical Officer of the South Indian Railway, and Dr. Jackson, District Medical Officer of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The position of these last two was indeed most delicate in the committee. They were in some respects personally responsible for the comforts and the safety of pilgrim passengers, and an adverse report would therefore not only displease their superiors, but also amount to an admission that they themselves had been negligent in their duties as railway officials. If we bear this delicate position of theirs in mind, their observations on the subject become fully understandable. . . . . In the light of all these facts, it is no wonder that Mr. Ramachandra Rao dissents from the conclusion of the committee that the 'very considerable overcrowding'—the existence of which they all testify to—'does not amount to a scandal.'"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 25th August, observes:—"We referred briefly on Tuesday last to the perennial subject of the grievances of the travelling public on the South Indian Railway, and expressed the hope that the railway administration will do something to remove these long standing complaints. Many of these have been made for several years by the travelling public in Southern India, but the railway authorities have always maintained an attitude of indifference to these grievances and have also now and then defended themselves on the ground that the complaints are either exaggerated or unfounded. . . . . The South Indian Railway is now a State line and under the agreement for the working of this line 13·14ths of the net profits are appropriated by the Government. The Government cannot, therefore, take up the position that the Railway Company is solely responsible for the removal of the existing complaints. We trust that this view of the matter would be seriously considered by the authorities and that necessary action would be taken in the near future. . . . . On the subject of the Indian refreshment rooms there has been a considerable body of opinion that the railway authorities have not even attempted to approach the question in a sympathetic spirit. We admit that the problem offers many difficulties for solution, and the report of the majority of the Pilgrims Committee shows a disposition to exaggerate these difficulties of the railway authorities as much as possible in regard to the present disgraceful state of things."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

The Indian Civil Service.

16. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th August, has the following:—"The 'most distinguished service' will not thank Mr. Bernard Houghton, retired Indian Civil Servant, for his views on their work and attitude towards India. Mr. Houghton thinks that the discontent in India is indirectly due to the Civil Service, members of which are always in opposition to the demands and views of the people. It is fortunate that Mr. Houghton writes this from England. Had he been in India, he would have lost caste."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

Nayar recruits for the army.

17. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th August, writes:—"In our district (Malabar) the Nayar young men of good birth have not at all come forward to enlist, and it was, perhaps, with a view to stimulate the dormant martial spirit that Mr. Evans addressed the students of the Zamorin's College the other day. . . . . Our educated young men hanker after commissions and reject with disdain offers of enlistment as privates. We are not prepared to support the views of these young men in their entirety, but they do not deserve to be condemned outright for this attitude. Taking the case of Malayalees of respectable birth and parentage, they are naturally proud, proud of their birth and social position, and, therefore, loth to rub shoulders with the ordinary private, enlisted from the farm and the field. The objection is, no doubt, sentimental, but prejudices and sentiments die hard, and they have to be respected. Further, there is the belief that in the matter of pay and allowances, invidious distinctions are made. In French India, the new recruits are on a footing with the French soldier in regard to salary and allowances. In our own country, the Eurasians are statutory natives of India. They are given the pay and prospects of the European soldier, and we cannot understand on what principle of fairness and justice they are allowed a privilege denied to the native Indian subjects of His Majesty. . . . . In these invidious distinctions, perhaps, we have the secret of the feeble response to the call for enlistment. . . . . It is not possible to give all commissions, but we would suggest that Nayar—and for the matter of that Indian—sepoys recruited for service during the war, should be placed on the same footing as Eurasians. In the case of the Nayar Company that is being raised respectable, educated young men should be given commissions. . . . . We have said enough to clear the points under doubt, and we have to express the hope that the Government will sympathetically consider the issues we have ventured to raise."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

Anglo-Indians and Lord Hardinge.

18. The following appears in *New India* of the 19th August:—"It is well known that the Anglo-Indians detest Lord Hardinge because of his outspoken sympathy with Indian aspirations; his final crime was telling the members of the Indian Civil Service that their highest duty was the divesting themselves of power and its transference to Indians. This unscrupulous party is exploiting the sufferings of the troops in Mesopotamia in order to discredit Indian administration. Our cuttings this week include three leading articles from the *Times*, attacking the Government of India, stating that the Indian military system has broken down under the test of war, and making various assertions concerning the conduct of affairs which, to speak plainly, are untrue. The effort is made to throw blame on Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge, and to discredit the military authorities here and Sir William Meyer. It is wonderful how the enemies of the British Government are fastening on Mesopotamia, as a convenient stick with which to beat the Government."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

The European Association.

19. Referring to the European Association's appeal for members, *New India*, of the 19th August, observes:—"The efforts of the European Association may be patriotic, but what is non-understandable is the assurance that it does not 'agitate or harass the Government'. The past history of the Association belies that assertion, and what is most funny, it is now engaged in an agitation for a separate European representative in the Supreme Council, as distinguished from that of Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations. For the past three years the authorities of the European association have been repeatedly pressing that demand on the notice of the Government of India, and in their latest, they urge that the time has come for the fulfilment of the pledge of the Government, to the effect that their claim would be considered at the time of modifying the constitution of the Supreme Council. . . . . If this is not agitation, what can it be? . . . . The object of the association in demanding an additional representative may, in the opinion of its own members, be 'in every sense patriotic,' but we do not think the Government of India would be rightly advised to grant it. The

European element in the Supreme Council is already very strong, and to increase it while keeping down the number of the representatives of the people, would create the severest disappointment in the country. . . . . If, simply because four thousand non-Indians have asked for a great privilege, that should be conceded, the position of the children of the soil becomes indeed precarious. And except that one claim, we do not perceive another, requiring a separate representative for the Europeans. Will they never cease to be aliens, nor merge their 'interests' in those of the whole?"

The Anantapur District Conference.

20. Referring to the presidential address delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, at the recent session of this Conference, *New India*, of the 19th August, says:—"At the very outset of his address the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao naturally referred to self-government for India and Home Rulers will rejoice to read his clear pronouncement. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao speaks a straight word against recent repression by the Government of Madras and Bombay in the cases of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak, and we must record with gratitude his frank statement that 'I have not been able to find anything disloyal or seditious in her (Mrs. Besant's) speeches or writings.' . . . . . We congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao on his frank and open address and quite agree with him in his closing remarks. . . . . In the coming days, great and splendid opportunities will be presented to our leaders, and a united band of them will be able to achieve wonders, if the older amongst them become a little more enthusiastic, and the youngers a little more considerate, and if all will take to heart the lesson that self-forgetfulness is the highest dharma of all leaders. On the basis of self-sacrifice, steady and persistent work, but above all fearless redress of all wrongs and injustices, should our leaders proceed to gain freedom for the motherland."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Besant.

21. Referring to the question asked by Mr. Phillip Snowden, M.P., in the House of Commons, as to what reasons were given by the Government of India for the prohibition of Mrs. Besant from entering the Bombay Presidency, *New India*, of the 19th August, writes:—"We owe the following to the able correspondent in London of the *Hindu*, from which we take it with thanks. The Censor may have confiscated Mr. Snowden's letter to *New India*, for it is due and has not reached us. Reuter, of course, builds a wall of silence between Great Britain and India, and allows only such news to pass as suits the India Council in London and the Indian Civil Service here. . . . . We are grateful to Mr. Snowden, M.P., for drawing the attention of Parliament to this incident, but it is only one of many. Mr. Snowden is quite right in saying that the spread of revolutionary methods is 'owing to the conduct of the Government of India' and its agents. Mrs. Besant travelled all the way to Dacca to speak against revolutionary methods and to urge the youth of East Bengal to follow constitutional ways. The Censor suppressed this part of her lecture. The phenomenal ignorance of Mr. Austen Chamberlain regarding India can cause no surprise. The silencing of Mr. Tilak is another case in which the Government stops constitutional agitation, or rather, drives it underground. The Bombay Government is leading Mr. Chamberlain into the old, old, blunder, of regarding agitation as the work of a handful of persons, instead of realising that those persons are merely expressing the people's thoughts. They cannot silence a nation, and as they silence one 'agitator' after another, more and more will come forward to take their place."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

The Anglo-Indian press and Home Rule for India.

22. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th August, states:—"The Anglo-Indian papers are violently attacking the idea of Home Rule, and Mrs. Besant is equally energetic in replying to them in the columns of her paper. Why spend so much powder and shot over the meaningless gibberish and silly flapdoodle Hare Street and First Line Beach are ejecting? We would rather treat such effusions with contempt, instead of tiring the

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

patience of the reader with eternal quotations and arguments. India is not going to give up the idea of Home Rule because a handful of Anglo-Indian extremists say it is bad for us. And whether they like it or not, Home Rule has struck on. The more the Anglo-Indian opposition, the stronger will the idea become".

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

Repressive measures in Madras.

23. The *Hindu*, of the 19th August, writes:—"We have heard nothing more of the contemplated extension of the powers under the Defence of India Act to this Presidency, but rumours are rife that repressive action of some sort is impending with a view to punish or to prevent the dissemination of alleged seditious matter in Madras. Public opinion has sufficiently emphasised the fact that the recent action of the Madras Government in putting in force the provisions of the Indian Press Act was the reverse of judicious, and had the opposite effect to what was intended by it. The public sensation aroused by it has to a great extent subsided, and calm and quietness have given place to excitement in the public mind. It seems to us difficult to believe that the Local Government could now be on the quest to create fresh cause for agitation and embittered controversy. We hope that calm counsels will prevail and a prudent and far-seeing policy will guide the action of the Local Government."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd August says:—"Rumours are again rife that the Defence of India Act will shortly be extended in its entirety to this Presidency. Such an action will be both unwarranted and unjust. Let us hope that the Indian member in the Executive Council will persuade the Government not to take an exaggerated view of the present situation. Because one or two individuals have given free play to their tongue and pen, it is no reason why the whole Presidency should be brought under a cloud."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1916.

The Secretary of State and *New India*.

24. The *Hindu*, of the 21st August, remarks:—"Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, is reported by Reuter to have stated, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that he was not prepared to interfere with the action of the Government of Madras regarding the taking of security from *New India*. He was not aware that every Indian paper of standing had protested or that the action had created indignation throughout India. If he was not aware of these points, his ignorance can only be described as 'abysmal,' and if his comprehension of the opinions and sentiments of the Indian public on the matter, which is one of public notoriety in this country, is of such a negative character, his grasp of Indian questions cannot, it need hardly be pointed out, be very profound. Men of all shades of opinion have expressed their indignation at the oppressive operation of the Press Act in unqualified terms by means of writings in the press and well-attended public meetings. If, even as a matter of information, the Secretary of State for India is unaware of the fact, what chance is there of redress to the Indian people in the pursuit of even the most constitutional methods of ventilating their wrongs? The District Magistrate of Poona complains in his judgment that Mr. Tilak in one of his speeches on Home Rule likened the Secretary of State for India to 'a son-in-law' and remarked that he was not wanted. But unless criticism is to be absolutely stifled, it is open to the people of India to inquire and if need be to point out in what negligent manner the servants of the Crown charged with the administration of India are performing their duties, and to urge that costly and superflous offices should be abolished."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

Writing under the heading "Know-nothing Chamberlain," *New India*, of the 22nd August, says:—"Mr. Chamberlain has pleaded his ignorance several times regarding Indian affairs, and he had the same excuse to put forward in answering Mr. Snowden, M.P. As our readers are aware, the Secretary of State is practising economy by not subscribing to this paper, and apparently all Indian papers have been cut off, for they all contained columns on their local meetings, and reports of interviews with their leading politicians.

He must have narrowed down his list of newspaper to the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and the *Madras Mail*. Thus he has become, in a short time, the most ill-informed Secretary with which this country has ever been—blessed. Such voluntary and deliberate ignorance of the feelings of the people over whom he is Chief Autocrat is criminal. He ought to know what is going on, even if he is reckless enough to disregard it His duty to his Sovereign, who has entrusted him with this mighty charge of the Indian Empire, demands at least that he should know the trend of public opinion. If Mr. Chamberlain has not heard of this agitation he must naturally be deaf to everything else the Indian press or public is saying or doing, and one may well ask: 'What shall be done to our Secretary of State?' The *Bombay Chronicle* once suggested that a propaganda should be set on foot with the cry: 'Chamberlain must go.' C.M.G. It seems to us that it is high time something of the kind should be done. To put up with an unsympathetic Secretary is bad enough, but to put up with a know-nothing one is dangerous. Nero fiddles while Rome is burning."

25. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st August, writes:—"Miss Elizabeth Severs, who was an active follower of Mrs. Besant in Madras, in the days of the sensational trial in the High Court, has sent us a pamphlet, written and published by herself. Her theme is theosophy and politics, and her object is to show that it is not to the interests of the Theosophical Society that Mrs. Besant, its president, should devote practically nearly her whole time to the political campaign with which she is identified at present. . . . . We are only concerned with the effect of Mrs. Besant's position in the politics of India. Many even of those who enthusiastically welcomed her into our public life have begun to entertain serious apprehensions as to the beneficial results of her association with the political development of the country. . . . . Two years ago Mrs. Besant was nobody in Indian politics. After she has entered upon Indian politics, she has proved a forceful personality dragging a large number of people with her wherever she goes. What is this force which has enabled her to carry them with her? It is not merely her influence as a politician, but her power as the President of the Theosophical Society. The position she occupies in the society is so respected by Theosophists that very few of them have any judgment or opinion independent of the judgment or opinion of Mrs. Besant. . . . . We have witnessed a remarkable intellectual prostration before Mrs. Besant, of men to whom the world gave credit for qualities which they have ceased to exhibit. She has been gaining influence and mastery over the minds of men. . . . . It is true that the Government is too strong for Mrs. Besant, but Mrs. Besant knows how to improve an opportunity. So far she has managed to enlist the general sympathy of the educated classes; but it must also be noted that through this sympathy she has captured their minds as well. There are signs that the conquest is not so absolute as she would wish, and in all probability the beginning is already seen of the relaxation of her hold on educated India."

Theosophy and politics.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1916.

26. In concluding an article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd August, observes:—"We have received complaints of fraudulent misappropriation of public money received at war concerts and entertainments by persons who make a living by their promotion. Whether these complaints be well founded or not they are a fit subject for enquiry, and we should suggest that Government might devote some attention to the matter in view of the facts that such swindles or the mere suspicion of the bonâ fides of such efforts gravely prejudice the success of the genuine funds with some of which Government is associated, besides providing an easy opportunity for rascality to flourish with a minimum expenditure of trouble or risk. The scandal is a sufficiently serious one in England, but in India where the ignorant are much more easily imposed upon and where their means of redress are much less handy, the

War charities and swindles.

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

position clearly calls for early action. Cannot the Local Governments in India take action on the lines suggested by the Home Office Committee in England?"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

The Public Services Commission.

27. Referring to the decision of the Government to publish the report of the Public Services Commission, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd August, writes:—"We are glad of this decision, and so far as the publication of the report is intended to secure consideration of the claims of Indians for increased employment of Indians, it is a matter for sincere satisfaction. It points to a conviction on the part of the Government that the delay in dealing with the question is inexpedient. The opinion in India is that the claims have been long overdue, and that further postponement of them would naturally dissatisfy Indian opinion."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

Indian labour in Ceylon.

28. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd August, states:—"The voice of warning comes from Ceylon that the lot of the Indian coolies there is no way better than the lot of their unfortunate brethren in Singapore or Canada. It also affords us the proof that we need not seek for misery in indenture; but free emigration of ignorant and helpless people means as much oppression as indenture. . . . . It is true that the Indian cooly who comes to Ceylon is not indentured in theory, but in practice he is as bad as any of his brethren who leave their birth place and home to distant parts of the empire in quest of pastures new, under the indentured system. The troubles he undergoes and the ill-treatment he receives at the hands of those who are appointed to overseer the transfer of his body and soul to Ceylon is a doleful tale and we shall not repeat it here."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

"Repression."

29. The following is the leader in *New India* of the 22nd August:—"The air is thick with rumours of increased repression, to follow on the publication of the Report of the Public Services Commission. It is said that the concessions made in it are very meagre and unsatisfactory, but that they are all that India will obtain, and that, if thought necessary new powers will be asked for to control if not to stop, political discussion. Lord Willingdon has loudly proclaimed his disapproval of political discussion, and he has silenced Mr. Tilak in a way of which the less said the better, if we are to avoid the pitfalls of the Penal Code. His Excellency the Viceroy is said to agree with Lord Willingdon; he wishes us to take up economic and industrial problems, forgetful of the fact that, until India manages her own fiscal affairs, she cannot deal efficiently with economic problems, since she is handicapped by the Government's tenderness for 'British interests,' and she cannot deal with industrial questions, since the weight of British Chambers of Commerce is used to increase the export of raw materials and the import of articles manufactured from them abroad. If you place at the loom a workman with handcuffs to compete with another whose hands are free, the first will have little chance of success, and India, with all her revenues managed by non-Indians, her taxation and her expenditure alike controlled by foreigners, what chance has she against Great Britain, free and strong, with her control not only of British finances but also of those of India? To forbid India to discuss Home Rule would be to strangle not only her political, but also her economic and industrial life. It would mean her death as a nation, after an agonising decay.

"But, frankly, repression is useless. It comes too late. For the last ten years, at least, a stream of high-spirited patriotic youths has been pouring out of the Universities, and these, led by a few earnest and devoted men of the decade before them, cannot be intimidated into silence. We grant the weakness of the elder ranks of our leaders, of the men who worked so nobly in the early Congress days, were then 'seditious,' 'firebrands,' 'disloyal'. They have made the present movement possible; but they resent its courage

and its energy, its independence of Government favour, its determination to win, not additional seats, but India's freedom. And they resent not unnaturally, Mrs. Annie Besant's popularity, and are by no means inclined to defy the Government in her defence.

"But the Government has not to deal with the gradually weakening circle of veterans, resting on their oars, but with the forward-springing youthful manhood of India, led by men in manhood's vigorous prime, and with behind them the school and college recruits, the reserves of the national army. How does it propose to deal with them? A Government is weaker than a nation. It may imprison, it may even slay, but such repression sows the dragon's teeth in India's furrows, ploughed by the bulls of Mahadeva. Let us see. Lokamanya Tilak is for the moment silenced. And the result? The coming forward of a group of stalwarts to preach Home Rule throughout Maharashtra. For one silenced, twelve speak. The Government deals with Mrs. Annie Besant on the lines indicated by the *Madras Mail?* In Madras, in the United Provinces, in Bengal, the voices preaching Home Rule will be heard. A Government can only succeed in repression where it is faced by cowards. A hundred brave men make repression impossible, for Englishmen cannot go to Russian lengths. At the present moment, young men in the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, young men in the great towns of the United Provinces, are organising themselves and are appealing to Mrs. Annie Besant to be their leader. At present she has answered nothing, beyond the refusal to make any struggle for the Congress chair, which belongs of right to the Hon'ble Mr. Ambikacharan Mozumdar. But she knows that, if she should be repressed, hundreds are ready to carry on the propaganda of Home Rule. Government cannot succeed in a campaign of repression. It is too late. It is useless for it to depend on the old men. It is young India with whom they have to deal."

Charitable endowments.

30. In commenting on the orders of Government on the report of the Board of Revenue on charitable endowments, *New India*, of the 22nd August, observes:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

"The Government of Madras are determined to do the little they can towards remedying a crying need of the Province; but the relief that will be given will be, at its best, very little. Religious endowments will be excluded from this chastening influence, and as to the charitable endowments themselves, the powers of the local agents are meagre in practice, specially so where the property concerned happens to be very valuable. The present decision of the Government may, however, prove useful in one way—it may demonstrate to the Government of India how urgent is the need for fresh legislation."

The rules of Provincial finance.

31. Referring to the resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department laying down revised rules "defining the financial powers of sanction and control, which will be exercised by Local Governments under the new Provincial Settlement of 1912," the *Hindu*, of the 23rd August, writes:—

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

"The text of the resolution, which has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, is one which should claim the close attention of all students both of finance and administration, and it would serve to show how, despite most elaborate rules, the tendency of bureaucratic Governments necessarily lies in the direction of centralisation. So long as there is no effective popular check upon the raising or the spending of public moneys for public purposes, the delegation of uncontrolled powers to subordinate authorities is necessarily a difficult matter, and a relaxation of superior supervision has always been found as risky as it is difficult to bring about. This was well foreseen by the Decentralisation Commission itself, and the futility of the efforts to reduce centralisation and to give greater elasticity to Provincial finance cannot be better illustrated than by this resolution. . . . . But for all the elaboration of details, we are confronted in the midst of these rules with a few broad propositions which show how illusory is the attempt to make Provincial finance self-contained in the absence of popular legislative control."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

"Distinction without a difference."

32. The following appears in *New India* of the 23rd August:—"An ingenuous correspondent sends us a question which we are unfortunately unable to answer. He wants to know why it is right and noble for Indians to fight and to kill other people in defence of liberty in Flanders, France, Serbia, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Egypt, East Africa, Arabia, while it is wrong for them to agitate peacefully and constitutionally for liberty in their own country. It may be that the ecclesiastical doctrine of vicarious atonement has distorted English appreciation of justice, so that they feel that they may tyrannise here provided that they punish tyranny in Europe. Or it may be that liberty and justice are one man's meat and another man's poison, according to the longitude and latitude of his habitat. We are sorry that we cannot enlighten our correspondent. Perhaps if he sends his conundrum to the *Madras Mail*, the learned editor may be able to answer it.

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

"Some American opinions on the Indian Empire."

33. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd August, remarks:—"A good specimen of the kind of literature on matters relating to India with which that small section of the British public interested in the subject is usually treated, is afforded by a small pamphlet published by T. Fisher Unwin, Limited, London, entitled 'Some American opinions on the Indian Empire.' Some of the opinions clearly prove the necessity and surpreme importance (if any proof were needed) of our leaders carrying on a systematic propaganda of enlightening the British Democracy about the true state of affairs in India. . . . . Our readers will easily see how the account of these persons who are blinded by ignorance and prejudice with regard to India (however otherwise estimable and eminent they might be) is not a whit better or more accurate than the description of the elephant by four blind men in the familiar story."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

The fate of Hindu pilgrims.

34. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th August, states:—"Except that some gentlemen had free travel and sight-seeing at Government expense, the result of the Pilgrims' Committee would be nothing more than its printed report unless very earnest and prompt measures are taken on their recommendations—especially on the views of the Indian Member who, on the whole, could better realise the difficulties of the pilgrims. . . . . The scenes among the Hajis at Bombay, which sometimes call for the pity of the human heart, are being faithfully copied in the Hindu pilgrim centres. . . . . The railways may say that there is no overcrowding, the religious institutions that there is no mismanagement, but the fact is there to the eternal shame of civilisation, that human beings are dealt with as cattle, and this is continuing. This must be changed, and we hope that the war will not be an excuse for postponing action when the urgency for such action has been proved beyond a doubt."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

The Congress Presidentship.

35. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th August, observes:—"Mrs. Besant has addressed a letter to the Reception Committee of the Congress at Lucknow. She still thinks that she should have been elected President or the Congress, not exactly on account of her work for the Congress, which is but of two years' duration, but because she has been attacked by the Governments of Madras and Bombay. . . . . Who in India has suffered more for his convictions than Mr. Tilak? And what is the length of Mr. Tilak's service? Mr. Tilak and his followers as strenuously sought the presidency of the Congress as Mrs. Besant and her followers do now; and if it is the object of Congressmen to defy Government, it is not possible for it to defy it on stronger grounds than on behalf of Mr. Tilak. Are Mrs. Besant's services any way comparable to those of Mr. Tilak; and for what reason does Mrs. Besant think that the Congress Committees, following public opinion as shown in the press and public meetings, should have elected him. . . . . It is not to be expected, when she presents her claims for the presidency of the Congress, that Mrs. Besant will be disposed to belittle her own achievements. And her

chief achievement, on the strength of which she claims the presidentship of the Congress, is that she has defied the Government. . . . . Finding that the Congress has not such appreciation of Mrs. Besant and her services, she tells old Congressmen that they are jealous of her work, and that in their desire to stand well with the Government they are prepared to sacrifice her. This is the most astounding impertinence which a candidate for the presidency of the Congress could have ever urged, and Congressmen are bound to resent it. Nor will Congressmen be better pleased with the charge of cowardice which Mrs. Besant lays at their door. Mrs. Besant will tell us that she is pursuing English methods, and that we Indians have not the courage to follow her where she may choose to lead us. We plead guilty to the charge; we admit that we have not the blood of the martyr in us. . . . . If she goes on in this way, Mrs. Besant will find before long that her position in the Congress has become impossible. . . . . If the people whom Mrs. Besant addresses accept her advice, they must make it as impossible for the Congress work to be carried on in peace as it was in 1906 and 1907; and Mrs. Besant is doing this deliberately and with the knowledge that she is preparing for a split in the Congress."

36. Referring to an article in the *Manchester Guardian* on the excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India, *New India*, of the 24th August, says:—"Note the words: 'The Government of India's tacit agreement to bow to the home country's interest.' When we speak of the Government subordinating the interests of India to those of England we are told that we are talking 'abominable trash,' are 'seditious,' are 'stirring up bad feeling'. Here is a correspondent saying the same without turning a hair, and treating it as a matter of course."

The cotton excise duty.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

37. Referring to the judgment of the Mysore Chief Court in an appeal against the conviction of Mr. Garuda Char, an Advocate of Shimoga, for receiving stolen property, *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 17th August, remarks:—"We trust that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja will institute a searching enquiry into this unfortunate affair after the remarkable exposures by the two learned Judges of the Chief Court, so that the ugly features of this deplorable transaction will be made impossible of repetition."

Police *zoolum* in Mysore.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

38. In reviewing the Cochin Financial Statement for the year 1092 M.E., the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th August, says:—"Taken all in all, we cannot help remarking that the case for retrenchment is very strong in Cochin; economy has to be enforced on the spending departments, with a general cutting down in the costs of the administration. . . . . Under education, the revised estimate for 1091 is Rs. 5·49 lakhs showing an increase of nine thousand rupees, while 1092 is expected to show an increase of nearly 21 thousand. The man in the street is apt to congratulate the Darbar on their unstinted liberality, but we have to ask whether the amount is spent usefully and with discretion. It was only the other day we noticed how reckless the department is in granting sanction to open new schools and in making grants. Red tape supervenes, and we see schools where they are not necessary, and localities going away without any facilities even though deserving them. Something is rotten in the State of Denmark, and we have already pointed out where this rottenness is. The establishment charges are exhorbitant. . . . . We have a costly staff, a Director of Public Instruction with a fat salary, a Chief Inspector with substantial emoluments and a few Deputy Inspectors. Some of these gentlemen could very well be sent about their business, and the salary of the staff substantially cut down. We are greatly amused to learn that over and above the fat pay the Director draws he is

Cochin finances.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

given an exchange compensation allowance also! This is adding insult to injury—to the tax-payer. . . . . The Diwan pleads for economy, and as a first step towards it he can do no better than cut down the Director's pay and emoluments without any mercy and in justice to the man who pays the piper. In these times of financial strain it is foolish to maintain any white elephants, even for show and pomposity. . . . . Another white elephant the tax-payer is compelled to maintain is the Police Department, the Superintendent of which gets nearly eight hundred rupees. A first-grade Inspector on Rs. 250 is quite sufficient for a State which is no bigger than the Ponnāni taluk. . . . . It would be some consolation were there efficiency, but we can point out murders, by the score that have gone undetected, and adduce facts and figures to show that the Cochin bobby who consumes a large deal of the tax-payers' money admits of much room for improvement. . . . . We are afraid that the 'most important financial problem' will remain unsolved so long as the Darbar go on maintaining a herd of white elephants simply for show and are not prepared to mercilessly put down expenditure especially on establishments."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

39. The *Lokopakari*, of the 14th August, writes:—It appears that a rule is to be enforced from the 1st September 1916 that any Indian proceeding to British East Africa should, before disembarking, pay down Rs. 40 as security or that some one staying there should pay it for him. If this order is notified at the ports at which Indians embark for East Africa, they may stop their journey. It is surprising that restrictions should be imposed on British subjects even in British territories. It is doubly strange that the British Government should have approved of this uncivilised and unjust order. If India were a self-governing country, the Government of British East Africa would have been afraid of passing such an order. When Indians are subjected to restrictions in England itself, what is the wonder in their being subjected to restrictions in the British Colonies? If the Government of India now passes an order that an inhabitant of British East Africa should pay down Rs. 40 before disembarking in an Indian port, it may be a proper set-off for the order passed by the Colonial Government.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

Indians going to British East Africa.

40. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 16th August, says:—In every country, the English planters are treating the coolies on their estates worse than slaves and the main cause for this is the special privileges granted to these planters by the Government of the country. Sometimes the Government winks at the unjust acts done by these planters. The laws connected with the coolies in plantations are all in favour of the planters. When these laws permit a cooly, who refuses to work in a plantation as agreed by him, being punished with rigorous imprisonment, it goes without saying that they are treated worse than slaves. We understand that this barbarous habit of inflicting rigorous imprisonment on recalcitrant coolies was in vogue in British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, the Fiji Islands and Ceylon till recently, that it has now been abolished in the Fiji Islands and that it is being given up gradually in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. When this cruel custom is being given up in every other Colony, we are surprised that the Government of a Crown Colony like Ceylon should be disinclined to abolish it. In reply to a representation made by the local Social Service League that the women and children coolies who are now undergoing rigorous imprisonment under this law should be released and that the custom of inflicting rigorous imprisonment on coolies in plantations should be abolished, the Ceylon Government seems to have declined to grant their request and said that, if women coolies are exempted from the operation of this law, there would be much confusion in these plantations. We cannot understand what confusion will result by such exemption. If coolies working in plantations should stop away without giving notice, it can only amount to a breach of contract which is a civil wrong and can never be treated as a criminal offence, liable to be punished with rigorous imprisonment. Such being the case, it is most unfair that, in this twentieth century, it should be considered to be a criminal offence in the civilised Colonies and punished with rigorous imprisonment, and it is the worst injustice again that women and children should be subjected to this punishment. If it is possible to put a stop to this barbarous custom in other Colonies, how can it be impossible in Ceylon?

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The Ceylon Government and the estate coolies.

41. The *Desamata*, of the 9th August, concludes its leader on the subject of war as follows:—The enemy is now meeting with disappointment in every quarter. It

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

The war.

will, however, take some time more for the allies to gain the victory. They will have to spend a large amount of money and also meet with a heavy loss of men, but they will certainly come out successful in the end. We pray that God may grant British arms success and establish peace on the earth.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 21st, 1916.

India and the war.

42. In an article under the heading "the war," the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st August, writes:—Every patriot is considering how he can best ensure the success of the British arms. The first great requisite is pecuniary resource. Six millions sterling (sic) is needed for each day's expense of the war. This figure denotes the expense incurred by the British alone. Besides this, there are the loans to be given to the allies. Thus, some 70 to 80 lakhs sterling is needed daily. Arrangements have to be made to get all this money. The issue of exchequer bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent is one means of getting it. Strict economy is another. To bring home to the minds of the people the serfdom and other untold calamities which the 400 million subjects of the empire may have to suffer in case Germany should win and to levy a tax of one anna per head is another. To bring home to the minds of the people the glory that would come to them, whether they live or die, if all able-bodied citizens should offer themselves for the service of the empire is another means of promoting success. To provide for the manufacture of munitions in all parts of the empire so as to make them available in sufficient quantities for the British as well as for the allies is another. To organise in India and all other parts of the empire parliamentary institutions as in the United Kingdom and the colonies and to entrust them with the power of managing all their local affairs, leaving only Imperial matters to the Imperial Parliament is another means of helping the cause. But nothing can be more conducive to the promotion of sincere loyalty and thereby to the success of the cause than the extension of Home Rule to all parts of the empire. No poison can have more deadly effect on an empire than autocracy and nothing can resuscitate it better than democratic methods. If the British authorities should realise the truth of this, their empire will remain stable for all time. Else, it is sure to come to grief. History gives us enough instances of nations who thought that their suzerainty would remain as long as there were the sun and the moon and who were wholly wiped out of existence, showing how transitory is their existence. The Imperial authorities should, therefore, bestow some thought on these matters and act with foresight, mindful of the consequences of their policy.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

New Parliament.

43. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd August, writes:—Some people in the United Kingdom are raising a cry that a fresh parliamentary elections should take place, that the present parliament is incapable of conducting the war and that a new Parliament would be more vigorous and manly. The Government should stop this cry. As Sir Douglas Haig tells us, it is difficult to win unless they work day and night, even on holidays. When the British public has conceded the truth of these words, it is surprising how there can be any agitation for fresh elections. Can the British public believe that those who have had so many years' experience of parliamentary work are impotent and that the new comers will achieve wonders? Never! The agitators would do well to realise the value of unity and render some tangible service to ensure victory.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

Paris Economic Conference.

44. In a long leading article complaining that despite the services rendered by India to the Empire in the present crisis, she was not accorded the privilege of representation at the Paris Economic Conference, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 18th August, refers to the reply given by Sir George Barnes at Bombay to the questions raised on this subject by the representatives of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and thereupon remarks that neither the answer that Mr. Hughes and Mr. Foster were present at the conference not as representatives of the colonies in particular, nor the explanation that the conference was only of a preliminary nature and that Indian representatives

will be invited at the real conference can be considered satisfactory, for, in the one case, some representatives like Mr. Huges could be sent from here only as Imperial representatives and not as representing India in particular, and in the other case, though it is only natural to fear that India's claims to representation may again be ignored as at this preliminary conference, the Indians cannot do better than remain consoled by the hope that the assurances given by Sir George Barnes will be unfailingly carried out.

The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 23rd August, also has a leading article reproducing the substance of the above. VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Calcutta Police.

45. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th August, says that one Pannalal was charged by the Calcutta Police three times with one offence or another and was discharged every time by the court that tried him. The Police thereupon interned him under the Defence of India Act, which, the paper says, is most improper on their part, and is calculated to shake the faith of the people in the fairness of the police. ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

A theft and its detection.

46. Referring to the recent theft, from the Malabar Club, of certain articles belonging to a European, a correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 18th August, draws the attention of the authorities to the commendable action of the Sub-Inspector, Mr. Ayyappan Nayar, and of the head constable, Mr. Govindan, which reminds one of "Sherlock Holmes" and his deeds, and condemns the malignant but uncalled for remarks of certain people on the conduct of the police in this case, which cannot fail to have a depressing effect on them. According to the correspondent, these people charge the police with inefficiency when a case goes undetected, and if they succeed in tracing the perpetrators of the crime, these people bring forward the charge of torture against them. MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

The police and nuisance cases.

47. Referring to the discharge, by the Bench Court at Calicut, of one Raman in a nuisance case, on the ground that there was no trustworthy evidence against him, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th August, observes that it is high time to put a stop to the practice of bringing forward such unnecessary cases by the police, who seem to think that all who drink will commit offences against the people. KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Tilak case.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, quotes section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under which Mr. Tilak was bound over to keep the peace for one year and observes:—This section is intended only to prevent the commission of future offences and not to inflict a punishment for past offences. So, the main point to be considered now is whether there is sufficient basis for the charge that Mr. Tilak has attempted to disseminate sedition. Two arguments were adduced on the side of the Government. One referred to the speeches said to have been delivered by him with a view to bring the Government into contempt and the other referred to his having been convicted twice already for sedition. The fact of his previous conviction having been adduced as an argument for booking him again and the statement of the Magistrate that as Mr. Tilak's conviction was known to every one, he was justified in basing his judgment thereon will doubtless cause surprise to all legal heads. There are numerous decisions of the High Courts in which it has been laid down that, even in the case of one who has been convicted on several occasions for heinous offences, an opportunity should be given to him to turn over a good leaf after he is released and that security should not be demanded from him to keep the peace on the score that he is a rogue with several SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

previous convictions. If this view is not adopted, when is an offender to repent for his folly ? So we need not point out that the Magistrate was entirely in the wrong in having referred to Mr. Tilak's previous convictions; the only point therefore to be disposed of is whether there is anything in the lectures of Mr. Tilak to warrant security being demanded from him. Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code clearly refers to acts on the part of any one to promote sedition and, therefore, all that the Magistrate should have done was to see whether Mr. Tilak was about to promote sedition according to this section and he need not have paid any attention to the fact that Mr. Tilak's lectures contained statements which tended to bring the Government into contempt or that he has already been convicted once. So the statement of the Magistrate that Mr. Tilak should thank his stars that the Government had not taken action against him under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code shows that he has entirely misunderstood the nature of the enquiry he was making. This statement is by itself sufficient to prove that he was prejudiced against Mr. Tilak from the very beginning. The Magistrate himself admits that the aim of Mr. Tilak's lectures was to explain to the people the principles underlying the Home Rule campaign. So, it is clear from this that Mr. Tilak's intention was not to create a feeling of hatred against the Government or to insult the Government officials. Neither the Government nor the Magistrate has stated that Mr. Tilak has attempted to disseminate sedition under the guise of Home Rule lectures. So it is admitted by all that there was nothing wrong about the motive of Mr. Tilak. But it may be stated that, though his motive was not a bad one, he would be guilty of an offence if, by his lectures, he had given room for the people to entertain seditious ideas. Even this argument will not hold good in this case. Though the similes and examples used by Mr. Tilak in his lectures in order to explain the principles of Home Rule to the ordinary people might appear to be objectionable, and though his references to the defects of officials might appear to be disparaging to them, one who reads his lectures through cannot fail to notice the fact that he has plainly stated in many places that the Indians should wish to continue under the British rule for ever and that they could hope to have *swaraj* like the other subjects of the empire only under this rule. So one who listened to Mr. Tilak's lectures to the end could not have entertained any seditious ideas. Moreover it is not for his lectures that Mr. Tilak is charged now. It is the suspicion that he may disseminate sedition in the lectures which he intends delivering that has made the Government to demand security from him. That the Bombay Government should have stooped to these petty ways does not indicate its liberal views or its sympathy with popular aspirations. It is the prayer of the numerous sympathisers of Mr. Tilk that he would point out before the High Court the legal defects in the proceedings to which he has now been subjected and get the proper remedy.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

Adverting to this case, the *Lokopakari*, of the 14th August, says:—Reading through the speeches of Mr Tilak, we do not find any statement by him to the effect that the British Government should be changed. What he has been repeatedly stating is that India should have *swaraj* under the British Government, and that the methods of administration in India should be changed with a view to the attainment of this object. This cannot be considered to be sedition. It is by picking out a word here and there from his speeches and giving them a forced interpretation that the Magistrate has now framed a charge against Mr. Tilak. Evidently any reference to Home Rule is searing the officials and they naturally scent sedition in every speech connected with Home Rule. This is not a desirable thing.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

In commenting upon this subject, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 18th August, observes:—The Magistrate, in convicting Mr. Tilak, stated that he should consider himself fortunate that the Government did not proceed against him under section 124-A. The most twisted interpretation of section 124-A cannot make it apply to anything in the speeches of Mr. Tilak. If the Government of Bombay thought that a prosecution under this section would

stand against Mr. Tilak, it could have launched it boldly. When it has prevented Mrs. Besant, who is leading the Home Rule campaign, from entering Bombay, when it has declined to give a passport for proceeding to England to Mr. Tilak, who has been working for the same cause for the last so many years and when it has wounded public feeling to a great extent by demanding security for good behaviour from this gentleman, who is very influential and is almost worshipped throughout Maharashtra, we are sure it would not have allowed him to escape a prosecution under section 124-A, if it had the least evidence against him. Why, in the very speeches of Mr. Tilak which have now been found fault with, there are plain statements in many places that in the interests of India, her connection with England and the British public should continue for ever. So there is no meaning in his being charged with attempting to subvert the British Government. Soon after the present war began, Mr. Tilak published an open letter in the papers that he was a supporter of the British Government and that he was praying for the success of the British arms. As for the matter of that, no one belonging to the Home Rule party says that the English rule should cease to exist. Their desire is only that India should freely progress under the supervision of the British Government. No one can deem this wish to be criminal. But all the same it is clear that it is their efforts in connection with the Home Rule campaign that have brought on so many troubles on Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak. Thus an attempt is being made by the authorities to suppress the desire for *swaraj*, which does not contravene any law and which is in the grain of every Britisher and this naturally creates a panic among the people. It is neither just nor wise on the part of the Government to give room for such a panic. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says, on reliable information, that the Government of India had no hand in the action taken by the Madras and Bombay Governments against Mrs. Besant. We hope that even for the action taken against Mr. Tilak, the sole responsibility rests with the Government of Bombay. Between the two Provincial Governments, the Government of Bombay has proceeded farther than the Government of Madras. The latter demanded security from *New India;* but as it found that there was then a hue and cry, it woke up and stopped with that. But the former has been following up one action close after another, and if it does not wake up in time, like the Government of Madras, we are afraid that there may be panic and discontent throughout the country.

The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 19th August, also takes exception to the action taken by the Government of Bombay against Mr. Tilak and reproduces many of the arguments noted above.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak's case.

In commenting on the judgment in Mr. Tilak's case, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th August, says:—There might be a strong criticism of the measures of the Government in Mr. Tilak's speeches. But it cannot be said that there was any hatred of Government in them. When making the speeches he said that his criticism was directed against the officers and not against the British rule. When he consented to join the Congress, he admitted that self-government under the British Raj was his ideal. It is thus plain that he does not cherish any hatred for the British rule. To change the present administrative methods is the royal road to the establishment of *swaraj*. To do so, one must necessarily know the defects of those methods. Rulers like Lord Hardinge admitted that the methods required a change. If imperfections in the administration are laid bare, they may be remedied and mutual affection established between the rulers and the ruled. Had the Magistrate understood the speeches in this spirit he could not have found fault with them. It is a pity that while in England English statesmen say that the policy of Indian administration should thoroughly change, the officers here act narrow-mindedly.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The Tilak case.

The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 18th August, writes:—Mr. Tilak's speeches were given in Marathi. A Marathi short-hand writer took down notes and these

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

notes were translated into English and it is by means of this translation that the Magistrate discovered sedition in the original and ordered that the security should be paid. This lengthy round-about process makes it impossible to say what amount of resemblance there is between the original speech and the translation as produced in the court. The speeches show that Mr. Tilak spoke particularly with reference to the "bureaucracy" in India, and urged that the internal administration of the country should be in the hands of the Indians. At the same time he has said in unmistakable language that India cannot get on without the help of England and that India needs to be under British suzerainty and British supervision. How can general criticism against the officers of Government create disaffection against the King or the Government? Every resolution of the congress is a comment on the conduct of the officials. Are they all seditious then? If to point out the actual shortcomings of the officials, without prejudice to the permanence of the rule, is to be deemed sedition, there is no need to declare further that the people should not write or utter a single word about the officials. Under these circumstances, we fail to see how the British can say that they have given the rights of free speech and of a free press to the Indians. In discussing the law on sedition, we have two things to remember, namely, the object of the speaker and the effect of his words. Now, Mr. Tilak has distinctly emphasized the need for the permanence of the British rule in India. His speech has not resulted in any riot or disaffection. Applying both these tests we cannot help deploring the order passed by the Magistrate. But we are inclined to believe that the Magistrate had not full liberty in the matter. The Bombay Government is responsible for the order. Judging from one or two similar instances of the Bombay Government's policy, we must hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will advise it to exercise better patience at least during this war time.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

The Tilak security case.

49. Referring to the judgment of the District Magistrate in the Tilak security case, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th August, says:—Though India has a right to get self-government, which the Government themselves do not deny, this is not, in our opinion, the time for it, nor should we use any words, when agitating for it, which are calculated to displease the Government. Whether Mr. Tilak's words were such or not, it is still doubtful. He spoke in Marathi, and errors may have crept in, in the rendering of his speeches into English. In any case, he should not have employed expressions in his speeches that were likely to lead to misconception. The Government, perhaps, acted thus towards him, because he was convicted twice for sedition.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

The Madras High Court and the University.

50. Referring to the writ of mandamus issued by the Madras High Court against the Syndicate of the Madras University, the *Keralodayam*, of the 22nd August, says:—It is simply disgraceful that the Syndicate, which is composed of respectable people like the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, the Director of Public Instruction, Principals of well-known colleges in the Presidency and others, should have acted so obstinately as to compel a court of justice to take such a step. What else can the High Court's decision mean than that the action of the Syndicate was wrong? It is to be hoped that the University authorities will not do likewise in future.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

The future of education.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th August, refers to the attempt made by eminent men like Lord Haldane to reform the existing system of education in England and observes:—If, in Great Britain itself, which stands foremost in the British Empire in the matter of educational progress and culture, it is found necessary to reform the existing system of education from top to bottom, it goes without saying that such a reformation is doubly necessary in India, where only 10 per cent of the population is literate. If India is to advance industrially, scientific and industrial education is quite necessary. It is

really a pity that when the people are demanding that a greater amount of money should be spent on education, the Government is pleading want of funds. In this connection we would invite the attention of the authorities to the statement of Lord Haldane, with reference to improving the educational system in England, that there should be no economising in the matter of expenditure on education and that money spent on education would be repaid hundredfold. When Lord Haldane, referring to the educational system in England, has said that she has to bow before Switzerland and take lessons from the United States, we do not know what to say of the system of education in India. This is a grand opportunity for every country in the world to better herself in different directions, and we would impress on the Indians the necessity of making use of it.

Indian students in England.

52. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th August, says:—The condition of Indian students in England is growing more and more deplorable. They find it very difficult to secure admission into the colleges, factories or Inns. The race-hatred that has taken root in the Colonies is extending to the English educational institutions. Some colleges in Cambridge and Oxford do not admit Indian students at all. Some others admit one or two every year. It is said that if each of the colleges in these two places admit three or four Indians every year, there will be ample room for all who go from here to England to receive education. From this it is evident that Indian students fail to get admission not because they have no seats available for them, but because the University authorities do not like to admit them. In the Agricultural College in Siriniester (sic) only one Indian is admitted every year. The same miserable state of things appears to exist in the Civil Engineers' classes and in the Medical schools. The rulers should know what attitude the students returning from England disappointed will have towards that country. We venture to say that this disability of students is a chief cause of unrest in this country. The Government of India must prevail upon the Government of England to direct the colleges there to admit more Indian students. To look upon Indians, who are British subjects, as foreigners and to refuse admission to them does not conduce to harmonious relationship between England and India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

The Law College.

53. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th August, prays that in making the proposed new appointments of professors in the Law College, the authorities will not pass over the claims of *Andhras*, among whom there are many Vakils and Barristers fit to hold professorships in the college.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

Ellore Training School.

54. Referring to the Training School which the Government have decided to establish at Ellore, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th August, writes:—It is strange that the Government have refused to place the school under the control of the district board. They have not stated the reasons for doing so. In taking this step they appear to have relied on the notes written by an ordinary clerk of theirs. We submit that this is an insult offered to the district board, and hope that the district board will once again apply for the school in question being placed under its control.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

The Senate meeting.

55. The *Bharatamata*, of the 9th August (received on the 24th August), says with reference to the recent Senate meeting as follows:—When a member of the Senate asked the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar what became of the Hon'ble Justice Seshagiri Ayyar's resolution, he replied saying that the meeting had come to a close. This is strange. Was it just and proper to allow the discussion of a new resolution and accept it, while an old one yet remained undisposed of? Such an irregularity would not be allowed to occur even in ordinary meetings. It is difficult to understand how it occurred in the Senate meeting, and how the members put up with it.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizagapatam*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

56. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 18th August, points out that though the Madras Government had decided to spend about ninety and a half lakhs of rupees for the construction of school buildings, etc., during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, it is doubtful whether they have yet spent even a fourth part of what they had set apart for the purpose.

Government and the construction of school buildings.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

57. Referring to the resolution passed by the Corporation at its last meeting that the Government of India should be requested to send the Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act for the opinion of the Corporation, before allowing the Local Government to introduce it, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd August, says:—It is really regrettable that the Local Government not only sent up the Bill to the Government of India, without allowing the Corporation to have its say on it, but did not even send a reply to the Corporation, which asked for the Bill being forwarded to it for its opinion. Apart from the unwisdom of the Local Government in not ascertaining the views of the Municipal Commissioners, before submitting the Bill to the Government of India, it is doubtless a sad commentary on the respect which the Local Government has for the Corporation. We are sure the Government of India will clearly understand the meaning of the conduct of the Local Government when the resolution now passed by the Corporation reaches it.

The last meeting of the Madras Corporation.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

58. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th August, writes:—The question, as to why the death-rate among women and children is so high in the Madras Presidency, has, for a long time, been under consideration.

Death-rate in Madras.

The Government of Madras has recently issued an order on the subject which proposes three remedial measures—(1) the appointment, by local committees, of certificated and paid nurses; (2) the training of hereditary *Daīs* or midwives in mufassal hospitals; (3) the giving of advice, through official and unofficial superintendents, to mothers on the subject of their own health and that of their children.

The paper says that in the entire Presidency there are 400 nurses. Possibly there may be none in certain districts and taluks and obviously the number of nurses is insufficient in proportion to the population. As regards the second measure the training of hereditary midwives it is not known whether they would consent to undergo a course of training. Even if some of them were willing to do so, their number would be inadequate.

The third measure appears to be somewhat difficult because we think the official and unofficial supervision will probably be in the hands of ordinary women and not be exercised by nurses, midwives or lady doctors. This being the case those who are ignorant of the rules of sanitation will be unable to give any advice to mothers.

If the duties be entrusted to girls they will be novices and only capable of advising according to what they may have heard. However, we are glad the Government has not laid much stress on the last proposal and that it is not prepared to make any such appointments in Madras. We are of opinion that they would be productive of no good in the mufassal. Government has been wise in submitting the suggestions to local municipalities for opinion.

We believe the order of the Government of Madras is based on sympathy and benevolence; and it is hoped that its measures will prove effective and that the death-rate will be much reduced. The procedure adopted by the Government certainly merits grateful appreciation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

59. Referring to the resolution of the Corporation of Madras, requesting the Government of India to refer the Madras City Municipal Bill for its opinion before according their sanction to its introduction, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd August, says:— The Local Government would have acted more wisely if they

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

had avoided unnecessary agitation by referring the new measure to the Madras Corporation for its opinion before sending it up to the Supreme Government. It is unfortunate for the people that this did not strike the Madras Government.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

60. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 18th August, draws attention to the undue strictness of the Revenue officers in Malabar in the collection of land-taxes from the *Janmies*, without paying any regard to the fact that they have to borrow money for the purpose, as it is not easy to obtain from their tenants the amounts due to them, points out that the amounts, so collected, are kept in the Madras Bank as "current deposits" without any interest at all, observes that such persecution of the *Janmies* by the Revenue officers has no sanction of the Government, and quotes a recent report of the Madras Government to the Government of India to show that the Revenue Board's instructions in the matter of tax collection are not strictly followed in Malabar.

The collection of the land-taxes in Malabar.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

(*h*) *Railways.*

61. Referring to the conduct of the Tahsildar of Gooty, who is reported to have got into a compartment reserved for Europeans and refused to get down when called upon to do so by the guard of the train and also to pay the full fare of the compartment demanded by the stationmaster of Guntakal, the *Lokopakari*, of the 14th August, says:—If the railway authorities proceed against the Tahsildar, they will not succeed. Though these railway officials do not recognise that it is unjust on their part to reserve a whole compartment for Europeans in a train in which other passengers are huddled together like cattle, the Magistrates cannot be unmindful of this fact. What is the rationale of allowing the Eurasians to get into a compartment reserved for Europeans and preventing the Indians from doing so?

Reserved compartments for Europeans and Eurasians on the railways.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

In its leader on the subject of reserved railway compartments, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th August, says:—In a compartment intended to seat 10 passengers, there travel 20 Indians, while in a reserved compartment of the same dimensions, there travel only 2 Eurasians. If any Indian enters it, he is turned out by force. The Indian and the Eurasian pay equal fares. Under such circumstances, is it not a violation of British justice that the former should suffer, while the latter enjoys the journey? It is the duty of the authorities to give up the practice of reserving compartments and to afford equal facilities to all classes.

Reserved compartments.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

62. Referring to the report of a committee recently appointed by the Government to enquire about the necessity of permitting the export of cattle from India and the restrictions, if any, to be placed on such exportation, with a view to preserve the high quality of the breed in this country, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, says:—If it is conceded that it is necessary to preserve intact the high quality of the breed of cattle in this country, we doubt the wisdom of making an enquiry about the necessity of permitting the export of cattle from India. If cattle are exported to Ceylon, Japan, Java and other countries, how can their high breed be maintained in India! The members of this committee themselves admit that, as a large number of Karachi and Ongole cattle are exported to other countries, these breeds are gradually dying out. It is a pity the owners of cattle of good breed in India sell them away, caring for the high price they fetch immediately. We would impress on the people and the Government the necessity for retaining such cattle in this country. The committee says that by the export of cattle of good breed

Export of cattle from India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

from India, the owners of such cattle gain a good profit and that it would therefore hesitate to suggest that anything should be done to prevent them from getting this profit. It is really regrettable that the members of this committee have failed to recognise that the exportation of cattle in large numbers from this country would tell upon her agricultural prosperity. No one would object to such cattle as are over and above the needs of this country being exported. But the Government is not wise in permitting exportation to any extent, without any reference to local needs.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

Exportation of cattle from India.

Referring to the report of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of exporting cattle from India to foreign countries, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th August, disagrees with the committee in thinking that no restrictions need be placed on the exportation of cattle from this country, and observes that though the total abolition of the system may result in considerable loss to dealers in cattle, some restrictions, especially in the case of cattle of fine breed, are absolutely necessary in the interests of the country.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1916.

Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya of Salem and the Madras leaders.

63. The *Lokopakari*, of the 14th August, expresses its surprise at Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya having been kept out of both the Imperial Legislative Council and presidential chair of the Congress by the Madras leaders and observes:—The representatives of the people should have a broad outlook and work only for the public benefit. As Mr. Vijayarāghava Achārya has been zealously working for the public good ever since the establishment of the congress, he deserves to be honoured by the people. If genuine public work is not appreciated, the worker naturally loses his interest in the matter. We wish the Madras leaders note this. It is regrettable indeed that, actuated by a party spirit, they have ignored the claims of Mr. Achārya this time.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

The Report of the Public Services Commission.

64. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd August, welcomes the announcement that this report will soon be published simultaneously in England and in India, and observes:—We are glad that, at least now, the British Government has shaken off the fear that the publication of this report will lead to unnecessary controversy. We cannot see why there should be any controversy by the publication of the report of a Commission, which was appointed to inquire about the feasibility of appointing Indians more largely in the public service.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

The University case.

65. Referring to the decision of the High Court in this case, directing the Registrar to send up the protests of Messrs. G. A. Natesan and K. B. Ramanada Ayyar to His Excellency the Governor, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 18th August, observes:—We do not know why the Syndicate was obstinate to the end in this matter. It cannot be said that the members of the Syndicate are incapable of realising the consequences of their obstinacy. That men of high educational attainments should have acted a way which is not consistent with their position and status has surprised many. Anyhow, we would say that members of respectable bodies like the Syndicate of a University should not quarrel in such a manner as to drag them to the Court of Law.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

66. The *Desamata*, of the 9th August, quotes the reply of the Bombay Government to the letter of Mrs. Besant requesting them to state the grounds on which their recent order against her was based, and observes:—See how nice and reasonable the reply is! Perhaps it is to give such a reply that they had taken such a long time. See how unfeeling they are! It is this want of feeling that sometimes passes for statesmanship. We thought that unless there had been serious grounds, Lord Willingdon would not have passed such an order. But we have been disappointed. The reply of the Bombay Government is unsatisfactory. They are following a repressive policy which is not only unsuited to the present times, but is also likely to do immense harm.

Mrs. Besant.

The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 17th August, says:—We are of opinion that during the war there should not be any agitation for Home Rule. When the Bombay Government passed their order against Mrs. Besant we humbly requested her not to make much of little faults of the Government, and were not guilty of any wrong against her. We are no strangers to her loyalty and patriotism. If *New India* mends its ways, there can be no paper superior to it. We wish that our brethren will not look down upon us as bastards for our criticisms of Mrs. Besant.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Aug. 17th, 1916.

Repressive measures.

67. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th August, reports the *Capital* to have said:—Anarchism is the enthusiasm of the youth following wrong ways. We are ourselves responsible for allowing the young to tread wrong ways because we do not take steps to develop industries so that they may find employment therein. It is useless and injurious to try to put down anarchism by force of authority. Farsighted people will see that this is the opinion of true statesmen. Such force of authority is used for restoring peace. But it ought to be used in very urgent cases only and that temporarily. It is very injurious to use it without discrimination.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

The dye expert.

68. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th August, says:—It is curious that in this country offices to discharge the duties of which technical knowledge is required are filled by persons who lack such knowledge. The dye expert is now superintending the work done in the paper manufactory. Whether he does anything or not in the matter of dyes, it will gratify the public if he does some useful work in the manufacture of paper.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th 1916.

The Congress.

69. The *Sasilekha*, of the 18th August, is sorry that the clamour for Home Rule is growing more and more intense, and fears that the wheel of progress may thereby be set back and more repressive measures may come into existence. It exhorts the congress leaders not to follow the lead of persons like Mrs. Besant, but to think deeply and conduct the proceedings of the congress.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*. Aug. 18th, 1916.

Vernaculars.

70. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 12th August, says:—Until the vernaculars are made the language of the public offices in a country, its people cannot make any real progress. Not only should the officers have a knowledge of the vernaculars, but all laws, proceedings of the Legislative Councils, decisions of High Courts, constructions of law by lawyers, and Government bulletins should also be in the vernaculars. Only then will knowledge of politics and administration spread among the people.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 12th, 1916.

In its issue of the 19th August the same paper says:—If ever we should get self-government, it would certainly be possible to carry on the administration in the languages of the country. Self-government without prominence given to the vernaculars is like the drama of *Sakuntala* without the heroine *Sakuntala*. When all branches of knowledge are imparted through the medium of the vernaculars, people will easily learn to talk in Hindi, which is an off-shoot of Sanskrit, and all classes of Indians will understand one another through that language. Hindi is widely spoken in Northern India, though not so much in the South of India, but the people here can learn Hindi more easily than English. If one is acquainted with Hindi, he can easily travel all over India. If the proceedings of the Congress are conducted in Hindi for four or five years, the Congress will attract the masses and shine with new life and strength. We submit that just as it is desirable to use the vernacular of a Province in the administration of that Province, so also it is desirable to have Hindi as the common language of India.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

The second anniversary of the war.

71. In its leader on the war anniversary, the *Bharatamata*, of the 9th August (received on the 24th August), reviews the present situation of the parties to the war and observes:—Our state of affairs is on the

BHARATAMATA, *Vizagapatam*, Aug. 9th, 1916.

whole very encouraging. As for the territories newly occupied, we have more of the enemy's territory than the enemy has of ours. While the enemy's forces are being reduced by lakhs, the British forces, which were only a few lakhs in the beginning, have now grown up to more than fifty lakhs. As regards ammunitions, although the output here has not exceeded that in Germany, yet it is growing greater and greater every day. Financially also we are in a much better situation than the enemy and are able to finance the war operations of our allies.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak.

72. In commenting on Mr. Tilak's case, the *Desamata*, of the 16th August, says:—We do not see any sedition at all in his speeches. He compared the king to God, and said that we should all be under the rule of England. In suggesting administrative reforms, he recommended the division of the country on a language basis. He stated that the people should have all power in their hands subject to the control of the English Sovereign. He asked if it was sedition to suggest the removal of one officer and the appointment of another in his place. He criticised the authority exercised by the Civilians in strong terms, but there is nothing seditious in the criticism. But the Government saw sedition in it. Everyone regrets that he is not free to serve the country in the latter part of his life, although he earnestly wishes everlasting fame to the British rule. Nobody suffered so much as this great man for the uplifting of his country. So, the whole of India now sympathises with him in his trouble. It is very much to be regretted that the Government have not permitted him to go to England. He wishes to go there to give instructions to his counsel in a suit against Sir Valentine Chirol. It will be well if the Government reconsider the matter and do him justice.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Aug. 20th, 1916.

The *Hitakarini*, of the 20th August, says:—Only the other day the Government of Bombay passed their order preventing Mrs. Besant from entering the Bombay Presidency. Now they muzzled Mr. Tilak. By such acts they are plunging the country in great surprise. We trust that Lord Chelmsford will interfere in the matter and put a stop to such things.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 19th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress.

73. In a leading article, referring to the several names proposed by the provincial committees of the *congress* for the presidentship of the ensuing session, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 19th August, writes:—Just at the time the question was being considered by the Madras Committee, Mrs. Besant withdrew her candidature. Not because she did not want the distinction, but partly because she thought that if the people had greater confidence in somebody else, she must not stand in the way of that candidate, and partly because there was no need to hanker after the position when one could do as much service to the congress, even as a mere member and voter in that body. But since the Reception Committee at Lucknow urges her name, there is some likelihood of her being elected. The wishes of the majority of the committees will prevail. In learning, in political acumen, in patriotism, in readiness to sacrifice even life itself for the sake of India, there is none to surpass her either among white or among coloured men. We do not say that she is infallible. No human being can be considered infallible. We must value men by the measure of good which outweighs their defects. Judged by this standard, Mrs. Besant is entitled to our highest reverence and regard better than any Indian. It is believed that as President of the Congress her address will surpass anything that has been heard from that chair till now. But it is important that the President should be a person who is in the good graces of Government. Mrs. Besant is an ardent advocate of Home Rule for India. In her *New India* she writes against the Government. The Governments of Bombay and Madras are not friendly disposed towards her. The attitude of the Government of India, too, is probably the same. However well-qualified she may be for the Presidentship, we think it would be well to elect one who is held in some regard by Government. Mrs. Besant too is probably of the same opinion.

74. Referring to the deplorable condition of the charitable institutions in Southern India, which may more or less be attributed to the want of proper supervision by the Revenue Board and the officers under them, the *Manorama*, of the 18th August, endorses the opinions of the "Pilgrims Committee" on the subject, particularly that which relates to the removal of these institutions to places near the railway stations.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

The Pilgrims' Committee and the charitable institutions in Southern India.

III.—LEGISLATION.

75. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th August, dwells upon the necessity of passing a law to regulate the relations between the *Janmies* and tenants in British Malabar, and invites the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Bhat to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The Landlords and tenants in Malabar.

Referring to the article which appeared in the last issue of the *Kerala Sanchari*, dilating upon the necessity for a law in Malabar, similar to the one now in force in Cochin, to regulate the relations between the landlords and tenants, the *Manorama*, of the 22nd August, points out that, though for special reasons eviction is resorted to in a few cases, it is not, as the *Sanchari* says, a common thing in Malabar, and that the passing of such a law will, as in Cochin, only tend to strain the relations between the jenmies and the tenants in Malabar, and observes that, if the Hon'ble Mr. Bhat has the welfare of the people at heart, he will devote his attention to better and more useful things than to getting such a law passed.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

The landlords and tenants in Malabar.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

76. In reviewing the Budget Estimates of the Cochin Darbar for the Malayalam year 1092, the *Malayala Manorama*, in its issues of the 16th and 19th August, dwells upon the satisfactory condition of the finances of the State, approves of the various measures, which the Darbar intend to take for the development of the State, and observes that these reveal the high statesmanship of the Diwan, Mr. Bhore. Incidentally the paper draws the attention of the Diwan to the advisability of opening a branch line from Trichur to *Kunnunkulam*.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Aug. 16th & 19th, 1916.

The Cochin Budget for 1092.

Referring to the same subject, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 18th August, points out that according to the estimates, the financial condition of the State appears to be satisfactory, and observes that, while the Diwan is right in thinking that the State can increase its revenues at critical times, only if the people are in a prosperous condition, the measures, such as the extension of the Cochin Railway to Kollengode and of the Forest Tramway, which are good things in themselves, and which may possibly bring increased revenues to the State, are not likely to add to the prosperity of the people, for which the proper remedy is to pay greater attention, first, to indigenous industries, and, secondly, to agriculture.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 21st August, has the following in English:—

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 21st, 1916.

* * * * *

The universal cry of *war economy* emboldens the rightful authority in charge of public funds to inaugurate even distasteful and parsimonious policies. Glancing over the white book lying on our table we find that the Diwan has, with the scrutinising eye of a cautious financier, cut down the budget estimates of almost all departments in the expenditure side so as to tighten the purse strings, so much so that the budget year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 15·59 lakhs exclusive of a couple of lakhs to be brought forward. Though we are reminded of the national debt that remains

to be redeemed we cannot help congratulating Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., the Diwan, on the statement, which, taken all in all, must be considered a "prosperity budget." The abnormal conditions which have intensified the difficulty of forecasting income and expenditure with any degree of accuracy, says the Diwan, continued throughout the year and the anticipations for the ensuing year are based on the assumption that no further material improvement in trade and shipping conditions is probable in the near future. After the first paralysing effects of almost universal war conditions which upset calculations for 1090 had worn off a partial recovery in trade and business activities due to a fairly ready adaptation to altered circumstances manifested itself, and though normal conditions still remain a future hope, that recovery gathered strength during current year and will, it is hoped, establish itself still more firmly in the approaching year.

During 1091 the effects on the State's finances has been rather in the direction of enlarging expenditure than constricting the income. The experience of the year has proved the strength of the State's financial resources and justifies the taking up for serious consideration of the programme which has had, in prudence, to be deferred until it was possible to gauge with greater exactness the effect on the State's finances of the disruption of the pre-war economic fabric.

* * * * *

The most important financial problem of the future continues Mr. Bhore is to reinforce the sources of income, and all that tends to increase the material prosperity and productive capacity of the people, so as to enable them to comply with further demands upon them, should these ever become necessary, calls for special attention. An appreciation of these facts will help to determine the most appropriate directions in which the State's balances may be invested.

It may not be out of place to refer to possible railway projects. The British Government have treated with prompt and sympathetic consideration the proposal made by the Darbar suggesting the direct linking up of the Cochin-Shoranur Railway with the Dindigul-Palghaut line and the metre gauge system of South India. Should the project materialise, it should help appreciably to increase the volume of trade passing to the port of Cochin and over the State Railway. The question of the Forest Tramway has loomed charge for many years. The proposal for its utilisation, which has been worked out, is still under correspondence with the Madras Government and as it is hoped soon to be able to make a definite statement in regard to it, it will suffice to say that the proposal holds forth some hope not only of securing a return on the capital sunk on the tramway, but also of opening up a hitherto inaccessible area and of materially increasing the volume of trade flowing to the port of Cochin over the State Railway. The Department of Agriculture is given a considerably enhanced provision, as it is proposed to enlarge very appreciably the scope of its activities. Education shows a steady increase, and the anticipated expenditure for 1092 will be 12·4 per cent of the total income of the State for the year. It is proposed during the year to extend the number of rural technical schools and to revise the scheme of State scholarships so as to make it more comprehensive.

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KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

The Cochin Budget for 1092.

In reviewing the Cochin Budget Estimates for 1092 M.E., the *Keralodayam*, of the 22nd August, points out that it is regrettable that for some years past the Darbar have been adding little to the sinking fund, thinks that, though Mr. Bhore has as yet done nothing which reveals his statesmanship, his name will be indelibly impressed on the people's minds, if the proposed extension of the Cochin Railway and of the Forest Tramway, become *fait accompli*, and hopes that, before he retires from the service, he will show that the charges of incapacity and slowness that are now brought against him, are unfounded.

The Cochin Budget for 1092.

Referring to the Cochin Budget Estimates for 1092 M.E., the *Manorama*, of the 22nd August, while congratulating Mr. Bhore on his having presented an apparently satisfactory budget, points out that the Darbar's inability to add to the sinking fund leads one to doubt the soundness of the financial condition of the State, and thinks that the Darbar's expenditure under the heads of Education, Forest and Police is out of all proportions to the size of the State, which in extent is only equal to a second-rate district in British India.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

ERRATA.

Report No. 33.

Page	1376,	paragraph	45,	line	16, *for* "Fleet" *substitute* "fleet".
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	22, *for* "Napolean" *substitute* "Napoleon".
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	23, *for* "Marshall" *substitute* "Marshal".
,,	1387	,,	85	,,	1, *for* "Bengalee" *substitute* "Bengali".
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10, *for* "Ī'd" *substitute* "Ī̆d".
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13, *for* "Shankat" *substitute* "Shaukat".
,,	1388	,,	,,	,,	1, *insert* "," *after* "measure".
,,	,,	,,	86	,,	10, *for* "States" *substitute* "states".
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13, *insert* "," *after* "battlefield".

Issued, 29th August 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 36 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 2nd September 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

	PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—	
The Police and the Theosophical Society	1511
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
Street encroachments in Calicut	*ib.*
A dangerous road in Calicut	*ib.*
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—	
Permanent settlement	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
Nomination of an Oriya representative to the Madras Legislative Council	1512
The Secretary of State and *New India*	*ib.*
Parochialism in Indian politics	*ib.*
"The Madras Parliament"	1513
Post office frauds	*ib.*
The Congress Presidentship	*ib.*
One type of patriotism	1514
The security demanded from *New India*	*ib.*
New India and the Press Act	1515
A medical transfer	1522
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The Mysore Police maladministration	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
Hungary	1523
Germany and peace	*ib.*
"But a little matter long drawn out"	*ib.*
British sympathy	1524
"The British army and weapons"	*ib.*
"Only sympathetic Mussalmans should read this"	*ib.*
The Holy Places and the British Government	1525
"A cowardly attack by the Kaiser of Germany on the peaceful noble English nation"	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

A conference of the heads of local bodies	1526

(*h*) *Railways*—

Reserved compartments	*ib.*
Third-class passengers by railway	*ib.*
Thefts in female compartments	1527
The railway gate at Calicut	*ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

Report of the Public Services Commission	*ib.*
Charitable endowments	1528
Lord Carmichael on the present situation in Bengal	1529
The Congress Presidentship	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the presidentship of the congress	*ib.*
The Indian Buddhists and Home Rule	1530
The enquiry of the Pilgrims' Committee	*ib.*
Mr. Tilak and the Government	1531
New India and the Government	*ib.*
A suggestion to the members of the Legislative Council	1532
District Darbars	*ib.*
Labour law	*ib.*
Anantapur District Conference	*ib.*
A Bengali army	1533
Lord Carmichael liberal utterances	*ib.*
Expert of jute	*ib.*
The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar	*ib.*
The Oriental Manuscripts Library	1534
The Congress	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant	*ib.*
Japan and England	*ib.*
The *Madras Mail*	1535
The East Africa	*ib.*
The Tilak case	*ib.*
India and the empire	*ib.*
Gambling on the occasion of the *Vinayaka Chathurthi* festival	*ib.*
Changes in registration districts in South Canara	*ib.*
Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore in Japan	1536
The Hardinge Commission	*ib.*
Is this just, if true?	*ib.*
The Bishop of Madras and Home Rule for India	*ib.*
The Secretary of State's ignorance of Indian affairs	*ib.*
The Indian coolies in Ceylon	1537
A new harbour	*ib.*
"The state of our house"	*ib.*
"The present condition of Mussalmans"	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Century Club, Bangalore	1538
The industrial development of Mysore	*ib.*
The Cochin budget for 1092	*ib.*

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

The deleterious effects of pig-dung as manure	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nárayanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadrepet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..,	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 33 years.	200
41	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	7501
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rooke, English, 49 years.	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
48	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**§	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56	Children' Friend * ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Monthly ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
57	**Choudari** †	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
58	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
59	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
60	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
61	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
62	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
63	**Commercial World Advertiser.** ‡	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
64	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
65	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
66	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
67	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
68	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
70	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
71	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
72	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
73	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
74	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
75	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
76	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
77	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
78	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
79	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
80	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
81	**Dharmaprakasika.** ‡	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
82	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
83	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
84	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
85	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
86	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
87	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
88	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
89	**Everyman's Review.** §	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100

* Started, June 1916. † Started, about March 1916. ‡ Not published for the last two years.

§ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90	Findlay College, Magazine.	English.	Published at Mannargudi Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
91	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
92	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
93	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
94	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntūr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
95	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
96	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
97	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
98	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
99	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
100	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
101	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
102	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
103	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
104	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
105	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
106	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
107	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
108	Indian Church News and Review.*	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
109	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
110	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
111	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
112	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. H. S. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
113	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
114	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
115	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
116	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
117	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
119	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
120	**Jananukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
122	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
124	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
127	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
128	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
129	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
130	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
134	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
135	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
136	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
137	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
138	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
139	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not-known.
140	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil .	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
144	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
147	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 26 years.	1,000

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
156	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
157	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
158	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
159	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
160	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
161	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
162	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
163	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
164	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
165	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
166	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
172	**Madras Economic Journal.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 44 years.	1,750

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
174	Madras Law Times ..	English.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
180	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
181	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
182	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
183	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
184	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
185	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
188	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
189	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
190	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
191	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
192	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
193	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
194	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
197	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
198	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
199	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
200	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
201	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
202	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
203	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
204	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
205	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
206	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 42 years.	900
207	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
208	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
209	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
210	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
211	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
212	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
213	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
214	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
215	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
216	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
217	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
218	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
219	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
220	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
221	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Viswesvara Rao, Brahmans.	300
222	Noor‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
223	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
224	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
225	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
226	**Penkalvi *or* Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
227	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
228	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
229	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
230	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
231	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‖	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
232	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350

* Started June 1916. † Printer declared on 6th May 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
§ An old paper not previously reported. ‖ Not published for the last two years.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
233	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
234	**Prapanja Mitran** *	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
235	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Elloro, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
236	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
237	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
238	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
239	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
240	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
241	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar**..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
242	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
243	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
244	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
245	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
246	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
247	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwariah-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
248	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
249	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
250	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
251	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
252	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
253	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
254	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
255	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
256	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
257	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
258	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
259	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500

* Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
260	Saivam	Tamil ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
261	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
262	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
263	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
264	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
265	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
266	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
267	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
268	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
269	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
270	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
271	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
272	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
273	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
274	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
275	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
276	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
277	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
278	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
279	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
280	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
281	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
282	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
283	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
284	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
285	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
286	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
287	**South of India Observer.**	English.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
288	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
289	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
290	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnāna Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
291	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
292	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
293	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
294	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godāvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
295	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
296	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
297	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
298	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
299	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
300	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
301	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godāvari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
302	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
303	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years	100
304	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
305	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
306	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
307	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
308	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
309	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Ranganswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
310	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
311	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. . Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
312	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
313	**Tamilian .. ..**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
314	**Do. .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
315	Tamil Perumatti † ..	Do. ..	Published at 486, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.

* Revived, February 1916.

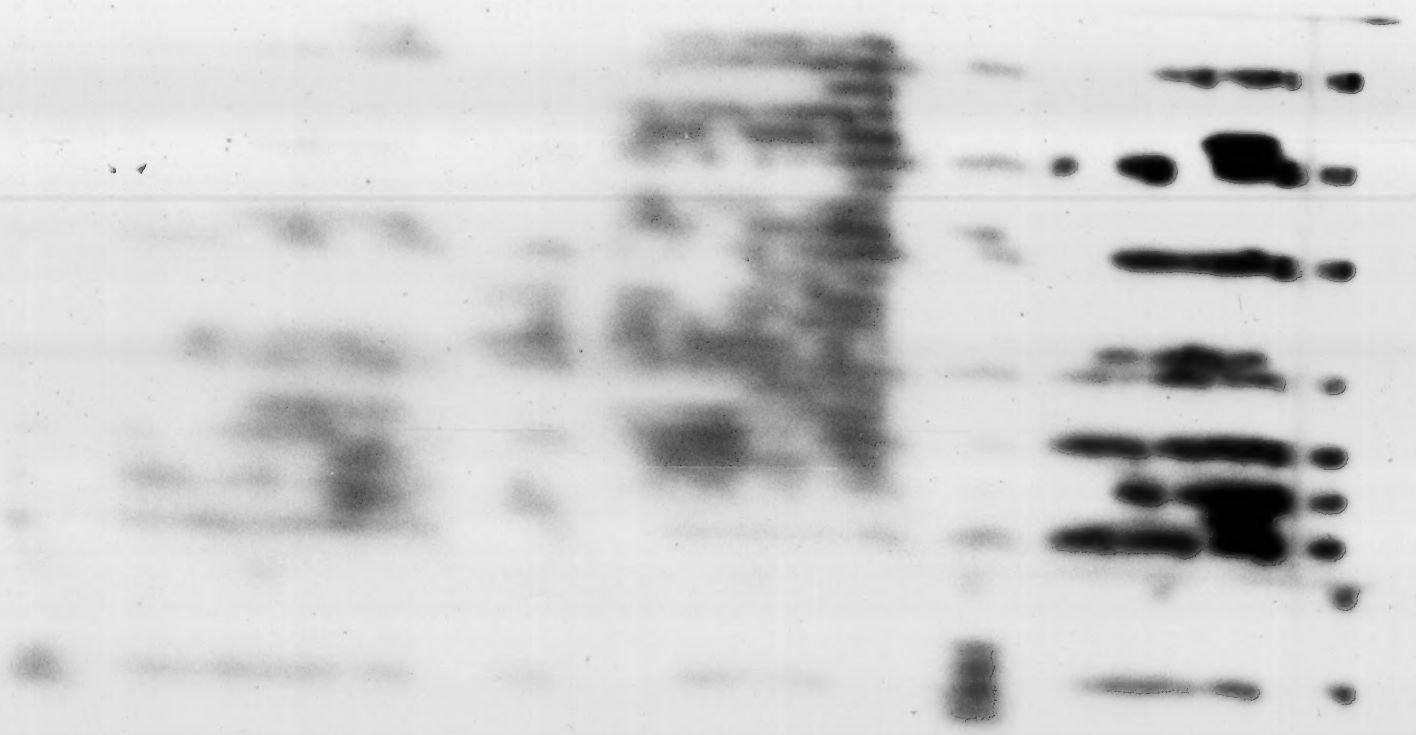
† Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
316	Taylor High School Magazine.*	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Not known.
317	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
318	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
319	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
320	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
321	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
322	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
323	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
324	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road. Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
325	Theory and Practice in Engineering.*	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
326	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3 500
327	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
328	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
329	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
330	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
331	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
332	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
333	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
334	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
335	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
336	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
337	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
338	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press. Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
339	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
340	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000

* Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
342	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
343	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
344	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
345	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
346	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
347	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 28 years.	700
348	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
349	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
350	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Bannalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulsi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
351	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
352	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
353	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
354	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
355	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
356	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumara Asan, Ezhavan, 41 years.	600
357	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	G. V. Venkatasubbayya, Vokkaliga, 27 years.	2,500
358	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sadasivalinga Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	250
359	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 48 years.	1,000
360	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A. Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaniga, 40 years.	250
361	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Rama Sankar, Nayar, 40 years.	400
362	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Boyd[illegible], Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,000
363	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Koudi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyanatham, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	250
364	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Saheb S. Z. Rajarao Sahukar, 39 years.	400
365	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. G. Shaw, European, 40 years.	400
366	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander K. Sahayam, Indian Christian, 29 years.	400
367	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Menon, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000

* Revived, January 1915.



[redacted]

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Aug. [redacted], 1916.

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Aug. 26th, 1916.

(f) *Local Reforms and Settlement.*

6. The West Coast Spectator, of the 27th August, remarks:—"Speaking the other day at Madras, at the 'At Home' organised by Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar, the Hon'ble Dr. S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, the nominated representative in the Imperial Council, is reported to have said that he proposed to introduce

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Aug. 26th, 1916.

a Bill for permanent settlement in the Legislative Council. Permanent settlement is all well and good, but in the absence of fixity of tenure and fair rent it degenerates into permanent harassment of the occupier and the creation of a class of landed oligarchy privileged to tax their tenants to their hearts' content and to pay a fixed rent to the State.

"The permanent settlement in Bengal resulted in the creation of territorial magnates, rolling in wealth, and agrarian discontent. This necessitated the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act which protects the ryot from rack-renting zamindars and gives him a stake in the land whose fertility he is responsible for. We hope when he introduces the Bill, Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar will not lose sight of the interests of the actual occupier of the land as different from those of his landlord."

(k) General.

Asha, Darbhanga, Aug. 16th, 1916.

Nomination of an Oriya representative to the Madras Legislative Council.

5. *Extract from the Report (Part I) of the Vernacular Newspapers of Bihar and Orissa, No. 33, dated 19th August 1916, paragraph 32.* The *Asha* has the following:—"We have received several correspondence from responsible Oriyas expressing disappointment at the nomination of Sri Sobhachandra Singh Deo to the Madras Legislative Council as the representative of the Oriyas under Madras. We do not publish them as it is not our intention to raise a protest at this stage. More than once we had said in this connection that a zamindar as such ought not to be chosen to represent the Oriyas. One who is not an Oriya in sympathies and aims cannot be called a representative of the Oriyas. We regret no heed was paid to this fundamental principle of representation. We hoped to see an educated middle class Oriya in the council to represent the people. But it could not be. What cannot be cured must be endured. Let us hope, however, that the Honourable Zamindar of Sergada will show by his strong and steadfast advocacy of the Oriya cause in the next three years that all doubts and misgivings regarding his work are unfounded and premature."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Aug. 24th, 1916.

The Secretary of State and *New India*.

6. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th August, states:—"Replying to Mr. Snowden's question in the House of Commons on *New India* security case, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was 'not aware that every Indian paper of standing had protested or that the action had created indignation throughout India.' And the Right Hon'ble Mr. Austin Chamberlain is the Secretary of State for India responsible to Parliament for the government of India, and presiding over the destiny of three hundred millions of human beings!!

"The answer, as amazing as it is regrettable, indicates how ignorant responsible authorities in England are of the true conditions prevailing in India. It was the late Mr. Wyndham who confessed his 'colossal ignorance' of Indian affairs. When responsible ministers plead such ignorance or do not care to keep themselves in touch with this vast dependency, have we not reason to feel despondent?

"It is the duty of the Secretary of State to learn what real India—apart from Anglo-India—feels and thinks, and he can find a mine of information in Indian newspapers. But, does he read these papers? We are afraid, he does not, which is evident from the reply under notice. He does get information about India, but this information, we suppose, is gathered from the overland editions of the Anglo-Indian papers, and from Wimbledon where retired bureaucrats have their stronghold."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Aug. 24th, 1916.

Parochialism in Indian politics.

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th August, writes:—"The defeat of Surendranath Banerjee, C. Vijayarāghava Āchārya and Kesava Pillai at the recent elections ought to supply the Indian politician with much food for reflection. Here are three of the best known Indian politicians whose services to the country are invaluable and meritorious rejected by the electorate in favour of less

known and junior publicists. Messrs. Sarma, Srinivasa Sastri and Siva Rao cannot on any account be regarded as deserving greater consideration than the veteran Āchārya or Pillai. The hero of a hundred platforms, the leader of the small but enthusiastic cohorts in the good old days when leaders were few and public spirit at a discount, Vijayarāghava Āchārya ought to be regarded as the Nestor of South Indian politics. He is no mere milk and water politician ready to give up the service of the people for a mess of pottage or a handful of silver; he has, further, suffered for his country in his revolt against bureaucratic high-handedness. It is such a man whom any country might justly be proud of, who has been thrown overboard by a handful of politicians supposed to represent the general public. Cold neglect and unceremonious rebuff are the rewards of years of selfless toil. Have we not, then, reason to ask ourselves the question whether Indian public life has become so irresponsible? . . . . It has openly been said that Mr. Vijayarāghava Āchārya is no Home Ruler, at least of the red-hot variety, that he is not a member of the Young Men's Indian Association, or of the Madras Parliament either! If these are qualifications for leadership, we should at once characterise those who put them forth as puerile. We are greatly amused to read in a certain Madras paper that India of to-day is represented by the organisations just mentioned and, therefore, those who aspire to represent her ought to identify themselves with these bodies!! We are not disposed to attach any the least importance to this interesting dictum, but we must not, at the same time, overlook its significance. . . . . Aggressive and blatant, without any the least claim to speak and act on behalf of the public this clique has elbowed itself to the front and cleverly manipulated the wires controlling the automaton of 'public spirit'. . . . . The result is that the most desirable and the ablest candidate has been shunted back in the interest of a narrow class of 'provincial patriots' who, though Home Rulers, have shown they cannot see beyond their nose".

8. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 24th August:—"Mr. T. Ranga Āchārya's resignation from the Cabinet of the Madras Parliament has been announced. By so doing he has lost one of the qualifications to represent the people in the Legislative Council. We presume he has not resigned his membership either of the Parliament or of the Young Men's Indian Association. If he has, let him be prepared for a defeat at the next general elections to the Council".

"The Madras Parliament".

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

9. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th August, remarks:—"Cases of post office frauds have of late become prolific, the accused being postmasters and postmen. The culprits are invariably sent to the house of correction, and the public are satisfied. We, for our part, are disposed to throw the blame on the Postal authorities who sweat their employees. The latter are given a mere pittance while the responsibility and trust thrown on them are out of all proportions to the duties expected. A peon gets no more than eight rupees which is not even a living wage.

"It is, therefore, no wonder that these men who have at times to deal with enormous sums, succumb to temptation and commit felony. The Post office brings in a very colossal sum annually in net profits to the State, and it is unjust that these profits are swelled up at the cost of the employees, who deserve at least a living wage. You cannot get honesty for a couple of shillings a week, said Disraeli on one occasion; the Post office cannot hope to get paragons of every virtue for a dozen rupees or so a month".

Post office frauds.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 26th August, writes:—"We are surprised that the Provincial Congress Committees of both Bihar and the United Provinces have nominated Mrs. Besant to the presidentship of the Congress this year. They evidently have lost sight of the fact that Mrs. Besant at the last meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee expressly withdrew her name from the contest for the presidential nomination, and by two subsequent

The Congress Presidentship.

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

written communications has affirmed her decision not to wish to become the President, as opinion in the country was divided on the subject. . . . . Unless these committees, then, by their action determined to induce the Reception Committee to set aside the nominations of the majority of the committees, their voting in favour of Mrs. Besant can have no intelligible meaning. . . . . It is much to be regretted that a tangle is being created in the affairs of the congress which bode no good to its healthy development and growth. The country in general is deeply sensible of, and is grateful for, the highly valuable work which Mrs. Besant has been and is doing in the cause of Home Rule or self-government for India. The number of Congress Committees which placed her name in the list of possible Presidents in the preliminary elections showed that they appreciate her services, and have great confidence in her. It is, however, equally clear that the sense of the country is against her being elected President of the ensuing Congress and this conclusion can be supported by several grounds. . . . . It was the rightful turn of Madras now to have one belonging to it as President but the suicidal action of the Madras Congress Committee upon which we have already commented practically barred the election of the distinguished man in its own Province who had secured the largest number of votes in the preliminary nominations, and its own nominee, not having secured any other support, is also out of the running."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th August, says :— "We did not expect the Reception Committee of the Congress to act so foolishly and with so little regard for the interests of the Congress as it has done in regard to the Presidentship of the Congress. Mr. Ambika Charan Muzumdar has obtained a clear majority of votes and they are unanimous votes. The two votes obtained by Mrs. Besant are both divided votes. Yet a majority of the Reception Committee thinks that it has the right to dictate to Congress Committees to accept its decision, rejecting the decision of the country. Did the Reception Committee conceive it to be possible that the All-India Committee would support its divided decision, ignoring the unanimous decision of so many as five committees in favour of Mr. Ambika Charan Muzumdar, and why did it, if it thought that it would not accept Mr. Muzumdar. . . . . That the All-India Committee would accept the view of the majority of the Reception Committee, ignoring the view of the seven committees which did not think it expedient or just to vote for Mrs. Besant, is the wildest of hopes ever entertained among Congressmen. And except that the nomination of the President will be delayed by a few weeks, the Reception Committee can do no harm to the Congress. . . . . That this year's Congress can be held with Mrs. Besant as President is the wildest idea; and we should be surprised if any serious minded Congressman entertained it. What, then, is the meaning of the resolve to refer the matter to the All-India Congress Committee ?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

"One type of patriotism."

11. *New India*, of the 26th August, observes :— "We confess we cannot admire the patriotism of the British shipping line that refuses to carry jute, as undertaken, for war purposes to Dundee, because the contract of buying in India is granted to a Greek firm of British sympathies. The grant of the monopoly may be a wrong move, but does that justify the action of the shippers in disorganising Government plans concerning the war? Whither goes the appeal to Indians not to embarrass the Government in times of war? But the sauce for the Indian goose is not palatable for the English gander."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

The security demanded from *New India*.

12. *New India*, of the 26th August, has the following :—

"May 26th to August 26th 1916.

"On the 26th May 1916, a notice was served upon me, ordering me to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to deposit security for the *New India* Press to the amount of Rs. 2,000, under section 3 (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910. Accordingly, on June 5th, I duly attended and paid over Rs. 2,000.

"The fact that the highest permissible security was imposed at once showed that the Government was incensed; the refusal to point out anything to which objection was raised indicated that they preferred that I should repeat the unknown offence and thus forfeit the security, and enable them to extinguish the paper. I carried on *New India* exactly on its previous lines, modifying nothing, and expected to be called up again in a week or ten days. The great outburst of popular indignation was the apparent cause of no action being taken. It was, and is, felt, that when *New India* is killed, all Indian papers, which show any independence, will sooner or later follow it to the burning ghat.

"We have now arrived at August 26th, and three full months have passed since the demand for security was made, and our little battleship is still above water, with its Home Rule flag nailed to the mast Clouds of all sorts, threatening imminent disaster, have gathered and darkened our sky, but the storm has never burst. There have been rumours of internment, rumours of security bonds, rumours of prosecution for sedition, rumours of enhanced security on *New India*. But nothing has come of any one of them. The original security remains, absolutely disregarded by me, a futile proceeding which has only made the Government (for the time being) unpopular, and the cause of Home Rule enormously more popular. The Indian papers all over the country are speaking out and demanding India's rights as they have never spoken before, and they are all standing together. Three months, during which the sword has been hanging over my head, have passed, and we enter, with cheerful heart and unchanged will on our 'second quarter under security'.

"ANNIE BESANT,
"*Editor.*"

New India and the Press Act

13. The *Hindu*, of the 28th August, writes:—"We regret to learn that the Madras Government have issued an order declaring the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 2,000 deposited on behalf of the *New India* Printing Press. The news was not unexpected, though we had entertained hopes that the Government would take stock of the situation and not give cause for increased bitterness in the public mind by putting in force the rigorous provisions of the Press Act."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1916.

In a further article on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 29th August, says:—"We publish in another column the order of the Madras Government declaring the forfeiture of the security deposited for the *New India* Printing Press. We have perused some of the articles which, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, fortified we presume with the opinions of the Advocate-General and the Public Prosecutor who recently were sent for to Ootacamund for consultation, are of the nature described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act. No. 3 of the articles is the following, and if the opinion of the Government is in accordance with the existing law, the Government may be said to hold in the hollow of its hand the fate of every newspaper in the country:—

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

"**Latest sin of Arms Act.**

A dacoity of a very serious nature was committed on the night of the 9th instant, in the house of a rich merchant of Viddigudam, in Bhadrachalam taluk. In all besides havoc of an unknown nature, some 2,562 sovereigns, property valued at Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 2,000 in cash were stolen. The victim bitterly complains of the helplessness of the villagers to offer any resistance, 'as they, one and all, in the village are unprovided with arms'. Evidently the villagers were in a mood to resist, but were helpless, while enemies of society felt so safe that they could enter a town 'swinging swords and playing kolatam." Cannot he too, who hoards up thousands of sovereigns—to offer them, alas, as Nazaras to dacoits—be credited with implicit loyalty and be exempted from the Arms Act? Are not his vested interests enough guarantee for his good behaviour? Or are his wealth and influence objects of distrust?' No. 3 *New India*, 14th June 1916.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

The following are extracts from the leader in *New India* of the 29th August:—

"The sentence of death.

By Annie Besant.

"That is what the order of the Government of Madras really is—a sentence of death, not on *New India* only, that were a small thing, but on the freedon of the Press in India, for the form which the order has taken goes beyond anything which has been known since the Press Act of 1910 was passed. I say 'a sentence of death,' not an infliction of the penalty. The penalty may come at any moment, as it has come to *New India*, and it will come sooner if the journal be outspoken and brave, later if it yields to circumstances. I had refused to credit the rumour that all free discussion was to be stopped in India, but I am now obliged to admit that the incredible thing has happened, for as we shall see, by analysing the extracts given in the order, mere news, mere statements of fact, may, at the mere pleasure of the executive, be made grounds of forfeiture of the security. Moreover the order goes beyond the Press Act, but of that later. . . . . It will be noticed that the Government carefully avoids saying under which letter of the alphabet the 'offences' are supposed to come. These are the only offences which entitle the Government to declare the security forfeited, when, 'in its opinion,' they have been committed. . . . . Does any one of the extracts bring into 'hatred or contempt' 'any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India'? That is the point really at issue that will have to be argued in the High Court.

"But there are some quite new offences discovered:—

"1. A newspaper is endangered if it publishes an item of news on a dacoity, which says that the victim complained of the villagers being 'unprovided with arms' and if it asks whether a rich man might not be exempted from the Arms Act.

"That is to say that the mildest reference to the Arms Act, suggesting an exemption, is a basis for forfeiture of security. Congresses, Conferences must not propose repeal nor even exemption.

"2. No objection must be raised to illegal action on the part of railway officials, and illegal class privileges must not be recorded nor commented on.

"(*a*) It is not an offence for an Anglo-Indian newspaper to uphold illegality.

"3. It is an offence to record some news items, but it cannot be said beforehand which items should be omitted from those passed by the Censor.

"4. It is an offence to mention facts, if the facts be unpleasant to Anglo-Indians.

"5. It is an offence to object to racial distinctions.

"6. It is an offence to print extracts from other papers.

"7. It is an offence to defend liberty in England.

"8. It is an offence to object to coercive legislation. The Bishop of Madras has argued on the same lines as Exhibit 6, and the papers which printed his remarks on England in Europe and in India are endangered.

"9. It is an offence committed also by Lord Carmichael—to recognise the only effective cure for anarchism.

"10. It is an offence to mention the Bombay Government's order against me, and to say it will not stop the wish for Home Rule.

"11. It is an offence to refer to a violent attack made by an Anglo-Indian on myself. *N.B.*—It is not an offence for Anglo-Indian papers to abuse me as a criminal and to tell lies about me. (See the *Times of India*, the *Englishman*, the *Madras Mail*, etc.)

"12. It is an offence to say what internment means.

"13. It is an offence to show any kind feeling towards a respectable gentleman suddenly arrested.

"14. It is an offence to quote an article on Home Rule from another paper, which says that we want self-government, that unity is strength, that we should not cringe.

"15. It is an offence to object to 'bonds for good behaviour' being taken from a man like Mr. Tilak.

"16. It is an offence to object to the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's views on the duty of newspapers, and to mention certain facts which render comment necessary.

"The creation of all these new offences means the death of Indian journalism, and that is why this order is of such far-spreading importance. It is not one paper which is killed, but all papers that are menaced, save those which fawn on Government. The end may come sooner or later, but it is in sight.

"Under these circumstances, what is my duty? I appeal to the High Court, as the Press Act allows, and ask for protection against the Executive. Many an English Law Court has stood between the subject and the arbitrary power of the Executive. It may be that the Madras High Court will so stand. As soon as the necessary papers are drawn up, I apply the Court, and bring this Executive Order before it. If it decides for the Executive, it means that free discussion must stop all over the Madras Presidency.

"This is the last number of *New India*, at any rate until the Court here, or the Privy Council, has decided that no offence has been committed. Meanwhile the Executive Order renders useless an expenditure on buildings, machines, type, furniture and purchase money of journal of Rs. 1,42,000, and a cash loss of Rs. 86,873—in all Rs. 2,28,873. This is not a forfeiture by the sentence of a Court of Law, but by an Executive Order.

"From my readers, I ask for patience for a short time, while the paper is suspended. If it is finally stopped, we shall, of course, repay all balance of subscriptions, and any other liabilities. But perhaps they will not mind bearing for brief while this little loss. I love the paper and the work, but I regret nothing, for it has done good service. The work will not stop because the paper dies. And so farewell. 'GOD SAVE INDIA.' 'VANDE MATARAM'".

New India, of the 29th August, observes:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

"What will you do?

"Our readers will see from the order of the Madras Government printed in our to-day's issue that this organ of Home Rule, this tool which has been efficiently wielding its beneficent influence in the sacred cause of India, this channel through which the voice of our people was made articulate, is under a sentence of death. We know fully our own duty: *New India*, if it has to die, will die a glorious death and take a quick rebirth to carry on its holy task. *New India* is a soul and has a body, at present a daily paper, through which it reaches thousands of Indians. . . . . *New India* will never die: the death of its body, though painful to those thousands who are near and dear to it, cannot be accomplished unless the high gods wish it, and what they wish will be for the best—'Therefore you should not grieve.'

"We also know what the bureaucratic administration will do: let us not forget that it is fighting for its very existence, which *New India* has been threatening, and our great hope lies in the very fact that they oppose us in the spirit and manner they are doing. It shows that the 'heaven-born Civil Service' has recognised the truth of the ideals for which *New India* fights, and loving their heaven—we cannot blame them for that, for who can resist the attraction of living in this sacred land of Rishis—they dislike to be in it without the power of the immortals, which they have wielded for many years past, but to the detriment of the Motherland.

"Thus, you, reader, find yourself in the position analogous to that of Arjuna—in the midst of the two armies: *New India* and the Madras Government which seem so anxious to kill it. What is your duty? . . . . Help *New India* with your enthusiasm, earnestness and frank and open support. You agree with the ideal of Home Rule to be gained by law-abiding

and constitutional ways?—well then, make that ideal your own and work for it during the day and dream of it during the night, meditate on it in the small hours of the morning and pray for it all day long—and remember work is worship--and review before you sleep how you have laboured for the motherland. Your cause and your country's make one, and have the courage of your conviction. Demand Home Rule openly, and if any tell you that you are unfit tell them that their tongue is false. Take note of it and repeat it--India is ready for self-government. She is quite fit for Home Rule, and it is but the selfish voice of vested interests that tries to chill your enthusiasm and mar your earnestness. Read the history of any civilised country and you will know for yourself your own strong position. Study the present-day conditions of any advanced nation, and you will perceive at once your right to hold your head high. The soul of *New India* will be there to advise you, to help you, to instruct you, to inspire you--do not be faint-hearted, do not be despondent, for righteousness is on our side and success therefore is certain beyond doubt. . . . . Union with the beloved motherland is our ardent desire, therefore let us worship the lord of yoga--Shri Krishna, the mighty avatara. And let us all remember that where He is 'assured are there prosperity, victory and happiness' ".

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

Writing under the heading—

"**The loss of** *New India*,

New India, of the 29th August, remarks :—" Those who have at heart the welfare of Indian youth will be profoundly distressed at the action of the local Government in forfeiting the security attached to the *New India* press, thus imperilling the existence of *New India* itself. None who have not been in close touch with the aims and aspirations of young India can have any conception of the restlessness of the student population throughout the country. Finding little guidance in the home and still less—or the reverse—in school and college, they do not know where to turn for sympathy in the expression of that love of country which finds a home in the heart of almost every young Indian throughout the land.

" Among themselves they talk freely, but their voices are hushed on the appearance of the teacher. They look everywhere for the expression of sentiments they themselves feel, but cannot utter; and the result is that they grow up with the better side of their natures stifled and therefore bitter. There is only one remedy for this, as there is only one outlet if the remedy be not forthcoming. The remedy lies in a complete change of attitude on the part of the authorities. . . . . Fortunately, however, there has been up till now *New India* to do for patriotic aspirations that which these need if they are to be of value. *New India* has striven, and may we say, successfully striven, not alone to give voice to the longing of the Indian people, but to show how these longings may be wisely expressed so as to bring glory to the motherland and unity to the empire. . . . . We know numbers of young men who turn to *New India* for that sympathy and understanding they ought to find in people rather than in newspapers, but which they find in newspapers rather than in people. The editor of *New India* has received hundreds of letters from young men all over the country rejoicing that *New India* shows them how to reconcile their patriotic devotion with that larger patriotism which is the vitality of the empire as a whole. And now *New India* is under sentence of death! What conclusion must its younger readers come to? That frank expression of opinion is not tolerated, that injustice must not be disclosed, and above all, that honest convictions are far more dangerous to their possessors than hypocrisy and concealment.

" *New India* has stood for religion as an integral part of national life. *New India* has stood for true loyalty the Imperial Crown. *New India* has stood for devotion to the motherland. With these ideals before us, we have sought to point out defects so as to remove grievances, thus to promote unity and friendship among the different races and faiths which go to the making of our empire. For this, *New India* has been struck, and if it be struck to death the hopes of those who trusted to it to lead them will be turned into despair.

"The task of thoso who love young India and who seek to train Indian youths to combine passionate devotion to the motherland with eager service to the King-Emperor and his vast Empire will, indeed, be hard if *New India* goes; for there will be one great influence the less for guiding an ardour and an enthusiasm which grow in force day by day."

The following appears in *New India*, of the 29th August:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

"Lift up your heads.

"There is a tendency on the part of many who are not accustomed to the ups and downs of political life to accept defeat on the slightest attack, and there may be some of the timid order who will imagine that because *New India* has again been attacked, therefore all is lost. We have much sympathy for those who live in isolated parts and who are thus debarred from the inspiring effect of association with others in the same cause. They hear little of all that is really going on, they are largely at the mercy of the official who rules their district, and they tend to assimilate the inevitable intertia of the little pools of water which lie dormant while the great feeding stream rushes tumultuously by. Rumour is often so swift and so evil that its hearers become paralysed before the facts have time to reach them, and we do not doubt but that in many out-of-the-way places Mrs. Besant is already in prison, interned, deported, hanged, drawn and quartered, or involved in whatever exaggeration Dame Rumour may have assumed in her cynical eagerness to deceive and alarm.

"Let us endeavour to reassure such of our friends as may be inclined to walk about with solemn faces uttering despairing cries. Many people thought, when first the security was imposed upon the *New India* press, that it was the beginning of the end. Mr. Chamberlain probably assumed it was not merely the beginning of the end, but the end itself, for he remains blissfully ignorant, does our know-nothing friend, of all that has taken place since. For him, *New India* became a chastened and subservient organ the moment the bureaucracy turned towards it a frowning visage.

"What are the facts? Thanks to innumerable meetings of protest and emphatic expressions from India's leading men the Government of Madras paused while *New India* went merrily along. Indeed, the bureaucracy has been left behind—the pause was fatal, for while the body of *New India* may succumb to the executioner, the spirit it has sustained and spread has become unquenchable. The imposition of the security a few months ago was but the beginning of a new beginning and not of an end, and the cause for which *New India* stands is far stronger to-day than it was thirteen weeks ago. When *New India* first established itself in public favour, people needed the paper to support the growth of the cause. To-day, they may be able to do without their paper, but they can never again do without the cause."

The *Hindu*, of the 30th August, states:—"As Mrs. Besant has declared her intention to appeal to the High Court against the order of forfeiture of the security deposited for the *New India* Printing Press, no further editorial comment will be made, and correspondence on the subject will not be inserted in our columns. We are glad to see from Mrs. Besant's communication that the publication of *New India* will be continued after the deposit of fresh security. Its entire disappearance would be a grave loss to the journalistic world and to Indian public life, and we should welcome the continuance of its career for the public good, with scrupulous regard for official susceptibilities, and for the provisions of the Indian Press Act, which its gifted editor is capable of understanding and acting up to, as much as anybody else. We regret very much to see that the Madras Government has also required a security of Rs. 5,000 from the *Vasanta* Printing Press at Adyar."

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

New India, of the 30th August, has the following:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

"New India.

"By Annie Besant.

"The order served on me on the 28th instant, late in the afternoon, was dated on the 25th and is effective from the date of issue. It, therefore, rendered

the possession of our printing press illegal from September 3rd, unless fresh security were lodged, and the dismantling of the press became immediately necessary, if I was to avoid a fine of Rs. 5,000, or two years' imprisonment or both. . . . . Under these circumstances it seemed foolish to print *New India* for the increase of exhibits in the police museum, and to pay a second security for the sake of having it forfeited and the press seized, without being able to ensure the papers reaching the public.

"I, therefore, agreed to suspend the paper until the High Court decided for or against the case, or even until the Privy Council had done so.

"But, on fuller consideration, I think it better to run the risk. . . . . The Executive may choose to go outside the statute and seize by its own power, having declared 'all copies' forfeited. I said sometime ago—and the *Madras Times* reprinted it with a sharp comment—that there was no security for property or liberty of person under the present autocracy. It has often been proved and if it be proved again in my own case, it will cause attention to be drawn to the fact in England, as attention has not been drawn in the case of persons less well known.

"A subsidiary reason for lodging the second security is that I received a telegram last night offering money, and that makes it easier for me to go on. The Government is ruining me financially, and as much of my expenditure on buildings and newspaper has been from money generously lent by friends without security, I felt less free to risk the property which I have regarded as theirs. Legally it was mine, since they have no bonds; morally I felt it was theirs. The building will cover a great part of my debt to them. The generous gift of the security lightens me much."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

The following are extracts from the sub-leader in *New India* of the 30th August:—"Lately, when expecting an Order of Internment, I wrote the following article for *New India*, before it was to be closed down, and under present conditions, I reprint it here. It is, at present, happily, not my 'last article'.

"TO COME AGAIN.

* * * * *

"In the two years of our life together ties have been made that no Governments can break, links of common love and comradeship that stretch far into the future. Though for wise purposes of effective work I wear in this birth a western body, it is only the *Sthula Sharira* that is foreign; the *Sukshma Sharira* was shaped and trained under Indian skies; and though it has sometimes been uneasy in its foreign garment, yet it has fairly well compelled that garment to adapt itself to its owner's higher vehicles. My Hindu readers, who know the truth of Reincarnation, will understand my love of India, and will understand also that which puzzled many in 1893–94, why I fell at once into the small details of Indian living, 'as though born here,' many would say. . . . . The plan of work was wise and sequential—not of my devising. First, to arouse pride in the country's past, to revive faith in Hinduism as the religion of the vast majority, but a Hinduism freed from modern accretions, a Hinduism friendly to other faiths, as it had been in the past. Let me not be misunderstood; I am not arrogating to myself this work of revival as *mine;* I am but one of a group of workers who wrought for it, who have been preparing the way and creating the results, from Ram Mohan Roy, who began it, to Swami Vivekananda of our own day; Sir Valentine Chirol's great grievance against me was that I, a *western* woman, proclaimed the superiority of the east, and so strengthened the Hindu revival; *there* came in the use of the white body at a time when the west was half persuading the east that the sun had reversed his course. . . . . The fourth step was political, the working for India to become a free nation in a Commonwealth of free nations under the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, the steady pressing of India's claim to an equal place in the Empire. For this the *Commonweal* was established in January 1913; for this the *Madras Standard* was bought, and began its work on July 14, 1914, soon to be re-named *New India*, a name significant of its mission; for this

the declared propaganda of Home Rule has been carried on since September 14, 1914; for this *New India* dies today. (Not so now) . . . . If the Government were right in imposing the security, they were wrong in not forfeiting it Had they done so, *New India* would have stopped, for though I might have collected the Rs. 10,000 security, I should, after paying it, have continued the same policy, and then they would have forfeited the security, and *seized the press*, as they did in the case of the *Comrade*. The Press Act is drawn with diabolical cleverness; no amount of personal devotion, of personal sacrifice, can save a paper from destruction.

"This bureaucratic interference with the liberty of the press was followed by the blank discharge of the Government of Bombay; its order of exclusion is insulting and arrogant, but of no practical importance in the great work. These two actions derive their importance only from the spirit they show They prove that the policy of Lord Hardinge is cast aside; that the policy of Lord Curzon is renewed. The bureaucracy has found its tool for the repression in which its soul delighteth. It is true that Lord Chelmsford's past career shows none of the ability of Lord Curzon, but the autocratic spirit is the same. He has a Unionist Secretary of State behind him, chosen, apparently, for his ignorance of India.

"The bureaucracy and the autocracy may harden their hearts like Pharaoh, but none the less has the divine command gone forth: 'Let my people go.' An Indian Moses shall arise to lead them into the promised land of liberty, 'a land flowing with milk and honey'. . . . . Soon after the rumour of my internment reached us, a very noble offer was made to me. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar offered to take my place, and, as a practising vakil, cannot be an editor—or have any connection with a newspaper—to renounce his career at the bar. For a young man thus to sacrifice position, a large income, official approval, and all hope of rising in the profession in which he had every prospect of high preferment, shows the stuff of which he is made, and marks him out as a political leader whom the people may trust in the future, incorruptible by the bribe of office, and immovable in the face of threat. . . . . Had it been possible to save the paper, I would have accepted the offer. But the autocracy has only struck me down to get rid of my paper. Only by its destruction is my internment made useful. The Press Act can stop the paper by forfeiture, the Offence Act by seizure of property. But when the Offence Act dies, I shall be free, I can again take up my work.

"If I transfer the press to a new proprietor, publisher and a printer, new declaration must be made, new security imposed; a censor can be put in charge in the office as with the *Hamdard* and every proof made to pass through his hands. Of what use is a paper under such conditions? The *Hamdard* struggled on, till the paper's contents were rendered so worthless that it died of inanition. . . . . There is no dishonour in being crushed by an autocracy; there is infinite dishonour in yielding to it. As Charles Bradlaugh told the House of Commons to its face, when it kept him out of his rights by force: 'You may break me, but I will never bend.' And so I say to the tyranny which has struck me down. . . . . We are at the beginning of a great struggle—the struggle for Indian freedom—and it will not cease until that freedom has been won, and India lives at peace, unharried by Prussian legislation. The young men are coming on, and there are men in the prime of their manhood ready to lead at any cost. There need be no fear, no anxiety. I am old, but ere I pass over, I shall see our India free, in quiet possession of Home Rule. . . . . Economical work is wasted without political freedom, for bureaucratic legislation makes successful trading well nigh impossible for the Indian. Compare the trade expansion of India and Japan, and the difference between Home Rule and Foreign Rule is patent. Moreover, while we are told to be silent, the British Parliament is discussing the abolition of some of our guaranteed rights, and the introduction of new, and even of foreign, elements into our Government; we are to be silent while this is going on. . . . . Can autocracy go further? If we submit to this, unsanctioned as it is even by coercive legislation, we deserve to be enslaved.

"I have done what I can, after the example of my old political leader Charles Bradlaugh, to fight bad laws by legal means. . . . . My last words to you who love India are:

"All our energies must be one-pointedly aimed at our political redemption, else, as a nation, we perish. To breathe the atmosphere of coercion is intolerable. Without the atmosphere of freedom, we cannot live, and so, as I go away, my readers, I wave my hand in cheerful greeting, and cry to you:

"TO COME AGAIN.

"To have the glorious privilege of suffering for India is the crown of a life which has ever striven to stand for truth and freedom. I cannot deny in my old age the principles of my youth and maturity. Who shall deny to me the right to call myself a child of the motherland, when I suffer for her dear sake? I have been one of God's messengers to India, and he has many more, greater and better than I, to send for her redeeming from bondage. 'When half-gods go, the gods arrive.

"ANNIE BESANT."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

A medical transfer.

14. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th August, states:—"The rumour that Major Rogers, I M.S., of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry Military Hospital, is to be in charge of the Municipal Hospital and the Jail has, we understand, created a great deal of uneasiness at Trichinopoly. . . . . Major Rogers may be a most estimable man, but if he has to be provided for by all means let him find some other station. Whatever may be his reasons and wants, they are not reasons for disturbing arrangements which are highly satisfactory to the public and from the point of view of public service, very efficient. Europeans at Trichinopoly think very highly of Dr. Madhava Menon, and there is no earthly reason why Dr. Madhava Menon should be sent away. We protest strongly against the transfer, and should it take place, it will not merely create a precedent and a very bad one too, that exigencies of public service mean only the convenience of Indian Medical Service men, but will cause a great deal of public dissatisfaction and will lead to unnecessary agitation."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE PATRIOT, *Mysore*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

Mysore Police maladministration.

15. The *Mysore Patriot*, for the week ending 29th August, writes:—"As long as the case against Mr. Advocate Garudachar was *sub judice*, we carefully abstained from saying anything on it, although the selfrestraint was far from easy. It is hard to remain quiet while an outrage is being perpetrated in our midst. The publication of the Chief Court judgment removes all cause for silence.

"The terms in which Mr. Justice T. Paramasiva Ayyar has condemned the proceedings of the Police from beginning to the end of this prosecution are scathing enough. We can only compare our state of mind throughout its duration to a frightful nightmare, and we have been wondering whether we were living in a backwater indigenous state, with *Mogalai Zulum* as the dominant principle, or under the ægis of our benign Maharaja, whose righteous reign has been justly compared with that of the divine Ramachandra of historical fame. . . . . We think that these reasons (i.e., Mr. Garudachar's public spirit and independent behaviour) and many others germane to them, formed the main springs at the back of the brains of the Shimoga authorities in launching this prosecution against Mr. Garudachar, which has resulted, thanks to the sense of justice, fearless fairplay of the Chief Court, in the most scandalous *expose* which we have had the misfortune to meet even in the dark annals of police outrage. . . . . We affirm here that we hold no brief for Mr. Garudachar. Indeed we cannot claim to be intimately acquainted with him. But from the known facts, as elicited and published in a judicial trial, we cannot but condemn the whole action of the police in Shimoga as altogether atrocious and unworthy of the best traditions of the Mysore administration. . . . . If such glaring oppression is not sternly punished, who can be safe in this land?"

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

16. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th August, has the following note :—Hungary: A certain man writes that Austria has sent 60,000 soldiers to defend Hungary and so the Russian armies cannot enter it.

Hungary.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Aug. 25th 1916.

17. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 22nd August, writes :—Readers of the *Jaridah* are aware that on the authority of some disinterested and independent correspondents we have stated that domestic dissensions had broken out in Germany, that some complained of heavy taxation, others of the scarcity of food while the majority of the people were desirous of peace. It is now obvious from telegraphic information that the whole nation from the private to the General is anxious for peace ; soldiers and civilians alike have been convinced by repeated and successive attacks that the allied offensive will succeed and that, ultimately, Germany will suffer an ignominious defeat. Hence civilians are of opinion that it is advisable for Germany to make peace so that tranquility may be restored and the country saved from starvation. Officers are showing signs of being disheartened and their inability to withstand the Allies.

Germany and peace.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

In conclusion the paper says the whole world is weary of the long war and the German forces, baffled by the success of the Allies, are anxiously listening for the word "peace". The journalistic world also regards with aversion this sanguinary spectacle which has been going on for the last two years. Commerce, too, has suffered irreparable loss. It is, however, a matter for thankfulness that the strength of the enemy is on the wane and that he is recovering from the effects of the intoxication of pride and that in a chastened mood he is desirous of peace.

18. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd August, in a leader under the marginally-noted heading, writes :—The latest news relating to the Mesopotamia affair is that the Commander-in-Chief in India has been recalled. Probably his evidence will be taken and it is hoped that he will be found innocent. It appears from the papers that the people of England are getting fidgety over the reverses in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, and their lamentations are loud and pathetic.

"But a little matter long drawn out."

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

The London *Times* also is looking askance at these incidents and in its issue of the 12th July under the heading, "Responsibility in Mesopotamia," it has indulged in some severe criticisms and has proved, as it were, that Indian Military administration is defective. Whereupon Sir Moore O'Creagh wrote a sharp rejoinder to the *Times* proving the blamelessness of the Indian Military Administration.

Another paper, a weekly journal *John Bull*, has, in its issue of July 22nd, a harrowing account under the heading of "The tale of woe of the Tigris," by Mr. A. G. Bitlis. According to his ideas a spirit says "punish those who have made a mistake," and so long as certain incompetent persons are not made an example of the war will not prosper.

Very few people in the world are acquainted with current events. In Europe the idea of fate does not emanate from the head. In their philosophy human beings seem to have four eyes, two in front and two behind, to enable them to escape from everything. It is regrettable that these people regard the reverse in Mesopotamia with great passion and rage. Have they never calculated what real war is. Are they acquainted with the sanguinary struggle ? Are they aware that the eyes of the Kaiser have been for a long time gazing at them with venomous regard ?

Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles are but a corner of the real theatre of war, and no nation can regard these accidental or necessary losses as serious. The idea that certain officers have committed a blunder in this expedition or that the troops have not received supplies through the negligence of the authorities or that the transport system broke down owing to lack of ships, or that General Townshend and his army surrendered because of the delay in the arrival of reinforcements, or that the wounded were not treated in time or that medical stores were not satisfactory. . . . .

Briefly, if the objections of the London *Times* and *John Bull* are allowed to pass unchallenged, we openly assert that this is war and not a time for besmirching people's reputation.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916

19. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 24th August, in a leader under the marginally-noted heading, says:—The justice, kind treatment and considerateness of our Government are not limited to friends but extend also to foes as well.

British sympathy.

In the present war innocent women and children have been murdered and prisoners of war have been shot by the treacherous and cruel Germans. This fact will be recorded in letters of blood in the world's history.

It is an admitted fact that one never likes to praise one's enemy. But the generosity, indulgence and kind treatment shown by our Government extort appreciation from the enemy. In support of this statement the editor quotes a letter written by a German prisoner to his family in Germany in which he refers to the good treatment he received at British hands.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

20. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 24th August, says:—The forces and weapons used by Britain in the battlefield cannot be faced by the enemy.

"The British army and weapons."

The enemy is convinced that his modern inventions are of no use against Britain's new weapons.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1916.

21. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 20th August, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:—The *Qaumi Report*, ever since its first appearance, has been endeavouring to make an impression upon Mussalmans and to touch the sympathetic among them. God knows the nature and extent of the effect produced. If but one-tenth of our endeavour succeeds we may consider our object gained.

"Only sympathetic Mussalmans should read this."

Possibly many Mussalmans with short memories will be amazed at what we say and ask us, what is our malady? Alas! That would be something provoking and insinuating which we are not disposed to put up with time after time. But today the world has bound the Mussalmans in chains and it is feared that, if this state of affairs should tend to develop, European materialism and liberty will extend to our lives with the necessary consequences of jealousy and rebellion. Do we not see the chaos created in the world by modern weapons? And yet Mussalmans are blamed for not having invented any new weapon in the scientific world! Great God! They (Mussalmans) pride themselves upon the fact that they have not produced calamity and revolt in the world and that they have established fewer munition factories than musjids and serais.

Still in spite of all this foresight, the question why Islam is not progressing remains unanswered. Men have forgotten the cause of the weakness of Màmum's Khalifate. Ah me! Does any one know why the memory of Mustasimbilla has been effaced?

Saâdi's spirit still mourns over it.
"Heaven would be justified if it were to rain blood upon the earth.
"Over the fall of the Commander of the Faithful, King Mustàsim."

The lesson of the decline of Granada, Spain and Cordova is writ large. Those forms are no more and even a trace of them cannot be found. And why? The reason is not political, economical or educational. Islamic administration competed successfully with the intricate principles of Roman rule. Muslim political economy was successful beyond the dreams of avarice, while our education elevated the Greek and the Roman.

Remember! One reason of this decline and weakness is a corrupt civilization. We have forsaken the simple principles and plain path of Islam and changed our manner of living. In our own opinion we are Mussalmans, but no ene else would regard us as such. We were commanded to preach the Faith, but we have substituted pleasure for it; we have abandoned masjids and monasteries, we have toned down the glittering light of spiritual reform that dazzled our sight, by putting on European glasses, and the ideas that were transmitted from tongues of flame to the fingers were buried alive in the labyrinth of research and scientific investigation and experiment. Still, our salvation is in our hands, and Europe will regard our appeal for peace with very great appreciation.

22. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th August, writes:—Under no power are there so many Mussalmans as there are under the British Government, and it is certain that the subjects of no Government enjoy the religious liberty and privilege accorded to Mussalmans under British rule. Religious freedom is such a blessing that gratitude, however great, can never repay the debt we owe the Government. In matters concerning the religions of the people there is no interference shown to any, and one can perform one's religious duties without let or hindrance. Thousands of Missionaries from Europe and America are allowed to preach their religion in this country and enjoy equal rights with Hindus and Mussalmans.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

The Holy Places and the British Government.

Sadik writes on the authority of a work entitled "Arya Dharm":—"It will be observed that Muhammadans alone can realise to the full the freedom of promulgating their religion, and it is their own fault if they intentionally refrain from taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded."

Nor is this all, when war broke out with the Turks in November 1914, Great Britain having regard to the religious feelings of her Mussalman subjects issued, with the concurrence of the Allies a proclamation that Holy Places of the Mussalmans would be secure from the effects of the present war.

Germany, on the contrary, gave a false assurance of her concern for the welware of the Mussalmans and caught Turkey in her deceitful snare.

She is so very fanatical that she tried to exterminate the Muhammadans in East Africa preventing them from performing the rite of circumcision—a fact to which General Smuts bears testimony.

Recently the British Government issued, for the information of British Colonies, a proclamation to the effect that the Arabs tired of long years of Turkish misrule were watching for a suitable opportunity to declare their independence.

There is no doubt Great Britain has been very sympathetic towards the Arabs. But as Turkey has joined the central powers Great Britain has taken the opportunity of expressing its sympathy with these Arabs who have sided with the Allies against the common foe.

Non-interference in religious matters is the established policy of Great Britain, and she has left no stone unturned to save the Holy Places of Islam from the hands of the oppressor. The main object of British policy is that the Holy Places should remain under an independent Muhammadan ruler.

The present war had placed many difficulties and hardships in the way of the pilgrimage to Hedjaz, but through the action of the Sharif of Mecca it is hoped that arrangements will be made for pilgrims to travel in safety to the Holy Places.

23. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 27th August, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:—It is well known that the Kaiser of Germany has been boastful and selfish from his boyhood. The odious war policy which he has adopted during the last part of his life is due to his conceit and selfishness, and consequently for the last two years he has involved the world in anxiety and himself in embarrassment. The war brought about by the Kaiser of Germany is proving a

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Aug. 27th, 1916.

"A cowardly attack by the Kaiser of Germany on the peaceful noble English nation."

dreadful calamity to man. Owing to this, every part of the world is presenting him with wreaths of curses, and it is on this account he felt it necessary to address his forces at the Somme-front in words which are false and deceptive.

It should be impressed upon our readers that there is no one in the world who tells more lies than the Kaiser.

The world admits that the Kaiser's attack was cowardly because of the sympathies of the British nation towards men and the support it readily gives to the oppressed. Every sensible man should consider it his duty to appreciate the British sympathy, and to express his abhorrence at the Kaiser's falsehood. He should take advantage of every opportunity of supporting truth and helping the nation with moral and material aid.

II.—Home Administration.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

A conference of the heads of local bodies.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th August, writes:—It appears the District Collector of Dacca convened a conference of the chairmen of the several unions in the district on Wednesday last. If officials convene conferences of non-officials like this, many public grievances will be brought to light. Though such conferences are not held in this Presidency, conferences in which both the officials and non-officials take part are being held now and then in Bengal, Bombay and other Provinces. In Bengal a conference called the Commissioner's conference is being held and this is attended not only by the Members of the Revenue Board and the Secretaries to Government but also by non-officials like Members of Legislative Councils, whenever the opinion of the latter has to be ascertained regarding any subject under discussion. The Decentralisation Commission recommended the extension of this system to other Provinces also, and suggested that in addition to a conference for the whole Province, there should be a conference for each district. But the conference held at Dacca is better than all these. We wish this system of holding a conference of the heads of local self-governing institutions is adopted in this Presidency. It should be admitted that much less interest is shown in the matter of improving local bodies in this Presidency than in other Presidencies. Here the supervision of these local bodies is left in the hands of the Indian Member of Council and therefore one would expect them to progress very fast, though, as a matter of fact, it is not so. Why should not Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar hold a conference of the heads of local bodies! If he takes the lead by holding a provincial conference like this, it will be an impetus to District officials to hold such conferences in their districts.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

Reserved compartments.

25. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 24th August, says:—The sooner the practice of reserving compartments for Europeans and Eurasians is done away with, the better for public peace. Whatever might be the reasons for it in the past, there is no reason now to perpetuate the practice. A Eurasian pays the same fare as an Indian, and it is unjust that he should occupy a whole compartment to the exclusion of any Indian. This exclusive privilege is a source of heart-burning to the Indian third-class passenger, who suffers great hardship for want of room in trains. The Indian passengers have waited for long for a redress, but were disappointed. Hence the petty disturbances of peace that now take place here and there. We hope that the rulers will note this and do justice to the Indian travelling public.

Bharathi, *Bellary*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

Third-class passengers by railway.

26. The *Bharathi*, of the 25th August, in a leading article dwells on the inconveniences suffered by third-class passengers by railway, particularly on account of the overcrowding of compartments and the absence of adequate regulation of traffic. The paper says that the discomfort

felt by passengers is so great that it has created among the public a strong aversion to journey by railway and that the representations of the public and the press have so far been a cry in the wilderness, the railway authorities giving no heed to them whatever. Let us see, the paper adds, how long these grievances will continue! Is this not an excellent illustration of the fact that we must always be suffering from some kind of grievance or other?

Thefts in female compartments.

27. The *Manorama*, of the 25th August, draws attention to the growth of running train thefts, especially in female compartments, and suggests as a remedy that the planks, attached to carriages reserved for women, should be removed, and that the police should pay more attention to their duties.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

The railway gate at Calicut.

28. The *Manorama*, of the 29th August, again dwells upon the inconvenience to the people, resulting from the closing of the road, leading from the Calicut railway station to Tali, Chalapram, Mankavu and other places, points out that, owing to the absence of a board at the gate to indicate the closing thereof, several innocent persons pass through it and become liable to be prosecuted for trespass, and that the Railway authorities, who treat third-class passengers as if they were mere cattle without tails, are not likely to do anything in the matter, and hopes that the District Magistrate will inspect the place and do the needful in the matter. The paper also invites the special attention of the Congress Committee at Calicut to the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

Report of the Public Services Commission.

29. Referring to the decision of the British Government to publish this report shortly, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, says:—When, soon after the report was ready, news was received that the Government was not for publishing it, the people did not care much about it, as they were sure that great changes were bound to occur in the condition of India, when the British Empire was reconstituted after the end of the war. We do not know why the Government, which did not want to publish this report during the pendency of the war, has changed its mind so soon. We see no other difference in the conditions which existed at the time when the Government thought it wise not to publish the report and those which exist now, than that Lord Crewe was the Secretary of State and Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy then, while Mr. Chamberlain is the Secretary of State and Lord Chelmsford is the Viceroy now. It is clear from the official communiquè issued by the Government of India that, though the aims of the Indians may not be accomplished in full, they will be given a larger number of appointments. This would not have satisfied the Indians even before the war. As observed by the *Bombay Chronicle*, it cannot give any satisfaction to the Indians now when they expect India to be raised to the level of the colonies. It may only serve as an argument to satisfy the British public that numerous benefits have been conferred upon the Indians. Anticipating, perhaps, the discontent of the Indians even in the number of appointments that may be given to them as a result of the recommendation in the report, the *Madras Mail* appeases the Indians by saying that, as there are only about 6,000 high appointments in India which can be held by the Indians and the number of those wishing to have them is gradually increasing, it may not be possible for all of them to be satisfied and that therefore they would do well to confine their activities to the Legislative Council. It says that the argument in favour of increasing the representative element applies with greater force to the Legislative than to the Executive Councils. This is a curious argument indeed. If we demand that the Legislative Councils should be made entirely representative, they say that our political advancement would tell upon the strength of the administration. If we demand that a larger number of administrative posts should be conferred on us, they ask us to turn our attention to political advancement and to increase of our

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

powers in the Legislative Council. What are we to do? How can the efficiency of the administration be impaired by giving us a larger number of appointments? Where is the proof for the fact that we are wanting in administrative efficiency? The majority of the witnesses examined by the Public Services Commission bore testimony to the fact that Indians were as efficient as Europeans in the matter of administration. So we are justified in demanding that a larger number of the higher appointments should be given to us. There is also a gain to the Government by employing us largely, for we need not be paid as much as is paid to Europeans. The Government will also save the large amount of money that is now being spent on account of salaries and pensions having to be paid to a number of officials in England. So it is as necessary that the higher appointments in India should be given to Indians as it is that they should be given larger powers in the Legislative Councils. But we are afraid that the report of the Public Services Commission will not fully satisfy the aspirations of the Indians. The few advantages the Indians may derive from the report of this Commission will not make them forget the high ideal before them to be achieved after the end of the war. If the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India should think so, they are bound to be disappointed.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 25th August, reproduces the above article.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

Report of the Public Services Commission.

Referring to the immediate publication of the report of the "Public Services Commission", the *Yogakshemam*, of the 25th August, observes that it is at a loss to know what to say about the policy of the Secretary of State, who has decided to publish the report at this juncture, when hot discussions about self-government are going on in all parts of the country.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 28th, 1916.

Report of the Public Services Commission.

In rejoicing at the decision of the Secretary of State to publish immediately the report of the "Public Services Commission", which, according to it, should not have been withheld till now, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 28th August, points out that the Commission must have recommended the removal of the obstacles in the way of Indians being admitted to high posts in departments like the Police, Education and Engineering, and that the Government's original decision not to publish the report till the war was over must have been due to this, and observes that, though there may not be any material changes in the Civil Service Examination and though Simultaneous Examination may not be held in India, the present decision gives room for hope.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 29th August, points out that the Government are mistaken, if they think that the report contains nothing which the Indians will take exception to, and prays to them not to view the reasonable criticisms of Indians as seditious, because the present is still a time of war.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

Charitable endowments.

30. Referring to a recent order of the Government of Madras regarding the management of charitable endowments, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th August, observes:—The tenor of the order clearly shows that the Government has acted on the recommendations of only the Revenue Board in this matter, ignoring altogether those of the Pilgrims' Committee. In the face of the statement of this committee that the existing law relating to charitable endowments is unsuitable to the present time, the Government is hesitating to change the law and tries to pull on by making trifling modifications therein. It proposes to vest the supervision of the charitable endowments with officials like Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars, and it is unnecessarily afraid of constituting local committees to supervise these endowments and giving them legal powers for the purpose.

31. Adverting to a speech said to have been delivered by Lord Carmichael at Dacca last Wednesday regarding the present situation in Bengal, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th August, says:—Our readers are aware that the papers insisted on those who are interned being informed of the offence committed by them and being given an opportunity to explain the charges brought against them. Lord Carmichael's reply to this point is ingenious. He says that this is being done now, though it was not done before. What is meant by now? Is it after the defect was pointed out by the papers or before it? The fact that no date has been mentioned by Lord Carmichael clearly shows that his Government is acting only on the suggestion of the papers, but that he hesitates to admit it. Lord Carmichael says that in every case where a man is interned the order is passed only after a competent high official who, by his position, is eligible to act as a High Court Judge, has examined all that the Police have to say and has pronounced an opinion that the man can be interned. As he has not stated how many men, who were suspected by the Police, were recommended to be let off by this official, we have to presume that a large number of persons have been interned, relying solely on the information of the Police. It may be said that the Police are themselves very careful in these cases. But Lord Carmichael himself admits that the persons on whose evidence the Police take action are the ordinary informants and those already interned, and we cannot rely much upon the veracity of these people. Then, again, how can the victims in these cases refute the evidence collected against them, if they do not know the witnesses who gave such evidence? We do not say that all the people now interned are innocent men Many of them may be really bad people. But some of them may also be innocent and the criticism that it is not a humane act to intern these, relying only on the evidence gathered by the Police, has not been met by Lord Carmichael. This is what we want to point out here.

An order that one should not leave a certain place is almost the same in principle as an order that one should not enter a place. So the order of the Bombay Government preventing Mrs. Besant from entering that Presidency is not different from an order of internment. But the Bombay Government does not seem to have taken the same precaution before passing this order as the Bengal Government is said to be taking. It is really strange that in India there is no uniformity in the systems followed in different parts of the country in any matter.

Lord Carmichael on the present situation in Bengal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

32. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 25th August, is surprised at the resolution passed by the Lucknow Reception Committee that Mrs. Besant should be the President of the Congress this year, and taking exception to her letter to the Reception Committee on this resolution, in which she claims the right of presiding over this Congress, criticises the action of the Reception Committee and the attempt of Mrs. Besant to create difficulties in the election of the president at the eleventh hour, and says that this committee has no justification whatever in departing this year from the usual procedure of electing as President one who is voted for by the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees.

The Congress Presidentship.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

33. Referring to the statement of Mrs. Besant that she is specially qualified for the presidentship of the next congress, because she is not in the good graces of the Government, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th August, says:—We are not prepared to deny that there are some people in these parts who think that this is a special qualification. The fact that they follow Mrs. Besant shows that their brains have been somewhat injuriously affected by the present system of education. She first tried to become the chief *guru* of the Hindus, and, as she failed in that attempt, she is now trying to start a "Home Rule League" and be its president. She thinks that this object of hers can be easily achieved, if she becomes the president of the congress. We cannot now say in what character she will appear next. We trust that our countrymen are too wise to be misled by such tricks.

Mrs. Besant and the presidentship of the congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

TAMILIAN, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1916.

The Indian Buddhists and Home Rule.

34. In a leader under this heading, the * *Tamilian*, of the 16th August, dwells upon the peace the country enjoyed when it was under the rule of the Dravidians, the several hardships to which these Dravidians were subjected under the rule of the Aryans, the benign rule of Asoka and other Buddhist kings who put an end to the high-handed acts of the Aryans and secured the happiness of the Dravidians and the advent of the British, who restored peace and order in the country and have been conferring numerous benefits on the Dravidians, and warns the Buddhists from lending their ears to the cry of "Home Rule" raised throughout the country by a few.

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakotta*, Aug. 21st, 1916.

The enquiry of the Pilgrims' Committee.

35. Referring to the report of this committee, the * *Vaisyamitran*, of the 21st August, writes:—There are four directions in which the convenience of the pilgrims has to be secured. The first is in connection with their travel, the second refers to their accommodation during their stay at different places, the third relates to sanitary arrangements in sacred places and the fourth to the supply of food and drink for the pilgrims at these places. The report of the committee clearly shows that the members of it did not bestow sufficient attention to these four points in their enquiry. Taking the first point of facilities of travelling for the pilgrims, the hardships suffered by third-class passengers travelling by the South Indian Railway on account of overcrowding even on ordinary occasions are too well known to require a narration again and the condition becomes worse on festive occasions. Though it cannot be gainsaid that the facilities for passengers on this railway have been slightly improved within the last ten years, it has not been possible for the company to cope with the increased traffic, on account of its not having bestowed any attention to the matter of increasing its rolling stock. The committee says that this Railway Company understands its work well enough, and that it has either already solved or is trying to solve the problem of overcrowding on festive occasions. We do not require a special committee to say that the Railway Company understands its work well enough. It is because it understands its work that it is averse to increasing its rolling stock. Another observation of the committee cannot but pain the minds of the people, and it is that people, who are accustomed to wander in the open, are not justified in expecting the Railway Company to provide a long covered platform for them at every station. We cannot understand the meaning of the statement of the committee that pilgrims are accustomed to wander in the sun and rain. In certain big stations, tickets are issued only a few minutes before the arrival of the train, though the rule is that this should be done throughout the day and in many stations the passengers are allowed to get into the platform only by a single gate and that one by one. This naturally leads to much confusion among the passengers and with the disinclination of the passengers in the already overcrowded train to allow new comers into it and the hurry of the new comers to get into the train, there is nothing surprising in the passengers in interim stations being inconvenienced a great deal. One remedy for this is to issue tickets sufficiently early and to allow passengers to get into the platform in time to arrange themselves calmly to get into the train. No doubt this will mean some additional trouble to the Railway servants. But they should not mind this in the interests of the third-class passengers who contribute the main portion of the income of this company.

There has been a longstanding complaint that the sweetmeats sold in the Indian refreshment rooms in different stations are the worst that could be had for the money, and the Railway Company does not bestow any attention to the matter of putting up big sheds for passengers to stay in stations on festive occasions. It appears that the people who went to the recent *Kumbabhishekam* at Tiruvadaimarudur had to stay under the banian trees near the station for want of a shed, and that even here they were driven away by the Police. The committee has not at all made mention of these grievances.

* Received in the current week.

Mr. Tilak and the Government.

36. The *Vaisyamitran*,* of the 21st August, says that the motive for the action of the Bombay Government in having demanded security for good behaviour from Mr. Tilak is evidently to prevent him from striving for Home Rule for India, as there is no seditious passage in the several speeches delivered by him and adds that the action of the same Government in having prevented Mrs. Besant from entering the Bombay Presidency and that of the Madras Government in having demanded security from her as the editor of *New India* clearly show the attitude of these two Provincial Governments in the matter of India acquiring *swaraj*.

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakottai*, Aug. 21st, 1916.

New India and the Government.

37. Referring to the reply of Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons to Mr. Snowden, that he was not aware of the public feeling in India having been roused by the action of the Madras Government in the case of *New India*, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 25th August, observes:—We cannot rely upon the English papers to give the British public a correct idea of the public feeling in this country regarding any subject, especially when it is adverse to the Government. The only channel through which the Secretary of State can have information about the public opinion here on any matter is the Government of India and the reply of Mr. Chamberlain shows that the Government of India has not acquainted him with the public feeling in India regarding the action of the Government in the case of *New India*. We have full confidence in the English rule and we certainly believe that we can advance under this rule. But we regret very much that the English people have no opportunity of knowing our ideas and aspirations. Though the public feeling in this country is now at a very high tension the Government of India has not apprised England of this fact. If this tension increases and undesirable events occur, which, we hope, will never be, will it not be a mistake on the part of the Government of India not to have taken the precaution of acquainting England with the condition of this country? How can the Secretary of State for India be of any use to us, if he has no correct idea of our opinion? When we heard that he had ceased to be a subscriber to *New India*, we knew that he hated it. So we are not surprised at his present statement. If one has the will to know things, there is always a way.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th August, quotes the order of the Madras Government informing Mrs. Besant that she has forfeited the security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by her on account of certain articles which appeared in *New India*, and remarks:—We have read through the articles pointed out by the Government, and there is no doubt that the subjects dealt with in them are of a general nature. Every one will have to admit that there is nothing wrong in commenting upon such subjects in any paper and other papers than *New India* have done so. So it is clear that what the Government has taken exception to in these articles in *New India* is not the subjects discussed therein, but the tone and language. Therefore the only point to be considered now is whether the tone and language of these articles are such as to bring them within section 4 (1) of the Press Act of 1910. It has been observed by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, that the wording of this section of the Press Act was so wide as to bring within its scope any kind of article. He has also pointed out the arbitrary nature of the powers enjoyed by the Government under this Act. Though the Government has unlimited powers under this Act, it is bound to exercise them only in the interests of the public and therefore the point to be considered now is whether the Government has exercised its powers over *New India* only in the interests of the public. As we have already observed, *New India* might have used violent language on several occasions, and it is a fact that many of the sympathisers of this paper have often felt that it would do well to tone this down. But we do not think that there is, on this account, any

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

* Received in the current week.

necessity for bringing about the cessation of this paper by enforcing the Press Act against it. At the time when the Press Act was passed, the Government clearly stated that it was intended only to prevent the occurrence of anything which was likely to endanger the public safety and the peace of the country and not to punish offences. It was only on the 4th instant that His Excellency Lord Pentland paid a tribute in the Legislative Council to the loyalty of the people of this Province and the readiness with which they came forward to help the Government during the last two years the war has been going on. The majority of the articles in *New India*, to which the Government has now taken exception, appeared only during this period and they have not ruffled the loyalty of the people or the peace of the country in any way. Then how can the Government be justified in taking action against *New India* in the interests of the public two or three weeks after this? It is clear from the statement of Lord Pentland himself that the strong articles of Mrs. Besant have not shaken the loyalty of the people in any way, and we would impress on the Government the fact that its present action at a time when the Presidency is enjoying perfect peace will cause pain to the public. It is possible even now for the Government to consult the popular representatives and undo what has been done. We would confidently assert that, if the Government will do so, its action will be appreciated throughout the Presidency.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 29th August, reproduces the comments of the *Madras Times* of the same date on this subject.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

A suggestion to the members of the Legislative Council.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th August, writes:—The Legislative Councils in India should have the same powers in conducting the Indian administration as the British Parliament has in conducting the administration of the British Empire. One privilege enjoyed by the Members of the British Parliament is to present to the House a petition on any subject from their constituents. This privilege is not enjoyed by the Legislative Councils in India. We hope the elected members of these councils will attend to this matter, and see that the rules regulating the work of the councils are so modified as to make it possible for them to present petitions on behalf of the public and discuss them in the Councils.

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Aug. 28th, 1916.

District Darbars.

39. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 28th August, welcomes the action of the Government of the United Provinces in having accepted the resolution brought forward in the Legislative Council of that Province by the Hon'ble Mr. Kelkar that District officials, when touring through the districts, should hold Darbars in each important town of the districts, in which non-official representatives of the people may be allowed to put questions to the officials concerning the wants of the districts, and that they should move freely with the people, and suggests that this system can be followed with advantage in this Presidency also.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

Labour law.

40. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd August, says:—The Social Service League requested the Government of Ceylon to relax the provisions of the Ceylon Labour Law. They replied that if they should do so, it would be difficult to maintain discipline among labourers. Coolies go to Colonies, leaving behind them their kith and kin, and pawning their bodies in the hope of getting a living there. It is certainly cruel to treat such men mercilessly. We hope that the Ceylon Government will follow the example of the Governments of Fiji and certain other Colonies and relax their Labour law.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

Anantapur District Conference.

41. In commenting on the proceedings of the Anantapur District Conference, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd August, says:—All the resolutions of the Honourable Members in the Legislative Councils are treated as so many cries in the wilderness. The Government have all arbitrary powers vested in them and so the Honourable Members could not effect reforms as desired by the

people. As stated by the President, this state of things cannot be set right until the Honourable non-official members form the majority in these Councils. The people are growing more and more despondent in this matter, and it will be well if the rulers nip such despondency in the bud. The administration of the Local Boards being at present unsatisfactory for want of funds, we submit that the Government will, following the suggestion of the President of the Conference, assign the Abkāri revenue to the Local Boards and enable them to carry out, with its help, reforms such as the free and compulsory education of the poor and the improvement of village sanitation.

42. Referring to the double company of Bengali Infantry that is soon to be formed, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 24th August, says:—Had steps been taken at the very beginning of the war to form an Indian army, Indians would have come forward by lakhs, overthrown the German soldiers, and terminated the war by this time. We hope that Lord Chelmsford will place in the Indians the same confidence as in the people of the English Colonies, and use them in the defence of the Empire.

A Bengali army.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

43. In commenting on the speech made by Lord Carmichael at a Darbar at Dacca, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th August, says:—His Excellency said that no person was interned unless and until what the police had to say against him was referred to an officer who by his position was eligible to act as a High Court Judge, and his opinion was taken. We suggest that in matters of this kind a High Court Judge is to be preferred to one who is eligible to act as a High Court Judge, for the former will give a more independent opinion. We also suggest that the explanation of the accused may be forwarded to the enquiring officer for his consideration. While feeling grateful to His Excellency for his liberal attitude in this matter, we fear that so long as the police exclusively exercise the power of pitching upon offenders, there is every likelihood that the power may be abused and innocent persons who are not in the good graces of the police, declared guilty. Lord Carmichael said that though the Defence of India Act was a war measure, yet it was passed avowedly to deal with the situation in Bengal, which was dangerous in times of peace, and still more so in war times. The Regulation of 1818 also is put into force. What can be done when even a liberal-minded Governor like Lord Carmichael is of opinion that repressive measures are now found necessary? It is enough if he helps to have them repealed after the war is over.

Lord Carmichael's liberal utterances.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

44. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th August, says:—The British Government gave an order to Messrs Ralli Brothers to purchase, at Calcutta for the mills at Dundee, 4,00,000 jute bales. By this contract, the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers will profit largely, but it is a Greek firm and not a British firm. Greece has not helped the Allies in the present war, but has remained neutral. It is not, therefore, right that that firm should make a big profit out of this concern. British merchants should note this and see that an Indian or Anglo-Indian firm replaces the above firm. With this war should end the British partiality for Europe. The British should first safeguard their own interests and the interests of the Indians and then look to the interests of the other nations.

Export of jute.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

45. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th August, says:—A correspondent to the *Capital* says that the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar is not energetic in his work, and that he is slower than the coffin-horses. The comparison is, perhaps, suited to the British taste, but is unpalatable to us. Sir Sankaran Nayar is a man of great independence and his very presence in the Viceregal Executive Council is a source of great strength to the Indians, who expect that he will play an active part on their behalf in the final settlement after the war.

The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

The Oriental Manuscripts Library.

46. In commenting on the report on the Oriental Manuscript Library for the three years ending with 1915–16, the *Andhraputrika*, of the 26th August, says:—The library is now located in an insignificant corner of the Museum buildings and does not attract the eye of the public. To make it attractive it was proposed that a board drawing the attention of the public to it should be hung up, and that the library room should be fitted with electric fans. But the Government have rejected both these proposals on the ground that the library is soon to form part of the University library and so it will be a waste of money to supply it with electric fittings for the temporary period it is going to be at the museum. But it will take not less than two years to finish the construction of the University Library Buildings even if it is begun to-day, and the cost of electric fittings in the present Oriental Manuscripts Library building for the temporary period will be an infinitesimal fraction of the cost incurred by the Government in going up the hills during the summer. We hope that the Government will reconsider the matter and make the library comfortable to the public in every way.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

The Congress.

47. In its leader on the forthcoming session of the congress, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th August, writes:—In the eyes of the Reception Committee, Mr. Mozumdar is not competent to discharge the duties of a President of the Congress. It is true that the All-India Congress Committee can appoint any person it chooses as President, but it has to appoint one who can place before the congress Indian opinion in an emphatic way and indicate the place which India should occupy in the reconstruction of the empire after the war. We are of opinion that Mr. Mazrul Haque will be the best man in every way to occupy the office of President. He is the foremost of Muhammadan leaders, and an advocate of Home Rule. He is a man of great talents and can harmonise the Muhammadan and the Hindu interests. If he is not elected, we suggest the name of Sir Ali Imam.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

48. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th August, says:—The following was ready for the press a few days ago. " . . . . We are made to understand that the Government of Madras contemplate to have recourse to some repressive steps in this Presidency. This Presidency is a peaceful one and so are its people. Lord Pentland is noted for his peaceful rule. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has earned a name for his kindness to even confirmed criminals and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew for his magnanimity. The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar is our countryman. Under their government this Presidency has been enjoying peace. But by demanding security from Mrs. Besant the Government have now given rise to agitation. We pray that Lord Pentland and his colleagues will pursue a liberal policy and maintain the reputation that in India the people of Madras and their rulers are, as far as it lies in their power, harmoniously working for the advancement of the country". But as the information that reached us then was only a rumour, we thought it wise to wait before publishing the above. While we had been awaiting further information, we learned that the security paid by *New India* was forfeited to Government. We regret it very much. It is deplorable that the rulers have in this Province also resorted to repressive measures. We trust that Lord Pentland will take into his consideration our prayer in the above article.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

Japan and England.

49. In dwelling on the Anglo-Japanese treaty, the *Desamata*, of the 23rd August, gives the following as the view of a certain paper published in Tokio:—"The present European war makes it plain that Japan and England have no common interests. Japan stands for loyalty and justice, Germany for loyalty and injustice, and England for selfishness and injustice. Our country cannot maintain treaty obligations with such a country as England." The paper says that there are many other Japanese papers opposed to the treaty relations, and suggests that the British should nip such an attitude in the bud and strengthen the alliance between England and Japan.

50. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 24th August, has the following note:— Certain students in Madras have met under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh, and boycotted the *Madras Mail*.

The *Madras Mail*.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

51. In commenting on the fact that the East African Government have issued an order directing that every Indian immigrating into East Africa should deposit Rs. 50 before entering it, the *Desamata*, of the 23rd August, remarks:— Hitherto this deposit was taken only after the Indian cooly had entered the country. But now it is to be collected before his entry. Though many British statesmen and British organs of public opinion have raised in us the hope that the Indian administration will undergo, after the war, a change for the better, the above order of the East African Government makes us despondent and confirms us in our suspicion that no such change will ever come about. If after the war the African question does not receive a satisfactory solution, and the administration of India does not change favourably for the Indians, we fear that the relations between the British and the Indians will be strained, giving room for many troubles and endangering the stability of the Empire.

The East Africa.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

52. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th August, writes:—A correspondent writes to us deploring the sentence passed against Mr. Tilak. Mr. Tilak intends to appeal against the Magistrate's order and there is a chance of its being reversed. Granting that it is upheld, where is the harm? Are there not millions of others who have faced even greater troubles for the good of society? Does the crucifixion of Christ detract from his merit? The soul and its reputation cannot suffer as the country does. Mr. Tilak himself, the king of ascetics, is not grieved. Why should others feel sorry then? This is how some people view the situation. Our own belief is that these worldly troubles come only for the good of these great men.

The Tilak case.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

53. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 25th August, in a leading article, observes that while India has failed to obtain the right of representation at the Paris Economic Conference, her hopes of the future must be considered as mere castles in the air. The paper next remarks that although India served the Empire, not because she expected any profit to herself in *return* for those services, but because she identified her interests with those of the Empire, of which she considered herself a vital limb, it is natural that she should resent the attitude of England in failing to reciprocate that feeling. The paper next dwells on the history of the Rhodes scholarships and observes that Mr. Asquith's reply in regard to the proposal to grant to Indians the scholarships hitherto assigned to German students is hardly consistent with the status of equality insisted upon by the Indians as citizens of the British Empire.

India and the empire.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

54. A contributor to the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 25th August, complains that the *Vinayaka Chathurthi* festival is made the occasion for extensive gambling with cocoanuts under the pretence of religious sanction, and that bets staking money in the game can hardly be considered as mere holiday sport.

Gambling on the occasion of the *Vinayaka Chathurthi* festival.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

55. A correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 25th August, writes:— It is rumoured that Amunaje, Kariyangala and two other villages belonging to *Malali Magane* of the Mangalore taluk which were under the jurisdiction of the District Registrar will now be transferred to the Bantwal Sub-Registrar's office. It is, perhaps, believed that this change will add to the convenience of the residents of the villages as they are nearer to Bantwal than Mangalore by about 5 miles. But the truth is otherwise. For, the Pulani river which runs along these four villages makes it very convenient to travel to Mangalore by boat; and, during the summer too, when

Changes in registration districts in South Canara.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

the river dries up, there is a high road within 3 miles of these villages convenient for journey by cart, while the journey to Bantwal, though it is only 7 miles, has to be done on foot and the route by cart or boat is 28 miles, that is four times as long. In view, therefore, of the extreme inconvenience which would be caused, particularly to sick and infirm parties who may have to proceed to the registration office, it is hoped that the proposal to transfer these villages to Bantwal may be deferred at least until the new Bantwal-Gurpur Road is constructed.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore in Japan.

56. Referring to Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's fame and popularity as a man of literature, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th August, writes:—On going to Japan Sir Rabindra Nath in the course of interviews with some leading Japanese citizens was asked about the nature of western civilization and his replies thereto are most astounding. Sir Rabindra Nath observed that the civilization of the west is confined to material advancement and is devoid of the spiritual knowledge which enriches the value of material prosperity. The Japanese were much amazed to hear those words. When we see how the western nations are engaged in fighting like beasts for gold and territory and how myriads have been slaughtered, we can hardly credit them with any culture. Though the world is wide enough for all to live together happily, the western nations have been seized with the wicked desire of wiping out the rest for their own aggrandisement. This wickedness is seen to be plentifully bearing fruit at present. It is the duty of peaceable people to root out this poisonous tree. Sir Rabindra Nath has pointed out how it behoves the eastern countries like Japan to step in and that just as the ignorance of one member of a family is a source of distress to all the rest, those who are seized with the greed of wealth and land, are a source of danger to the whole world. This is doubtless a just view. But Japan, too, like the westerns, is hankering after material greatness to the detriment of spiritual good. The belief is growing in Japan that all greatness depends on the exertions of man and that it is foolish to put faith in Providence. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's visit to Japan at this moment must, therefore, be considered very opportune, as he will doubtless succeed in removing these materialistic tendencies from the minds of the Japanese people.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 23rd, 1916.

The Hardinge Commission.

57. In a note the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd August, writes:—The "Hardinge Commission" are said to have observed in their report that the British Parliament does not pay adequate attention to Irish affairs. What about those of India?

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

Is this just, if true?

58. Referring to the order of the President of a Taluk Board to the effect that students should not get down newspapers in their names, the *Manorama*, of the 25th August, says:—When students read newspapers their knowledge of the world necessarily increases. We think that the Government know well that the Malayalam papers contain nothing which is antagonistic to them. Such being the case, we cannot understand what may be the motive of the President in issuing such an order.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

The Bishop of Madras and Home Rule for India.

59. Referring to the article of the Bishop of Madras in the *Nineteenth Century and After*, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th August, endorses his opinions, which are in agreement with those of the Congress leaders and others, points out that they may not be quite palatable either to Anglo-Indian officials or to the followers of Mrs. Besant, and rejoices that a great Missionary should have come forward to place before the English public the real state of affairs in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

The Secretary of State's ignorance of Indian affairs.

60. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th August, regrets that in his reply to a question in Parliament regarding *New India* security case, the Secretary of State should have no information on important events

taking place in India, and observes that as Members of Parliament can obtain information about India only through the Secretary of State, it may be concluded that, if the latter has no information on any subject, the former too possess none.

The Indian coolies in Ceylon.

61. Referring to a letter, which appears in another part of it, dwelling upon the hardships of the Indian coolies in Ceylon, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th August, doubts whether the letter in question has mentioned all their grievances, draws special attention to the tricks of the recruiting agents, and hopes that the Government will do the needful in the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

A new harbour.

62. The *Satiyanadam*, of the 25th August, points out that the decision of the Government to improve the port of Tuticorin is to be attributed to the influence of the Madras merchants, who from the very commencement were dead against the Cochin harbour scheme. The paper adds that, if this settlement be only a provincial one, it may reasonably be hoped that the Imperial Government will consider the advisability of improving the Cochin harbour.

SATIYANADAM, *Ernakulam*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

"The state of our house."

63. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 22nd August, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:—The distracted state of Europe has made our house also desolate. Our compatriots are restless and have made Home Rule a burning question. Mussalmans have no knowledge as to what is being demanded in their name or what they are likely to get. Loyalty does not consist in lulling the community to sleep and filling their heads with soothing ideas. Home Rule is a political power and to mention it in the presence of Mussalmans is enough to make them mad. But the question is this, "Can this Home Rule be a remedy for our disease? Are we dying for political power? We know "we are emphatically not"! Mussalmans are now dying for Spiritual power. Whatever the political power they have already is too much for them. What status has European education given to Mussalmans? The answer is they will find God through Home Rule. Supposing three or four Judges are added and forty or fifty additional dafadars entertained; would this be a sufficient political progress for us? How can the nation which ruled till yesterday, whose traces are still extant which is still alive, be satisfied with a favour like Home Rule? The nation that believes in the certainty of reward and punishment in the future state, cannot make the world its goal. Our aim is much higher and loftier than that If we like, we will demand more than Home Rule. The fact is if our spiritual rule is established all other species of authority are as nothing in comparison with it. Whether Hindu's or Anglo-Indian's rule, it does not matter, we shall regard both of them alike, but we fear if Home Rule should interfere with our spiritual rule that would be the worst kind of rule.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

Mussalmans are still under an illusion and are relying upon their friends. To some gentlemen the hope of Home Rule is most fascinating. But if they would turn their attention to the United Provinces they will see what treatment are meting out to us these friends of ours whose home cannot be complete without us and whose power cannot be obtained without us. These people are offended at, and express their detestation of, Mussalman's only crime, that is they have obtained a separate electorate in municipalities. God knows whether they will throw the Mussalmans into the Ganges or send them back to Turkistan or Malabar whence they came.

"The present condition of Mussalmans."

64. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 24th August, has a leader on the present condition of Mussalmans. In which among other things, it says, "the desire for authority has resulted in a cooling of the blood of freedom and our truth has suffered a death blow."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1916.

The western knowledge was the means of entering the worldly paradise, but we have converted our homes into so many hells. Now there is neither tranquility nor calm within the four walls neither ease nor comfort in the rooms. The mosques have, in fact, become God's House or God thinking us

to be unworthy, or we, in accordance with the dictates of humanity, have left God's House for Himself.

IV.—Native States.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Aug. 25th, 1916.

The Century Club, Bangalore.

65. Referring to an article in the *Karnataka* of Bangalore stating that the Government of Mysore propose to give Rs. 20,000 as a loan free of interest, for the establishment of a new club to be called the Century Club at Bangalore, the *Sadhvi*, of the 25th August, says:—There can be no objection whatever to the public organising such institutions for their own pleasure or amusement. But it is certainly objectionable that the Government should give loans for institutions of this kind. We may be sure that the Government will not support this scheme.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Aug. 27th, 1916.

The industrial development of Mysore.

66. The *Mysore Star*, of the 27th August, writes:—The Mysore Government are spending large sums of money in promoting industrial enterprise in the State. By replacing manual labour by machinery, large numbers of people are thrown out of employment, and this leads to widespread distress among the artisan classes. In this transition stage of industrial development therefore the Government should pay equal attention to the revival of cottage industries, and this can best be done by giving special concessions to the dyers, smiths and other artisans, in regard to the removal of barks, shrubs and other raw materials as well as firewood, etc., from Government forests. Instead of spending lakhs of rupees out of the coffers of the State, it would make no difference from a financial point of view, if the Government should forego a part of their revenue, in encouraging the minor artisans who are already engaged in industrial work, by granting them some material concessions, such as those mentioned above and by exempting their production from duties of all kind and providing better facilities for the sale of the articles they produce. These methods of encouraging industries will be far more fruitful than the present policy (which is sound only in theory) of granting scholarships to idlers and others who wish to study at State expense.

Malayalam Papers.

The Cochin budget for 1092.

67. Most of the *Malayalam* papers received this week also review the Cochin Budget for 1092 M.E. Their comments are, more or less, similar in character to those of the papers already reported on.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Bharathi, *Bellary*, Aug. 18th, 1916.

The deleterious effects of pig-dung as manure.

68. The *Bharathi*, of the 18th August,* in its news columns, says:—One C. Suryanarayana Rao, a resident of Samalkot in the Gōdāvari tracts, writes that owing to the dearth of ordinary manure for the cultivation of paddy, pig-dung was being used as a substitute in his district, with the result that a large number of the consumers of rice grown with this manure are developing symptoms of leprosy. The ryots who grow irrigated crops in our district would do well to bear this fact in mind. It is equally the duty of the Government to enquire into the truth of this assertion and inform the ryots about the result of their investigation.

Errata.

Report No. 35.

Page 1481, line 2, *for* "Huges" *read* "Hughes".

,, 1492, 23rd line from the bottom, *for* "charge" *read* "large".

* Received in the current week.

Issued, 5th September 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 37 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 9th September 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—

Tavern nuisances 1555
The Madras Police in 1915 .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

His Excellency the Viceroy and education 1556

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Inspection of municipal offices 1557
Street encroachment in Calicut 1558
A dangerous municipal building in Calicut .. .. *ib.*
The President of the Madras Corporation .. .. *ib.*
Local self-government .. .. *ib.*
The health of Madras 1559

(*k*) *General*—

The Public Services Commission Report .. .. *ib.*
The Mesopotamia compaign .. .. *ib.*
The Congress Presidentship 1560
Mrs. Besant and older Congressmen 1561
New India and the Press Act .. .. *ib.*
Sir Sankaran Nayar 1562
Communal representation 1563
The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Besant .. .. *ib.*
The Vasanta Press, Adyar, and the Press Act .. .. *ib.*
Madras Congress funds 1564
India and the House of Commons .. .. *ib.*
His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council 1565
India and the empire 1566
Mr. Gokhale and self-government for India .. .. *ib.*

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Punjab District Boards Amendment Bill 1567

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	1568
A novel use for zeppelins	*ib.*
German zeppelins	*ib.*
Roumania	1569
The British Ministers	*ib.*
The entry of Roumania into the arena of war	*ib.*
The war	1570
The boycott of Germany	*ib.*
"Sale of the House of God"	*ib.*
"The friend of Germany"	1571
"In bondage to the Kaiser"	*ib.*
The declaration of war by Roumania	*ib.*
Italy and Germany	1572

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The Police Administration Report	*ib*
(*d*) *Education*—	
The Law course	1573
The Government Technical Examinations	*ib.*
Educational system in America	*ib.*
"Communiqué regarding female education"	*ib.*
"Female education and Government"	1574
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Chairman of the Madura Municipality	1575
(*h*) *Railways*—	
Railway grievances	1576
(*k*) *General*—	
The enquiry of the Pilgrims' Committee	*ib.*
Sanitation in Bengal	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the Government	1577
The Presidentship of the next Congress	1579
The Home Rule League	*ib.*
Indian sick and wounded	*ib.*
The Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council	*ib.*
The plantain fibre industry	1580
The condition of Indian coolies in plantations	*ib.*
Swaraj	*ib.*
Industries	*ib.*
War rewards	1581
The Darbar at Dacca	*ib.*
The Bishop of Madras and Home Rule for India	*ib.*
Mrs. Annie Besant and the future of *New India*	1582
New India case	*ib.*
The Indian Industrial Commission	1583
The enrolment of Miss Guha	*ib.*
Secretary of State's ignorance of Indian affairs	1584
The ensuing congress	*ib.*
Indentured labour	*ib.*
"Insane criminals"	*ib.*
We and our deeds	*ib.*
"We and our country"	1585

IV.—Native States.

Encouragement to agriculturists	*ib.*
The Mysore budget statement	1586

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	300
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350.

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..,	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	2,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 33 years.	200
41	Bharati Vilas	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
48	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.** §	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	350
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kamaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Childrens' Friend ¶ ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alia Murgesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.

* Started, 21st May 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. § Started, January 1916.
¶ Started, June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
57	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Not known.
58	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
59	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
60	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
61	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
62	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
63	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
64	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
65	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
66	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
67	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
68	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
70	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
71	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
72	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman. 47 years.	300
73	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
74	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
75	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
76	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
77	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
78	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
79	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
80	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
81	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
82	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
83	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
84	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
85	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
86	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
87	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
88	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
89	**Everyman's Review.** ‡	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
90	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400

* Started, about March 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
91	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
92	George Gazette ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
93	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly ..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
94	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
95	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
96	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years	645
97	Hindu	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
98	Hindu Nesan ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
99	Hindu Sundari ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
100	Hitakarini	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
101	Do.	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
102	Hitavadi	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
103	Humanity	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
104	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
105	Indian Advertiser.	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
106	Indian Christian.	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
107	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
108	Indian Church News and Review.*	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
109	Indian Emigrant .	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
110	Indian Engineer.	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
111	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
112	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
113	Indian Law Gazette.	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
114	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
115	Indian Patriot ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
116	Indian Railway Journal.	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
117	Indian Review ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
118	International Police Service Magazine.	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
119	Janabhimani or People's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
120	**Jananukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
122	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
124	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
127	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
128	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
129	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
130	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
134	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
135	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
136	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
137	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
138	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
139	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
140	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
144	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
147	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
156	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
157	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungaaam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
158	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
159	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
160	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
161	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
162	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
163	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
164	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
165	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
166	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
172	**Madras Economic Journal.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Not published since April 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
174	Madras Law Times ..	English.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
180	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
181	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
182	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
183	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
184	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
185	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
188	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavâti Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
189	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
190	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
191	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
192	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
193	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
194	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
197	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
198	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntúr.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
199	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
200	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
201	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
202	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
203	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
204	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
205	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
206	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 42 years.	900
207	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
208	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
209	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore .. .	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
210	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
211	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
212	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
213	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
214	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
215	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
216	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
217	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
218	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
219	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Sensi Tholavar, 48 years.	500
220	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
221	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Viswesvara Rao, Brahmans.	300
222	Noor ‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
223	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
224	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
225	**Outlook** §	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
226	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
227	**Penkalvi *or* Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
228	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
229	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
230	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
231	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300

* Started June 1916.

† Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.

§ An old paper not previously reported.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
232	**Prabandhakalpa-vallari.** *	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Monthly ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
233	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
234	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
235	**Prapanja Mitran** †	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
236	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
237	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
238	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
239	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
240	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
241	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
242	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
243	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
244	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
245	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
246	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
247	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
248	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
249	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
250	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
251	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzárain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
252	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
253	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
254	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
255	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
256	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
257	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
258	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500

* Not published for the ast two years.

† Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
259	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
260	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
261	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
262	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
263	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
264	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
265	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
266	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
267	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
268	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
269	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
270	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
271	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
272	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
273	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
274	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
275	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
276	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
277	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
278	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
279	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
280	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
281	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
282	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
283	Sirencha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
284	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
285	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
286	**South Indian Mail.**	English.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Weekly ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
287	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
288	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
289	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
290	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
291	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
292	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
293	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
294	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
295	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
296	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
297	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
298	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
299	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
300	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
301	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
302	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
303	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
304	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
305	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
306	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen,, Europeans.	4,000
307	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
308	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
309	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
310	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
311	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
312	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
313	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800

* Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
314	**Tamilian**	Tamil..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
315	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
316	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
317	Taylor High School Magazine †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
318	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
319	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
320	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
321	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
322	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
323	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Puntulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
324	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
325	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
326	Theory and Practice in Engineering.†	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
327	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
328	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
329	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
330	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
331	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
332	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gasapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,325
333	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
334	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
335	Vaidya Sindhu .. * ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
336	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
337	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
338	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
339	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

† Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
340	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
341	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
342	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
343	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
344	Vidyadáyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
345	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
346	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
347	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
348	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
349	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
350	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
351	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
352	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
353	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
354	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
355	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
356	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
357	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
358	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
359	**Vrittantamu or The News.**	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	300
360	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
361	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
362	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
363	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500

* Revived, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
364	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
365	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
366	Wealeyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
367	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
368	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
369	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
370	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
371	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
372	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
373	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
374	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
375	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 31st August, states:—"A correspondent to a Madras contemporary very properly asks the question why the customers of a tavern should be allowed to use the street in front of it. This nuisance is prevalent in our town also. The frontage of toddy shops is invariably taken possession of by customers—of the Panchama persuasion especially—and the scenes that sometimes take place beggar description. The police ought, surely, to intervene."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 31st, 1916.

Tavern nuisances.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd September, writes:—"Increased expenditure has been one of the prominent features of the Administration of Police in India for the last few years, and the total cost of the department in Madras for the year 1915 rose from Rs. 92 lakhs in 1914 to Rs. 94 lakhs. In spite of this growing expenditure, year after year the same story is repeated, namely, that much difficulty is experienced in all but few districts in recruitment and that there are numerous resignations and desertions. The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the close of the year under review was larger than at the end of the previous year, namely, 1,301 against 1,105, and the official remedy for this phenomenon is as usual 'more pay and better prospects'. . . . . The fact that the position of the constable has not been made attractive in spite of the growing expenditure, is not due to their number but to the 'top-heavy character' of the organisation of the department. Anyhow we are glad that the Government has at last come to see the wisdom of transferring some of the duties of the Police to the village Police, but we are not very hopeful of this transference of functions, were it not also accompanied by the formation of a popular and representative body as the village panchayats for purposes of local supervision in place of the village magistrate. . . . . If we turn to the statistics of crime, their detection and prevention, the picture is anything but encouraging. We find the total number of true cases of cognisable crime under the penal code excluding nuisances, for the year under report was 54,474 against 53,178 on the previous year, and the increase in the number of grave crimes was 1,424 chiefly under house-breaking and cattle theft. . . . . In the matter of detection also the results of the year are not encouraging and the Inspector-General himself writes: 'In spite of slight improvement during the year, the results are undeniably poor on the whole.'"

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The Madras Police in 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd September, says:—"There is nothing striking in the one year's record of work of the Madras Police. The usual increasing scale of expenditure has been maintained, as well as the increase in grave crime as well as total cognizable crime. The usual expert explanation of the Inspector-General accompanies the monotonous accounts of the working of the department. The favourable season and a fall in prices has silenced the convenient argument that increase of crime was due to scarcity and the stress of finding the daily bread. But the war is a handy explanation for the increase of crime, although the Inspector-General does not condescend to take average mortals into his confidence as to how the war has affected crime. The public who grumble at the excessive cost of the Police department and inappreciable results of such heavy expenditure will not find in the administration report of the Police much material for satisfaction. Tilting between the Inspector-General and

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

the Government is interesting sight enough, but not at the cost of a crore of rupees. . . . . While it is early to criticise, perhaps intelligently criticise, the Police, it is impossible for any responsible citizen to ignore the serious difficulties of Police administration. Government which attach such importance to the possession of local knowledge by the investigating officers cannot be ignorant of the serious loss of efficiency which the employment of strangers in the higher ranks involves. The fundamental weakness of the whole system lies in this. The superior officers do not know the people; they possess high character and perhaps educational qualifications, but they have to depend upon the Indian subordinate and submit to be influenced by a class not on a high enough character level."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th September, remarks:—"'The Governor in Council has read with interest Mr. Moore's report on the administration of the Police department during the year 1915,' so begins a white book that has been issued from the Judicial Secretariat. We have no doubt the general public also will read with interest the story of the working of a department that is in very close touch with the people, that has consumed ninety-four lakhs of rupees of the tax-payers' money in the year under report. This amount is certainly colossal, and we have to ask how far the outlay of this sum has been justified. This we shall presently see. There is, however, ample evidence in the report that in spite of the very kind and generous treatment meted to the force by the Government, in spite of the enhanced salaries sanctioned, police service has not become popular, has not attracted the right sort of men. . . . . The causes that have led to this state of affairs deserve to be probed into and removed if possible. Even with the increase of pay, right sort of men are not coming forward. . . . . We have more than once pointed in these columns that the low salary now offered will not attract none but village blackguards and farm labourers, but, at the same time, it is necessary that the police force should be efficient and manned by people who can understand the duties of policemen. . . . . We cannot, however, help remarking that a certain type of officer finds peculiar pleasure in sitting upon his men and punishing them. Cases of officers disliking men because they are well-dressed or refuse to pander to their vices have come to our notice. With all his faults, he has many, some of them reprehensible, but he is a human being, he must be treated with some consideration."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 6th September, observes:—"'The Police service is not popular.' This is the solemn verdict just passed by the Madras Government in reviewing the administration report of the Inspector-General of Police for the past year. . . . . Why is the force so unpopular? Why does it not attract sufficient and competent men, and why do they get out of it so soon and in such large numbers? Certain facts and figures mentioned in the report give some clue to the answer. The daily average number of sick was not less than 27 per mile, whereas in the jails it is only 13 per mile. The Government observe that the high sick rate in this department has steadily increased in recent years and calls for enquiry. In one district the sick rate among policemen is so high as 71 per mile. Then coming to discipline and punishments, we find that the percentage of departmental punishments 'continued high,' being 30·9. In a certain part of the presidency no less than 72·9 per cent of the men were punished departmentally! The exacting nature of the work and the severity of discipline are thus two significant factors in the police service, and not a little of its unpopularity must be due to them."

(*d*) *Education.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

3. *New India*, of the 8th September, observes:—"Among the many disappointing features in the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy, the observations on the future of education must take a

His Excellency the Viceroy and education.

prominent place. We are told that the educational programme has of necessity been curtailed owing to the exigencies of the financial situation. The same curtailment, indeed, is taking place in England, but almost every responsible body of teachers in the country is vehemently protesting against what educationists regard as a suicidal policy. The children of to-day are to be educationally starved because their elders are quarrelling among themselves. Verily, the sins of the parents come upon the children; but it is a sad commentary on the patriotism of the elder generation that it should allow the citizens of the future to be stunted and starved, because it is not prepared to bear the burden of sacrifice on its own shoulders. . . . . His Excellency proceeds to adumbrate three 'classes of educational efforts in which some suitable progress may be made when better times recur'. First, the education of women. We are grateful to His Excellency for placing women's education in the forefront of his programme; and we hope that steps will be taken not only to spread such education far and wide, but to place it as far as possible in Indian hands and make it truly national in character.

"Then comes the instruction of the blind and deaf and dumb. While agreeing as to the need for laying special stress on this aspect of education, we could have wished that a word had been said with reference to medical inspection of schools and colleges, now recognised everywhere but in India to be the root of all true educational purpose.

"Finally, stress is laid on the need of securing properly trained teachers. On this we can only repeat what we have often said before, that there will be no properly trained teachers until the methods of selection are far different from those at present in use. . . . . Until a new direction is given to education in India, teachers will remain what they are, for only when a new direction is given will the position of the teacher be rightly understood and his status in society be raised to its due dignity."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Inspection of municipal offices.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 2nd September, states:—"Some years ago there was a proposal that the Secretary to the Government in the Local and Municipal Department, or some responsible officer deputed by him, should periodically inspect municipal offices. . . . . The inner working of many a municipality is shrouded in mystery, and it is very rare that councillors themselves get, or are allowed to get, an insight into it. There is, of course, a Government order which directs chairmen to place papers relating to the administration at the disposal of councillors for inspection. But to pass an order is one thing, and quite another to see that it is observed or respected. Chairmen have many ways of secreting uncomfortable papers and to escape from the inquisitorial tendencies of councillors. Moreover, the councillor who cares to poke his nose into such affairs, or to take an intelligent and living interest in the administration of his municipality is a curiosity. Should a councillor with a fund of public spirit and inspired by a desire to better the civic administration take it into his head to go behind the scenes, he is at once voted down a nuisance, as a busy body actuated by sinister motives with an axe to grind; and the executive may be expected to throw obstacles in his way. . . . . We know, in fact, municipalities with innumerable skeletons in the cupboard passed off as ideal municipalities by the unsuspecting critics of the Secretariat and the Huzur who have to sit in judgment over them once a year in the midst of other multifarious and taxing duties. . . . . We have also known municipal officials who permit councillors and their friends to fall into heavy arrears and never mention a word about it in the administration report. Papers are kept pending indefinitely, the more so when they throw lurid light on certain phases of municipal administration, and papers relating to encroachments, especially if the delinquents are influential, are bundled and thrown into the lumber room. Funds are mercilessly wasted on works of doubtful public utility, or of utility only to a microscopic section of the public, to the friends

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

and relations of the chairmen or the councillors, shelving works of real public necessity under the stereotyped excuse—'want of funds.' . . . . Of course, a loud cry will be raised by our patriots drawing across the track the red-herring of official interference. But the interests of the man who pays the piper must and have to be safeguarded by the Government, at least till the dawn of a better and stronger civic conscience."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

Street encroachment in Calicut.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 2nd September, remarks:—"A correspondent sends us a lengthy contribution complaining about the 'most undesirable and regrettable' condition of several important lanes in this municipality. We can ourselves bear witness to the very deplorable condition of many, and have sometimes wondered how any responsible municipal administration could neglect them. Several years ago, mainly through the efforts of a Divisional officer, some of these lanes were repaired and widened. They have now gone back to the old order, many of them fearfully encroached upon and some of them totally obliterated.

"If the Calicut Municipal Council institutes a thorough survey and examination of land records it will be convinced of the truth of our statement. The conservation of these important means of communication will not entail any heavy cost; and their neglect can only be attributed to civic indifference. We hope that at least now some public spirited councillor will interest the executive in this matter."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

A dangerous municipal building in Calicut.

6. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 2nd September, has the following:—"Either mend or end the Talli Caste Girls' School. The building is in a tottering, dangerous condition, 'letting in light through chinks that time has made' and may collapse at any moment. The building is owned by the Municipal Council, and it is a strange irony of fate that the authority which is rough on dangerous buildings should itself own one regardless of danger to human life."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

The President of the Madras Corporation.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th September, observes:—"The citizens of Madras have very many grievances against the Corporation, but once a year Mr. Molony sends a flash of fearful language amidst them, as if out of vengeance for the complaints or memorials against the executive. . . . . A witty man with a command of the English language, which he is not above the temptation of displaying, Mr. Molony writes thus of the future of the finances:—'Our present sources of taxation can yield as little if anything more; new sources must be rendered available to us by legislation. We must go on; we have no collective corporate throat. We cannot with Mr. Micawber quote Addison (cato the naesonest well) and sombrely bethink ourselves of shaving back Sanitation, health, progress, all have to be paid for, but they are well worth the payment.' We must thank the President of the Corporation for such witticisms: only, those who are suffering in this city may have no relish for these."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

Local self-government.

8. *New India*, of the 5th September, writes:—"The *Kesari*, in its issue of August 29th, gives it as its opinion, that 'the real hindrance to the success' of the work of earnest and public-spirited Municipal Commissioners is 'the continued indifference of the public rather than the occasional interference of Government'. In this connection we think it necessary to point out that this 'indifference of the public' is not due to any deficiency of national character in this direction. It is partly due to the conditions of our past history, on account of which we have, for a long time, lost the habit of earnest public work. It is partly to be attributed to the circumstances of the present, which make most of our public activities bear the stamp of the gambolings of children at play. . . . . The only effective way of change is to institute Home Rule. Then alone shall the dependent attitude ingrained into us by long centuries of conquest vanish: then alone shall we have the freedom to

stand forth, as men in our country's cause, and then alone will the touch of reality enter into our public activities. Then nobody will be 'indifferent' to things that really matter."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

9. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th September, writes:—"To one accustomed to always find fault with the Corporation of Madras, the report of the Health officer on the work done last year must come as a surprise It seems, after all, that Mr. Molony has made his force felt, and that he has infused his enthusiasm into his Indian subordinates. Dr. Raghavendra Rao's report is the story of a splendid beginning in the stupendous task that awaits any serious-minded Health officer. Any one who reads the report must acknowledge that the officer who wrote it has the spirit and energy and the special study necessary for his task."

The health of Madras.

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 8th September, says:—"The superstition common among the compilers of official publications that they should contain nothing more than some dry facts and statistics, seems to have been entirely discarded by the Health officer of Madras Corporation in the annual report on the working of his department for the year 1915. Both in point of interest and information the report is unlike the usual publications, and the great modesty and perfect candour of the author stand in glaring contrast to the high pedestal of the officials and their obtrusive self-consciousness. . . . . But as the figures for other cities go to prove, much remains to be done for our city before it can come in line with others. Of the existing defects we shall refer only to a few. The housing conditions in Madras are very bad and the problem is not only most important but very difficult as well. The schools and colleges, offices and workshops attract a large number of poor and have rendered the city, especially Georgetown, most congested and as the Health Officer suggests there is only one remedy for this, namely, the co-operation of the large employers of labour in building sanitary dwellings for their poor servants at convenient distances from their business centres."

(k) General.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

10. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 30th August, remarks.—"The decision of the Government to publish the report of the Public Services Commission is welcome news. It has been unconscionably long in coming and that is because of the fetish of doing nothing of a controversial character. As a matter of fact, however, many controversies have been allowed to rise and have been settled without anything untoward happening, since the outbreak of the war; and any controversy that may be stirred up by the publication of the report is not likely to be of such magnitude as to endanger the safety of the Empire."

The Public Services Commission Report.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

11. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 30th August, has the following:—"The question of the failure of the military officers in India to cope with the needs of the army in Mesopotamia was under keen discussion in both houses of Parliament last month and the report of the debate is not very pleasant reading. . . . . We hope that Mr. Dillon is not correctly informed, for if the allegation is true it would show an amount of departmental demoralisation which happily is rare in the annals of military administration of the empire. . . . . There was one observation made by the *Times* to which Lord Cromer referred and that was that the Viceroy's Council had no share in the decision to send Indian troops to Europe. The writer in the *Times* also wanted to know whether the Council was ever invited to consider the proposal to advance to Bagdad. It is hardly conceivable that such a momentous step would have been taken without the knowledge and consent of the Viceroy's Council. We find that this observation in the *Times* is endorsed in a letter to the *Daily Mail* by Mr. Lovat Fraser. He renews the complaint of the *Times* that the Government of India had practically abdicated

The Mesopotamia campaign.

their rights in this matter to Lord Hardinge and to the late Commander-in-Chief and that they had no hand not only in ordering the march of General Townshend's force from Kut to Bagdad but in the entire Mesopotamian campaign. So the complaint is general. . . . . The question of the responsibility of the Viceroy's Council as well as that of the Military department will come into review before the Hamilton Commission and we may be sure that the points raised by Lord Cromer and hinted at by Lord Crewe, namely, the share of the military organisation of India in the breaking of medical arrangements will also come up for discussion. The Government of India and the India Office are now practically on their trial and the result of the investigation will be awaited with interest as it will help in clearing many doubtful and obscure points at issue."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

The Congress Presidentship.

12. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 30th August, states:—"The way in which some of the Congress Committees have bungled over the choice of a president for the next Congress betrays a sad lack of what we should call political commonsense in those who pose as leaders of public opinion in this country. Unless they are bent upon creating a deadlock, it is difficult to account for the nomination of Mrs. Besant by two of the committees, in the face of the fact that the choice lay between Messrs. Vijayaraghava Āchārya and Ambica Charan Muzumdar. Perhaps, they are convinced of the justice of the claims which Mrs. Besant has put forth on behalf of herself. Even then they are not justified in flouting the nominations of the majority of the committees, especially when they did not think of their nominee in the first instance. . . . . As regards Mrs. Besant's claims for the honour, all that we wish to point out here is that the object of the Congress is not to exalt this individual or that to the seat of honour but to enable a representative body of delegates to voice forth the common wants and grievances of the country under the guidance of one who commands at once the confidence and respect of both the people and the Government. There is no meaning in suggesting that the next Congress should be held merely to demonstrate that Mrs. Besant enjoys the confidence of some of the Congress Committees, in spite of the attitude of the Madras and the Bombay Governments towards her, and to vindicate the freedom of the press, as Mrs. Besant would add. . . . . Since writing this we learn that the Reception Committee has gone and done the wrong thing. They have rejected the motion to accept the nomination of Mr. Muzumdar made by a clear majority of the Provincial Committees and have referred the matter to the All-India Congress Committee. A session of the Congress which is to be held under the auspices of so irresponsible a body of men is not likely to prove a success."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 1st September, writes:—"We are amazed to learn that the Reception Committee of the Congress at Lucknow has rejected the election of Babu Ambica Chafan Muzumdar by the provincial committees and has referred the matter to the All-India Congress Committee. Five out of nine provincial Congress Committees—a clear majority of them—having elected Mr. Muzamdar, against two votes given to Mrs. Besant, it was to be expected that the Reception Committee would gracefully accept the decision of the majority, without demur, dutifully suppressing its own predilections. The Reception Committee would have none other than Mrs. Annie Besant to preside over the Lucknow session of the Congress. Mrs. Besant herself desires emphatically to see her elected to the Congress Presidentship—not for her personal glory, of course, but for giving expression in that manner to the Indian nation's protest against the actions which the Madras and Bombay Governments have taken against her. . . . . Mrs. Besant's offensive reference to old congressmen has been keenly resented in Bombay by leaders who have hitherto been her supporters. Apart from this matter, the Reception Committee has done absurdly in rejecting the decision of the majority and thus creating a faction of the worst kind in the congress camp. . . . . This is a dirty job that the Lucknow

Home Rulers have created. The All-India Congress Committee has a nasty problem unnecessarily thrust into its hands. It must ask the Reception Committee to mind its legitimate business of executing the mandate of the provincial committees and to welcome the president and delegates with ungrudging hospitality. And for the future, the congress should deprive the Reception Committee of the power to reject the recommendation of the majority of the provincial committees, which is an anomalous relic of the ancient congress system."

Mrs. Besant and older Congressmen.

13. In concluding a leader under the heading "Older and Younger Congressmen", the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st September, says:—"It is natural that older men, when they find young men led or misled by those who have not shown any capacity to restrain themselves and when they realise that these young men may be made to commit follies which may involve them in serious consequences, become anxious for their country; and nobody can say that in the circumstances of the country there is no ground for anxiety on the part of the older Congressmen who are described by the correspondent of the *Bombay Chronicle* as fossils. When proposals are put forward, for which the country is not prepared and when young men are animated by enthusiasm for objects which there is no reasonable prospect of achieving, thinking men naturally feel nervous about the consequences. It is, of course, convenient for enthusiastic and eager spirits to dispose of them as fossils. But the mass of the people, the agriculturist, the trader and the artisan, would rely on their wisdom rather than on the wisdom of Mrs. Besant whose knowledge of India does not extend beyond the Theosophical Society or, at the greatest, the English-educated classes. Her ignorance of Indian sentiments and of the direction in which Indian thought runs is, notwithstanding all she claims to know, stupendous. We do not deny that she has the power to influence young men, many of whom are drawn to her by her various virtues among which are not moderation and sane judgment. The older Congressmen have, at least by their prolonged public service and by their consistent conduct, deserved the confidence and esteem of their country and the attempt is now being made to destroy that confidence and to dethrone them from where they are a force and a power now."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

New India and the Press Act.

14. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 31st August, writes:—"The security deposited by the *New India* Printing Press has been forfeited to His Majesty. The Government of Madras, unlike the other local Administrations, have been good enough to point out the articles that fell under the penalty sections of the Press Act. We refrain from making any observations on these articles as they have very probably been subjected to the scrutiny of the Law officers of the Crown. At any rate, we cannot but regret the course events have taken."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 31st, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 2nd September, says:—"The troubles of Mrs. Besant, the arch Theosophist, are increasing. The security of Rs. 2,000 she had deposited under the Press Act has been forfeited with the confiscation of *New India* newspaper under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate. Naturally an interesting civil suit will crop up in the Madras High Court. In the meanwhile, Mrs. Besant has fallen between two fires, namely, her leadership in the political campaign which would be doomed if she fails and the action of Government against a paper which has defied their authority. It may be said with a degree of accuracy that this event furnishes an extraordinary chapter to the history of political agitation in India, and its development will be watched with the deepest interest. Mrs. Besant has now furnished the maximum security of Rs. 10,000 under the Press Act."

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The *Western Star*, of the 5th September, observes:—"As our readers doubtless remember it was on the 26th of May last that, in her capacity as keeper of the *New India* press, Mrs. Besant was called upon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, to furnish the maximum security of Rs. 2,000

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

under section 3 (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910. . . . . In its issue of the 28th of August, *New India* made the brief announcement that it had been informed that its security had been forfeited. We do not suppose that this information could have come in the nature of a surprise to Mrs. Besant and her paper. It has certainly not come as a surprise to the general public. Those who admire and approve of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule campaign, as waged in the columns of *New India*, equally with those who have been unable to look with approbation upon what they consider a mischievous and most ill-timed political agitation would not have been in the least astonished if the security had been declared forfeit immediately after it had been demanded. Perhaps, the one and only cause for surprise is that the forfeiture was not ordered very much earlier. . . . . We must remark, however, that Mrs. Besant labours under a most erroneous impression when she thinks that she has the whole of India at her back in her Home Rule campaign. Without doubt, she has created a large following which is increasing day by day, but there is a very considerable section of thoughtful and enlightened Indian opinion which looks upon Mrs. Besant's political propaganda as most dangerous and harmful to the truest interests of India. . . . . If it had been only that she was demanding immediate Home Rule, it would not have mattered very much in our opinion. What is deplorable is the ways and means she has been adopting to create converts. She has created a great amount of bitterness of feeling between the rulers and the ruled. The gulf between Anglo-Indians and Indians was narrowing most encouragingly when she took it into her head to launch her campaign and now, we fear that, as one result of her misguided efforts the gulf is wider than it had ever been. She has spared no pains to bring into contempt and disfavour the whole class of British Administrators whom she delights in describing as the bureaucracy. She has magnified the most trifling defects and shortcomings of individual administrators into sources of national peril. She has never hesitated to impute the worst motives to the Government and its officers. Why, every Indian officer whom she believes or suspects to hold views not in perfect keeping with her own is as hateful in her political eyes as a red rag in the sight of a bull. Worst of all, by subtle, suggestive writing, she has been creating a most undesirable spirit among the younger generation of the country, among students and school boys of immature age and impressionable minds, and perhaps, a fair sample of the mischief she has been doing in this particular direction is represented by the article entitled 'The loss of *New India*,' published on the leader page in the issue of the 29th of August. How can impressionable students and school boys be blamed if they succumb to such seductions as are to be found in this article and in so many others of the same sort? . . . . We are very strongly of the opinion that such a campaign as Mrs. Besant has been waging is fraught with grave harm, and we sincerely trust that the good sense of the general community will range itself courageously on the side of a Government, which, in our view, should have taken much earlier action for putting a stop to a propaganda that has already gone much too far and should properly have been nipped in the very bud. Mrs. Besant, for her part, would render no better service to the country she so ardently loves than she would do did she retire, of her own accord, from the political stage on which she has hitherto cut so undesirable a figure."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1916.

15. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 31st August, remarks:—"We are not at all surprised to learn from the *Bengalee* that Sir Sankaran Nayar has not been a *persona grata* with the Anglo-Indians of North India. Anglo-Indians in this part of the country were conspicuously hostile to the distinguished Indian gentleman because of his sturdy independence and his refusal to kow-tow to his European colleagues as many an Indian, suddenly raised to high office, is only too prone to do. Anglo-Indian society has not yet forgiven him for his trenchant criticisms of their foibles and frivolities in the columns of the *Contemporary Review*. The spirit of rancour towards Sir Sankaran Nayar, so characteristic of Anglo-Indian temperament in Madras,

Sir Sankaran Nayar.

has apparently spread to Bengal. . . . . Although the handful of Europeans of Calcutta were not interested in Sir Sankaran Nayar's visit, the vast majority of the Indian people took the keenest interest in the visit and this is what matters most, despite the somewhat ostentatiously displayed indifference of the Anglo Indians of Calcutta. . . . . He lived down the insults offered to him by the demoralised Anglo-Indians of Madras on his appointment to his present post, and there is no reason whatever to think that he feels perturbed in the least by this fresh outburst of Anglo-Indian intolerance and bigotry."

16. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd September, observes :—"Curiously enough, the place of honour in the *Indian Review* for August just to hand, is given to an article on 'Communal representation' by the Hon'ble Mr. Asad Ali Khan in which the Madras Muslim Member of the Viceregal Council urges the necessity for separate Moslem representation not only in the Councils of the Empire, but in the small local bodies such as Municipalities and Taluk and District Boards. Madras may be convicted of being a benighted place from the mouth of its own Muslim representative for Mr. Asad Ali Khan's article tells us in the very first sentence that 'in advanced countries and among advanced nations, the question of communal representation on legislative assemblies and municipal bodies will hardly arise or meet with popular favour'. . . . . The separate representation granted to Muhammadans in the United Provinces to an excessive degree, has proved an apple of discord and a fruitful source of bitter feeling between the two communities. Mr. Asad Ali Khan expresses the pious hope that Madras Moslems like their brethren in the United Provinces will soon enjoy 'the privilege of separate representation through separate electorates on the Madras Corporation as well as on the District Boards and Municipalities.' The article lacks in breadth of view and political vision, and is the outcome of a confusion of ideas. We must deal with the subject at greater length in a subsequent issue."

Communal representation.

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

17. *New India*, of the 5th September, has the following :—

"**From the Far West.**

"It is pleasant to hear from far-off Spokane, Washington, U.S.A, that American citizens are not indifferent to the troubles over here. A letter of warm sympathy comes for 'her exclusion from the Presidency of Bombay'. To the free-born American it is an unintelligible phenomenon that a man can, without public accusation, trial, and condemnation in a Court of Law, exile a citizen from the territory he controls".

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Besant.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

18. The following appears in *New India* of the 5th September :—

"**Securities under the Press Act.**

"Mrs. Annie Besant attended the District Magistrate's Court at Saidapet yesterday, and deposited the security of Rs. 5,000, imposed on the Vasanta Press, Adyar, by the Local Government. She paid the money under protest, accompanying it with the following note—

"TO THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF CHINGLEPUT.

SIR,

I beg to deposit with you a security of Rs. 5,000, under the order of the Local Government. I deposit it under protest, to prevent the seizure of my press at Adyar, as I believe the order to be illegal.

Obediently,
ANNIE BESANT.

"The *Commonweal* will be transferred to the *New India* Press, Madras, as the primary work of the Vasanta Press is theosophical, and the work of the Theosophical Society would be seriously crippled all over the world, if the Local Government proceeded to forfeit this security, impose a second, and

The Vasanta Press, Adyar, and the Press Act.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

then forfeit the press as well as the further security. . . . . The more serious matter is, that as the Local Government has chosen to impose security on the *press* of *New India*, the seizure of the press will stop the whole of Mrs. Besant's political literary propaganda in India. *New India*, *Commonweal*, the ten "New India political pamphlets," and the "Home Rule Series" will all be destroyed. . . . . This wholesale destruction of political literature has no parallel in modern times. It will serve as an object-lesson in the necessity for Home Rule."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

Madras Congress funds.

19. The *Hindu*, of the 5th September, states:—"A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the 29th Session of the National Congress held at Madras in December 1914 is to be held this evening, we understand, for the consideration of an application by the Gokhale Memorial Committee for a contribution of Rs. 5,000. An application by the G. Subrahmanya Ayyar Memorial Committee for a contribution for the purposes for which it has been formed has likewise been made to the Reception Committee. In the report of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for the year 1915, we read that the Executive Committee of the Sabha at a meeting held on the 4th February 1915, passed a resolution requesting the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress of 1903 and 1914, to place the surplus funds in the hands of the Mahajana Sabha to enable it to extend its premises. The report adds: 'This resolution was duly communicated to the Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the 29th Indian National Congress, but it is a matter for regret that as yet our letter has not been even acknowledged'. . . . . It seems to us to be a standing scandal and it reflects no credit on the politicians who have had anything to do with the matter that the surplus out of the funds collected by the Congress Reception Committee in 1903, are still undisposed of. We have made various enquiries at different times to find out the exact amount thereof, where it is lodged and in whose name and why it is not utilised for a good public purpose. Our efforts have been fruitless so far. . . . . If memorial funds on behalf of distinguished Indians have to be supplemented by Congress funds owing to the lack of zeal on the part of their originators or otherwise, we are in a position to add a further list of them:—The Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Memorial Fund, Sir V. Bashyam Ayyangar Memorial Fund and Diwan Bahadur Raghuntha Rao Memorial Fund. We await with interest the resolution of the Reception Committee."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 6th September, says:—"The meeting of the Reception Committee of the 29th Session of the National Congress resulted yesterday evening in two sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively, being voted for the Gokhale Memorial Fund and the G. Subrahmanya Ayyar Memorial Fund. There was a good deal of discussion as to the legality of the proposed grants. . . . . We cannot commend the wisdom of the majority which rejected a suggestion based upon principle and prudence, and committed itself to a line of action which is of very doubtful legality, and which looks queer on the part of persons who are agitating for constitutional methods in the larger problems affecting the country."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

India and the House of Commons.

20. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 5th September:—"The London correspondent of a contemporary regrets that the House of Commons has not seen it fit to devote even a day to the discussion of Indian affairs. It will be remembered that even the budget has not been taken up for the last two years. When asked about it the Premier is reported to have said that he had no objection to set a day apart if there was a 'general desire'!! No general desire was expressed for the recent debate on the Colonial office vote, and the colonies every now and then get opportunities of having their affairs discussed.

"The Cinderella of the Empire cannot even get a few hours, and whenever her case is casually taken up by some kindly member, responsible ministers plead ignorance. She has, we suppose, to be content with

occasional references by ministers in their speeches, references which the Indian takes with a certain amount of surprise. With this neglect and indifference going on, who is to be blamed if the people characterise such dictum as the angle of vision theory as mere political catch phrases?"

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council.

21. The *Hindu*, of the 6th September, writes:—"The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday was possessed of more than ordinary interest by reason of two facts, viz., that it was the first meeting of a newly-elected Council and secondly that it was the first Council over which the new Viceroy has had to preside. The opening speech of the Viceroy, under such circumstances, is bound to be canvassed and carefully scrutinised, for the happiness of India or otherwise during the next four-and-a-half years is dependent upon the personality of the Viceroy. . . . . It was, therefore, expected that in his speech yesterday he would give the public an idea of what it had to expect from his Viceroyalty. In so far as that expectation is concerned we must confess to a feeling of disappointment. . . . . Rightly or wrongly certain acts of repression in Madras and Bombay have been attributed to inspiration from Simla, and the public was naturally anxious to know if this impression was correct. Turning to larger matters, the question of India's status in the Empire is now being eagerly canvassed. It was surely 'up' to the Viceroy to give India the assurance that her interests would not suffer in his hands? Again, there was the mysterious decision to publish the report of the Public Services Commission. Surely this was a topic that demanded at least passing reference in a speech of this kind. . . . . The Viceroy was not particularly happy in the choice of subjects for the expression of positive opinions. . . . . We must demur strongly to the extraordinary theory that service on the battlefield should be rewarded by a seat on the Council. We are, of course, fully conscious of the magnificent services rendered by the Indian army in this war and have insisted time and again that those services should find recognition in the removal of grievances under which that army now labours. To be told that a representative on the Council is part of its reward for war services is in the nature of being offered a stone when it asks for bread. From the point of view of strict constitutional theory the appointment of an army representative in the Council is a startling departure. What, one wonders, is the Commander-in-Chief for and what would have happened if under similar circumstances the British army claimed representation in Parliament, considering the pains taken by British statesmen in the past to keep the Legislature free from the influence of the army? The second point to which exception may be taken in the paragraph quoted is the statement that 'it is a question for consideration whether the Viceroy's powers of nomination should not be further enlarged.' The statement discloses a mental attitude on the part of the Viceroy that is to say the least disheartening. It is a commonplace that any future reform of the Council should be in the direction of popularising it by throwing open more seats to election and restricting the powers of nomination. . . . . To hear the Viceroy express such a sentiment under the circumstances is an unhappy augury for the hopes which have been entertained of large reforms in the Indian Councils after the war. The speech is silent on subjects in which the Indian public is interested and on at least one subject the Viceroy's handling of it was distinctly unhappy. If the speech is any indication of the probable character of the administration of Lord Chelmsford, the latter would be of that indeterminate character which is best expressed by the phrase 'a mark time administration.'"

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 6th September, says:—"It is unfortunate that Lord Chelmsford should have begun his first speech in the Supreme Legislative Council with a plea for increasing the powers of the Government of India to nominate a larger number of members, while the people of this country are asking for the total banishment of the system of nominations. It was a very unfortunate beginning for an otherwise fairly

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

satisfactory speech, in which the Viceroy has distinctly conveyed the promise that his term of office will be one of progress in all directions. . . . . The people of India have learnt by painful experience to attach more weight to acts than to words, and since it has been given to few Viceroys to do even an appreciable portion of the good work they desired to accomplish during their tenure of office, it is advisable to understand Lord Chelmsford's speech as meaning that, conditions being favourable, he will be glad to promote progress along the lines indicated. . . . . In fact, when we view the whole speech, we find that what His Excellency has done is to furnish information that we already have, and to deny the same on subjects which are most important, and which are constantly engaging public attention. That is, indeed, a very strange policy for a Viceroy to follow in his very first utterance in the Supreme Council; and we confess we are unable to guess at the reasons which have prompted His Excellency to withhold from the public knowledge it has every right to demand."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

India and the empire.

22. Writing under the heading "India still a minor", *New India*, of the 6th September, remarks:—"In a recent issue the *Times* comments on the visit of members of the Dominion Parliaments to the mother country, and observes that 'their presence in London has been an excellent opportunity to discuss the constitutional problem, and full advantage has been taken of it'. In the course of the discussion, it appears that Lord Islington took occasion to deliver what is termed a 'sympathetic and reasoned address on India's position in the Empire,' and we are told that his Lordship's remarks 'made a great impression on them'. . . . . We may be permitted to wonder what kind of statesmen are those who imagine that Lord Islington, coached, no doubt, by Anglo-India in the Office of the Secretary of State, in any degree at all represents this country. . . . . For aught we konw Lord Islington may be a very estimable gentleman, but India entirely declines to be bound by his observations, or to assent to the reasonings on which these were founded. . . . . If his sources of information were the same as those from which Mr. Know-nothing Chamberlain draws material for his pronouncements, we can assure the visitors from the Dominions that Lord Islington was the mouth-piece of a bureaucracy and not the spokesman of India herself. . . . . Just as an after-thought: what was Know-nothing Chamberlain doing when India was being mothered by Lord Islington and the Dominion representatives? Who knows? Perhaps he was occupying the time in trying to learn something, in which case we excuse his absence from the meeting, since Lord Islington is at least a better spokesman for India than he is."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

Mr. Gokhale and self-government for India.

23. In a leader under the heading "Mr. Gokhale on the Goal," the *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th September, says:—Yesterday's *New India* publishes, unconsciously we believe, Mr. Gokhale's utterance on our goal. Mr. Gokhale had no hallucinations of any kind. He had not fallen under the influences of the new school of Home Rulers who, under Mrs. Besant's banner, are making the political situation uneasy for us. . . . . He recognised that the goal could not be attained by our wishing it, but that we had to take immense trouble and to make immense sacrifices in order to attain it; and if Mr. Gokhale were leaving to-day, he would have been stigmatised by Mrs. Besant as being of the class of yesterdays, as being an older congressman unable to perceive immediate possibilities and anxious to stand well with the Government. . . . . Mr. Gokhale well understood the difficulty of persuading the rulers to make surrenders to popular demands, and he equally understood the importance of guarding against the impatience of his countrymen. . . . . He recognised that his countrymen had to undergo a prolonged preparation before they could assume the full responsibilities of Government, that they had to undergo an arduous course of training and discipline before they could be fit to do so.

"It is easy to talk of self-government, but self-government involves the capacity to maintain peace and order within the country, to prevent foreign aggression, and to do justice between man and man and between class and class. . . . . Mrs. Besant would not have hesitated to cry down Mr. Gokhale as she cried down Sir S. P. Sinha. Both belonged to the same school, and both expressed the same aspirations. Did the latter say anything different from what had been said by Mr. Gokhale? Did he fall short of the goal sketched by Mr. Gokhale? Why was he then so much abused? Only because he had held office and his critics had come to believe that his official experience had made him too conservative for a congress politician. . . . . What has Mrs. Besant done to assuage differences between sections of people? Her whole influence has resulted in the accentuation of those differences, in setting class against class. And if she goes on, as she has been proceeding, these differences must still incite the Englishman against the Indian, the Christian against the Hindu, and so on. Her activity has achieved nothing better, and this is the best preparation which she has effected in order to fit Indians for Home Rule. She has caused an earthquake, a commotion, in the Indian political world, and nothing more. . . . . Mr. Gokhale would have been the last man to embark upon an enterprise of this sort when the Empire was involved in a war of such magnitude. It is a pity that so many men should have lost their head and shown themselves so helpless to resist the persuasive voice of Mrs. Besant who, having entered the Congress through the moderate camp, is fast forcing the moderates themselves into the company of Extremists. Mrs. Besant has not completed the mischief, and she will complete it only with dividing the congress itself, in even more disastrous manner than at Surat. Suppose Mrs. Besant and party capture the congress, suppose she succeeds where Mr. Tilak failed. What then? They may be able to make themselves noisy and troublesome, but they will not a wit advance the cause of the country. Neither in India nor in England will the prestige of the congress rise."

III.—Legislation.

24. The *Hindu*, of the 4th September, has the following:—"We congratulate the Punjab Government on their good sense and consideration for non-official opinion in withdrawing the proposed District Boards Amendment Bill. We note with pleasure that the Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden, in withdrawing the Bill, said that though the Government considered that the Bill would confer benefits on the District Board administration in the Punjab, they were not prepared to go against the unanimous non-official opinion in the Select Committee. Such an event does not occur frequently in this country, for the bureaucracy scarcely relishes the idea of changing its preconceived lines of action even in favour of strong public opinion. If the example of the Punjab Government in the present instance were followed in other Provinces also, the state of affairs is bound to be in a far better position than what it is at the present day."

The Punjab District Boards Amendment Bill.

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1916.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1916.

25. In welcoming the news that Roumania has entered the arena on the side of the allies, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 31st August, says:—This is really very advantageous to the allies from a military point of view, for they gain a fresh army of fully trained and equipped men, which can co-operate with the allied army in any centre where the latter is a little bit weak. It is besides being beneficial to the allies, positively harmful to the enemy, for he will have to separate portions of his army and send them to the new theatre created by Roumania having taken the field. Now there is the possibility of Bulgaria being attacked from behind by Roumania and the plight of Bulgaria will then be pitiable in deed.

The war in Europe.

Prapanchamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1916; Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1916; Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1916 and Lokopakari, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1916.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 1st September; the *Muslim Dutan*, of the 2nd September; the *Vijayavikatan*, of the 3rd September; and the *Lokopakari*, of the 4th September also welcome this news, and express the opinion that Roumania's action in having joined the allies will not only prove to be helpful to them in many ways, but also lead to the speedy termination of the war.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1916.

The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 3rd September, comments as follows upon the general progress of the war:—Telegrams from our side are announcing victories for us. Perhaps telegrams on the other side will speak of victories for the enemy. Neither has gained a complete victory as yet. Russia's rapid advance in the eastern theatre makes us presume that the strength of her army has been growing fast of late. Otherwise Russia cannot gain so many victories as she is doing now. Who will not be surprised to hear that Russia which was once said to be running away is now gaining fast? The result of all this fighting will be known soon. The truth in the statements of the Russians and the falsehood in those of the Germans will be proved to the world at an early date. We are just now hearing something of the Servians. We are not told where the Servians were all this time, and what they have been doing. Even now we have no information regarding the Montenegrins. We may hear of them also soon because news will be published freely hereafter on account of our side beginning to gain some victories.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

26. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th September, writes:—As the passage of merchant vessels through the Atlantic has been suspended on account of the war, the Germans have been trying for the last few months to make use of their zeppelins for purposes of commercial traffic. For this purpose, they have manufactured zeppelins of a larger size than the existing ones, and they intend to utilise them for transporting articles of commerce from Europe to America and other countries. It appears that these zeppelins were tried experimentally over the Lake Constance and found to be quite suitable for the new purpose for which they are intended. Their maximum speed seems to be 125 miles an hour and, as they can be steered at a very great height, they can fly without being seen by the enemy.

A novel use for zeppelins.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

27. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th August, has the following note:—It appears that the Germans are constructing huge zeppelins. The length of each zeppelin is 708 feet. It flies at the rate of 65 miles an hour. It can run a distance of 3,000 miles at a stretch, and can carry 5 tons weight of bombs. It appears

German zeppelins.

that these zeppelins will be ready by October next. It is stated that the zeppelin that raided England recently covered 270 miles in two hours on its return journey.

Roumania.

28. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th September, says:—The chief reason why Roumania has entered into the war is to serve here own interests. By joining the Allies and helping them to win the victory, Roumania can get Bessarabia from Russia and Transylvania from Austria. It is in the belief that she will acquire these two countries, that she joined the war at the present juncture. She did not do so out of mere love for the Allies. But this step of hers will profit the Allies greatly, as will be evident ere long, in all quarters.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

The British Ministers.

29. In a leading article the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 2nd September, writes:—Since the very commencement of the present war the British Ministers have held conflicting opinions as regards the utility of their becoming a party to it, and things are no better even today. Lord Haldane who knew Germany intimately and for many years, and had seen with his own eyes her military resources and preparedness for war, gave an opinion, which was not to the taste of most of the other Ministers then in power and consequently he and some others of the same opinion resigned their offices but maintained absolute silence. Now, however, the question whether England did the right thing in taking part in the war, has once more become a topic of furious discussion. It is hardly fair that any open discussion should be allowed when we are in the midst of the war, which is still raging fiercely and that men like Lord Haldane, who kept silence for the sake of maintaining unity at the beginning of the war, should criticise the measures adopted by Government and create dissensions in the land. Mistakes, if any, should certainly be corrected but not to the prejudice of national unity. This war has proved a menace not only to Europe but to the whole world. Those who indulge in such acrimonious discussions at present had, as a matter of fact, ample time and opportunity to bring about peace and good-will among nations before the commencement of the war, but they did not avail themselves of it and like eunuchs resigned their responsible positions. The continued maintenance of British prestige needs united efforts and any internecine quarrels of this kind will only go to encourage the enemy. We trust that the British public will realise the situation and do the needful to bring about the much-needed unity.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The entry of Roumania into the arena of war.

30. Commenting on the action of Roumania in joining the war on behalf of the allies, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th September, writes as follows:—This action on the part of Roumania proves that even self-interest sometimes helps the cause of justice and order. This country kept herself aloof from the war now going on in the Balkans and profited herself very largely by playing a double game of pretending to join one party or another as it suited her advantage from time to time. She feigned friendship for the Teuton powers and got from them enormous supplies of war material and foodstuffs, and now that the scales have turned in favour of the allies, she has openly espoused their cause and has begun to utilise those supplies against the very powers that supplied them. This action of Roumania cannot be said to be very creditable to her sense of honour, and yet some people are prone to excuse her conduct on the ground that she has done so only with a view to put down the barbarities committed by the Germans and Austrians. Be that as it may. Genuine disinterestedness is nowhere to be found in this world. We see the hand of God in this action of Roumania in siding with the allies. It will greatly facilitate the movements of the troops in the Russian theatre of war and enable the Russians to penetrate into the enemy countries from all sides. The position of Austria and Germany will hereafter become so precarious that they will be effectually prevented from sending any help to Turkey and Bulgaria. These two Powers became puffed up with pride on account of their superior knowledge of science and dared to dream of the possibility of bringing the whole of Europe under their heels.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

The trend of events at present illustrates the futility of mere scientific power without Providential help. Some men wanting in foresight do not believe in the intervention of God in wordly matters, and think that crimes committed by them will go unpunished. But Nemesis never fails to inflict dire punishment upon them in the end. The time is fast approaching when the supremely intellectual but godless Germans will learn this mighty lesson and suffer for their many sins.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 7th, 1916. (English Columns.)

31. Writing on this subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th September, remarks:—"If we take a bird's-eye-view of the situation in Europe, we will be struck with the reign of the unalterable law of Nature which promises victory only to the just and thorough defeat to those who trample upon justice and fairplay under foot. One by one neutral powers have begun to join the Allies and it is ten to one that before long not only Greece, but many of the neutral powers of Europe will join them and inflict a memorable defeat on the material and godless fatherland of thought. It is to be noted and observed that the seeds of their defeat are sown by the Germans themselves and that in spite of science and military skill, they cannot help taking the consequences of their own thoughtles thoughts, words and deeds."

The war.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

Referring to *Roumania's* entry on the stage, which was delayed till now, because she did not wish to doom herself to the fate of Belgium and Servia, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 30th August, points out that her object in doing so is, as in the second Balkan war, to get a share of the spoils after the war, and that it is a clear indication that the war has, on the whole, taken a turn favourable to the Allies.

The war.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Manorama*, of the 1st September, expresses satisfaction at Roumania's appearance on the stage, and takes the opportunity to pray once again for the success of the Allies.

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The *Bharata Kesari*, of the 2nd September, points out that the appearance on the stage of Roumania, who has been carefully watching the events at the various fronts, and who must have well understood the relative strength and resources of the belligerents, is a clear indication of the fact that the war has taken a turn favourable to the Allies.

The war.

MALAYALAM PAPERS.

Other Malayalam papers also refer to the subject and dwell upon the advantages which the Allies are sure to gain by the entry of Roumania into, the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

32. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 8th September, in its news columns writes:—It has been resolved at the Paris Economic Conference that until and unless Germany gives back the territories she conquered and gives ample compensation to the injured parties, the Allies should declare a strict boycott against her in all matters and show her no concessions of any kind. In days gone by, we, in India, also made use of this potent instrument to put down the wicked, but at the present day we appear to have forgotten it. The employment of boycott against all those who tread a wrong path will greatly help the establishment of righteousness in the world. If it should only be made use of in political matters, it will soon put an end to all autocratic iniquities.

The boycott of Germany.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1916.

33. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 28th August, has an item under the marginally-noted heading which runs thus:—The telegrams of to-day contain a proclamation addressed to the whole Muslim world from the Sharif of Mecca. Apparently its terms have to do with "multiplication and subtraction" because no total can be made by adding them up! One declaration is "The Turks have sold the Ancient House." But to whom and when? Is this a fact or a flight of the poetical imagination? The second statement is an exhortation "All our brethren in every part of the world should do their duty." What is their duty? In which tradition or where in the Koran

"Sale of the House of God."

should a search be made for it? Perhaps the idea of strengthening the bonds of Islamic brotherhood is something drawn from the Koran and tradition which has imparted a talisman to the Sharif's proclamation.

My friend, don't be alarmed!

34. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 28th August, has the following:—The famous Irishman, Roger Casement, who had eaten the salt of Britain and been raised to a Knighthood before the war, has now had the honour of being elevated to the gallows! English papers report that, as he stood on the scaffold, he cried: "I die for my country." An American writer, Mr. Bigelow, has, however, published some of his private letters which reveal the fact that Roger Casement was a creature of the Kaiser.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1916.

"The friend of Germany."

"God save Germany."

Casement in one of his letters, dated 10th August, writes:—I am staying with John Quinn (the lawyer), an Irish friend. I am getting in touch with a number of Irishmen with a view to interesting them in the Irish Volunteers, but what can one say or do in this welter of blood, horror and crime in Europe? I pray night and day "God save Germany!"

"The desire is good but not quite so much of it."

God's favour.

If Roger Casement was not mentally mad he certainly was a religious maniac and this view is supported by his own words.

If the Almighty has a drop of Protestant blood in His veins, He will be on the side of the Germans, the most peaceful people of Europe, who are fighting for their national life, their industry, their commerce, and for their existence as a great nation.

35. Casement writes:—England's present war with Germany is hypocritical and rapacious Her one aim is to destroy German concord and peaceful rivalry and to sweep from her path the one great commercial people in Europe, whose integrity, capacity and efficiency she dreads.

"In bondage to the Kaiser."

In order to achieve this seven years ago she entered into an unholy alliance with two armed assassins. Unable herself, alone, to strike the blow at her great and peaceful rival, she bribes two bravos, two military mercenaries to do the deed. To France she gave Morocco, which was not hers to give, and violated her own treaty—the Treaty of Algiers, and to Russia she handed over Northern and Middle Persia, which was not hers to bestow."

The editor says that Roger Casement in order to please the Kaiser has given a proof of his knowledge of history and had he not been caught in the Britannic net of the gallows he might certainly have been given a chair in a college of assassins.

36. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th August, writes:—Reuter says that Roumania by declaring war on Austria and joining the Allies, has given proof of her far-sightedness. The fact is that Roumania has been thinking over the matter and her far-seeing statesmen who have given affairs their profound consideration and watched the progress of the war have regarded this as a fitting opportunity to throw in their lot with the Allies.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

The declaration of war by Roumania.

There is no doubt that the Roumanians, since Bulgaria joined the Central Powers, have been inclining towards the Allies. This was, therefore, a favourable and suitable opportunity for them to join us in crushing the enemy.

Heavy pressure has been and is being brought to bear on the formidable foe Germany, and her Allies, who have been expecting assistance from her, are greatly perplexed. At the present critical juncture neither Germany nor Austria can render any assistance to Bulgaria or Turkey, for, according to the saying:—"How can he, who has lost his way, guide others?" Germany has enough to do now to help herself. In these circumstances all Germany's schemes for establishing her supremacy in the Balkans are at an end.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1916.

37. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st August, referring to the declaration of war by Italy on Germany, says that the former will shortly give practical proof of her declaration by facing the latter in the Balkans. Only a few days ago Reuter telegraphed that most of the allied armies consisting of the British, the French, the Russians, and the Italians had arrived at Salonika. When the Allies advance from Salonika, the Balkans will become a great war-centre, and there is no doubt that the Allies will launch a vigorous attack. It is certain that Italy will have her first opportunity of facing Germany there.

Italy and Germany.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1916.

38. Referring to the Administration Report of the Police department for 1915 and the Government order thereon, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, writes:—The expenditure on this department has been steadily increasing for the last few years and any further increase is not desirable. So we are glad that the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Police, that the salary of the constabulary should be raised if the large number of resignations and desertions are to be avoided, has been vetoed by the Government, and we welcome the alternative proposal of the Government that the number of the Police force should be reduced and the money saved thereby utilised in increasing the salary of the constables. If the Police will behave properly towards the people and make the latter come forward to help them, it will be a very desirable course indeed to reduce the strength of the Police force. If the constables are paid increased salaries, considering the arduous nature of their duties, and a better type of men are thus attracted to join the force, it may in a way help to reform the force itself. The Government thinks that a portion of the duties of the Police can well be delegated to the village Police. The talayaris and vettis, who form the village Police, are paid only Rs. 4 per mensem in many districts, and, if their work is increased, they will be able to attend only to the Government work and their other duties will suffer. So their salary should also be increased in proportion to the increase in their work. We would suggest that, even in their case, their number can be reduced and a better type of men can be recruited for these posts by paying them more decently, their work being supervised by village headmen. This will lead to an improvement in the work turned out by the village Police. It can be tried as an experiment in some places. The action of the superior officials in the Police department in declining to grant leave to the constables and punishing them after their return to duty, in case they stop away without leave, ignoring altogether the facts that they have to work day and night and that they have no holidays whatever, shows ignorance of human nature on the part of these officials. The death-rate in this department is 27 per 1,000 that is 15 per 1,000 more than the death-rate even in jails. This shows that the work of this department is almost killing. This fact, coupled with the harsh treatment meted out to the constables, naturally makes it difficult to get good men to enter the department. The superior officials should be made to understand that they can expect satisfactory work from their subordinates only if they treat them well. We learn from the order of the Government on this report that it intends to introduce some changes in the constitution and work of this department. If this is true, the Government would do well to take the popular leaders, as much as the officials, into its confidence in defining the lines of reform.

Police administration in this Presidency.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

In reviewing the report on the working of the Police department for 1915, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd September, writes:—From the fact that 6 per cent of the police force quitted the service by resignation or desertion or dismissal during the year in question, it is evident that the police service is not attractive. More punishments are meted out in

The Police Administration Report.

this department than in any other. Last year 30·9 per cent of those in the police service were punished. It is gratifying that it has been suggested that by entrusting the village police with more duties, and by other means, the work and the strength of the present police force may be reduced and that the money thus saved may be utilised in raising the scale of pay in the department. If Indians are freely appointed as Superintendents, the department will be made more attractive to them and there will also be a reduction in the cost of administration. The proposed appointment of persons who are thoroughly acquainted with local conditions as Sub-Inspectors will of course be productive of much good, but if their work is not properly supervised, they may exercise arbitrary powers and thus become intolerable to the public. The Government will, therefore, do well to give the leading non-officials recommending their appointment the power to recommend their punishment also.

(*d*) *Education.*

39. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th September, learns with regret that Mr. Arthur Davies, the Principal of the Law College, is refusing admission to some students, who apply for it, now that the course has been reduced to two years, and observes:—Mr. Davies may be justified in refusing admission to students who wish to appear for this October examination. But he will do well to admit those who wish to undergo the B.L. course, considering the fact that they have to wait for it till next July. If he has no power to do it, he should apply for the necessary sanction either to the Director of Public Instruction or to the Local Government, as the case may be. Though it is now two months since the college was opened, we do not believe that many lectures would have been delivered. As the appointments of additional Professors and Assistant Professors have been notified only recently, much progress could not have been made in the junior B.L. class. We hope that Mr. Davies, who has been considered to be a friend of the Indian students, will show his sympathy practically at this juncture and see that students, who wish to undergo the full course, are admitted now.

The Law course.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

40. The *Manorama*, of the 1st September, points out that most of the candidates who appear for the Government Technical Examinations, take up only Type-writing and Shorthand, the study of which makes them sickly and causes their premature death, and that therefore these examinations merely tend to produce a number of clerks, without in any way helping the growth of indigenous industries, for which the only remedy is the establishment of industrial schools for the teaching of handicrafts.

The Government Technical Examinations.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

In a note the *Keralodayam*, of the 5th September, points out that the popularity of the Government Technical Examinations is evidenced by the steady increase in the number of candidates appearing for them, and observes that those who fail in the University Examinations ought to be grateful to the Government, who, by holding these Technical Examinations, enable them to eke out their livelihood.

Government Technical Examinations.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

41. In a long leader the *Keralodayam*, of the 5th September, speaks highly of the educational systems in America, incidentally attributes the quarrels between the teachers and the taught in India as well as the anarchical deeds of certain Indian students, to the defects in the system of education in this country, and regrets that the authorities here do little to make the education in this country such as will enable the people to earn their livelihood.

Educational system in America.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

42. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 28th August, writes:—The Government has issued a communiquè as to what should be its policy in regard to female education and discussion on the subject will close by next

"Communiquè regarding female education."

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1916.

month. It is a delicate question and only those, who have studied the international aspect of female education and who have some practical experience of organisation, are aware of its complex character.

Many people who are taken up with showy ideas and far-fetched notions are of opinion, that boys and girls should be educated side by side; and with regard to English education they consider that primary education should be imparted in that language.

We have already discussed this question and still firmly adhere to our former opinion that girls should be educated separately from boys.

The existing girls' schools in the country are of three kinds, viz., (1) Governmental, (2) Missionary, (3) National, in addition to this there are others under the management of rich Mussalmans or Anjumans. The method of education in all the three is in need of reform. Whether the school is a Government, Missionary or national institution, its existence or non-existence would be all the same without the national spirit. In considering the present results of the schools we regret to find that the advantages derived from the schools are more costly than the difficulties involved.

We have already stated that our zenana schools are destitute of the national spirit. In Government schools non-Muslim lady teachers have control, and even in Mission schools self-respect is on the wane, while in the national institutions the curriculum is generally narrow or quasi-official. We have often been told in reply that while our boys are benefited by the tuition given by non-Mussalman teachers what harm can accrue to girls being trained in the same way. But we are amazed to find that these people in their wisdom have lost sight of the fact that the object of educating boys is different from that of educating girls. Girls are to become mothers in future and are in need of an education that will be useful to them in training their children.

It is a mistake to follow European modes for European civilisation is altogether different. The relations of the sexes there differ from those which obtain amongst us. If women are employed or take service there it does not necessarily follow that we should compel our women to do likewise. In Europe religion and society are two different entities, and this difference has brought men and women together. But in Islam religion and society are connected and this connection has given women a separate place.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

"Female education and Government."

43. *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 30th August, writes:—The day before yesterday the Government of Madras issued an order to the Director of Public Instruction to convene a conference to consider the question of female education. It is believed that the conference will conclude its deliberations by the beginning of next month. We do not know what the composition of the conference is to be, or who will be deputed to represent Muhammadan girls.

At present there are two classes of men in the country, one desirous that education should be imparted to girls through the medium of English, the other considers it advisable to adopt the vernacular language as the medium of instruction. In the Madras Presidency, so far as the Muhammadans are concerned, we can say without fear of contradiction that the general idea is that Muhammadan girls should be educated through Urdu. At first the Government also adopted the same procedure and up to now instruction is given through this medium in all public and private schools.

We consider that the teaching of English is not at all necessary for girls, for it is admitted that gosha girls do not require employment and therefore they should learn as much of the English language as is absolutely necessary to enable them to take part in important matters. If education in the English language is made compulsory, then there will be no need for Muhammadan lady teachers in Zenana schools, and the manners and customs of our girls will assume a different aspect. Any change in the mode of education and training would be injurious to them. Our girls should especially be kept free from the burden of foreign languages.

We have experienced the difficulties of teaching a foreign language to boys and daily the difficulties in examinations are on the increase. In spite of boys going about, taking part in debating societies, writing and making fine orations, they fail in English. Every year there is a large number of failures of boys in English. It is apparent that in the first place girls cannot enjoy the facilities boys have, they are limited to the four walls of their schools, and their non-Muslim lady teachers cannot teach them English so efficiently as masters and professors.

In the course of study, History, Geography and Science have to be done in English but for girls the study of such subjects in English is out of place and improper.

The real object of teaching is to enable them to remember the substance of those subjects which can easily be learnt by them in Urdu. It will be a thousand times better if they are taught the essence of knowledge rather than teach them words and their pronunciation. Real knowledge does not depend upon the teaching of English words but on understanding them. With the aid of a translation a person who knows Urdu can gain as much mastery over Science, History and Geography as a person can with the help of English.

If oriental languages are included in the curriculum, the subtle intelligence of girls will not unnecessarily be burdened.

The educational policy of Government does not mean that our boys or girls are to learn simply words, but its real object is to cultivate their minds which cannot be done without the help of their respective mother-tongues.

Another point which calls for the attention of the conference is the prescribing of books on religion and domestic affairs with special reference to girls' education.

To the extent that women cling to religion to that extent are they able to inculcate obedience and reverence in their children. It is the lack of such habits that makes the problem of the discipline of boys appear so very difficult to-day. A boy who has any regard for God and reverence for king will never become a revolutionist on coming of age.

The principal element in domestic management is religion, and Muhammadan ladies are greatly lacking in education which combines intellectual with moral training. Another point to be brought to notice is that schools consisting of lower primary classes only are greatly injuring education of females, but we consider that upper primary schools are injurious. Education should be extended. If boys are educated up to the Middle School standard, it should be on a different line from that adopted in case of boys and be more domestic in character.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

44. The *Pandia Nesan*, of the 2nd September, takes exception to the action of the Government in having allowed Mr. V. Srinivasa Achariyar, B.A., who handed over charge of his office as Chairman to the Divisional Officer only on the 2nd instant, to stand for re-election, and observes :—One of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission is that the Government should lose no opportunity in helping the growth of local self-government, and one means of doing this is to prevent public officials from standing as candidates for municipal chairmanship. Such being the case, we do not know on what ground Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, who is in charge of the municipal portfolio in this Presidency, gave permission to Mr. Srinivasa Achariyar to stand for election again. It is because the Government has been permitting retired Deputy Collectors to become the Chairman of the Madura Municipality consecutively on the last two occasions, that public officials deem the post to be a close preserve for them and try to get into it. The salary of this appointment is only Rs. 400 ; but, if a public official gets it, he is paid an additional allowance of Rs. 200 together with a pensionary contribution of nearly Rs. 125 per mensem. Thus he gains nearly Rs. 4,000 a year above his salary. Is it fair to waste public money

PANDIA NESAN, *Madura*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The Chairman of the Madura Municipality.

like this, instead of spending it for useful purposes such as education and sanitation? The period of chairmanship of Mr. Srinivasa Achariyar does not seem to have been marked by any tangible reform. On the other hand, we are reliably informed that his administration was very slack when compared with that of his predecessor. As he is over fifty years now, he cannot naturally attend to outdoor work actively and he will do well to withdraw himself from the field.

(*h*) *Railways.*

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

Railway grievances.

45. The *Desamata*, of the 30th August, says:—The travelling public have for a long time past been representing their grievances to the railway authorities. But the latter have treated the representations with an indifference which is indicative of either pride of authority or race prejudice. The overcrowding of passengers in the railway compartments, especially on the South Indian Railway, the great rush at the booking office which is due to the booking clerk commencing to sell tickets only a few minutes before the arrival of trains on the platform, and the reserving of compartments exclusively for Europeans and Eurasians, are some of the standing grievances which the public are now labouring under. A law court at Karachi has declared it illegal to reserve a railway compartment for any one section of the population exclusively. If the railway authorities here do not discontinue the practice, we will also do well to obtain justice in this matter in a court of law. We hope the Government will interfere and see that the grievances of the travelling public are redressed.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st September, says:—It is strange that the European members of the Pilgrim Committee have stated that much inconvenience is not experienced by pilgrims in their journeys by rail. It is to be regretted that they have not seen twenty persons huddled together in a compartment which has been intended to seat only eight passengers. The grievances of the third-class travelling public should be brought home to the minds of the authorities.

(*k*) *General.*

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakotta*, Aug. 28th, 1916.

The enquiry of the Pilgrims' Committee.

46. Continuing its comments on this subject, the *Vaisyamitran*, of the 28th August, says:—The second direction in which the convenience of the pilgrims has to be secured is in providing sufficient accommodation for them during their stay at sacred places. In many of the places visited by a large number of pilgrims on special occasions, there are hardly any facilities of accommodation and boarding for them. There are no doubt hotels in big towns like Madura, Srīrangam and Chidambaram: but in small villages, there are no such facilities. It is no doubt the duty of the managers of the temples in these places to provide such facilities on occasions when a large number of pilgrims gather; but it is also the duty of the officials to see that this is done, and we hope the Government will bestow some attention on this subject.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1916.

Sanitation in Bengal

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st August, writes:—We regret to note, from the resolution issued by the Government of Bengal regarding the sanitation of that Presidency in 1915, that the number of deaths in the year exceeded that of births: This is due to several causes, some of which at least were anticipated by the Government at the end of 1914, and yet it does not seem to have taken any steps to ward off this evil. It is stated in the resolution that, as the financial condition was not very favourable in 1915 and as the services of the officials of the Sanitary department had to be lent to the Military department, it was not possible to carry out big sanitary schemes. It is true that there is scarcity of money on account of the war. But this will not justify the Government stinting expenditure on items such as education and sanitation, which form the vital bases of the progress of the country.

If India has become the abode of epidemics like plague and malaria, it is due to a large extent to the poverty of the country. If the people were rich and had sufficient nourishment, they would keep sound health and, even if they fell sick occasionally, they would easily get over it. It may be of interest for our readers to know that a committee, which was appointed in England to device means for preventing the fall in the population, has recommended that an improvement in the pecuniary circumstances of the ordinary people is the best remedy for it. If this is the case in England, which is rolling in wealth, much need not be said about India. The Government of Bengal has also stated in several places in its resolution that it is the poverty of the people of the country that is the cause of their insanitary condition. We would impress on the Government the necessity of giving effect to this view and trying to create facilities for the people to improve their material condition. For this not only agriculture but also the industries and trade of the country should be improved.

Mrs. Besant and the Government.

48. Referring to the order of the local Government demanding a security of Rs. 5,000 from Mrs. Besant as the keeper of the Vasanta Press in Adyar, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st August, says:—The orders of the Government of India are clear upon the point that, before demanding security from any printer under the Press Act, the local Government should warn the printer of the objectionable nature of the matter printed at his press. For aught we know, no such warning seems to have been given in the case of the Vasanta Press. The present action of the Government in demanding security without any previous warning is open to objection in two ways—firstly, it contravenes the orders of the Government of India that previous warning should always be given in the case of old presses; and, secondly, it may create unnecessary obstacles in the way of this press printing harmless publications on religion and philosophy, which is its main aim. We regret very much that the Government took this hasty step. Then again the Government has not pointed out in what manner this press has committed a breach of the provisions of the Press Act. It may be that there is nothing legally wrong in the action of the Government. But it is not a desirable step that the Government has taken, for it is not possible for the printer to guard against the recurrence of the offence and prevent the forfeiture of the security paid, unless he knows the nature of the offence committed by him. It is really regrettable that the present action of our Government does not seem to be justifiable, from whatever standpoint it may be looked at.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1916.

The *Dravidabhimani*, of the 1st September, thinks that Mrs. Besant has to thank her own pertinacity in caviling at the Government for the trouble she is now in, and is surprised at her attacking the Government fiercely, while she found fault with Mr. Gandhi for having made some unsavoury remarks about the Government at Benares.

DRAVIDABHIMANI, *Salem*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 3rd September, wonders at the order of the Government declaring that Mrs. Besant has forfeited the security of Rs. 2,000 paid by her, and observes:—What is after all the offence of Mrs. Besant when compared with the havoc committed by the suffragettes in England? When the leader of these suffragettes was not punished by the British Government, what is the meaning of Mrs. Besant, who has not committed any such outrages, being proceeded against by this Government? It appears that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons as to whether Mr. Chamberlain had heard of the hue and cry raised by the people in India against the action of the Madras Government in the case of *New India*, he stated that he knew nothing about it. This is really funny. If the Secretary of State for India says that he does not know anything of a matter, which is the burning topic of the day in India, how can he know anything about this country?

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1916.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 4th September, while objecting to the action of the Government in having declared the security paid by Mrs. Besant to have

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1916.

been forfeieted, without previously giving her an opportunity to know the nature of the offence committed by her and to correct herself, also finds fault with Mrs. Besant for not having changed the tone of the articles in her paper, even after the Government demanded a security from her and thus showed that it took exception to the tone of her articles.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th August, says:—If the deposit from the Vasanta Printing Press was required on the ground that it published objectionable articles like those that appeared in *New India*, then we fear that no paper or printing press is safe. The articles relating to Government alleged to be objectionable in *New India* will come up for consideration before the High Court. But we cannot see anything objectionable in the ordinary news published by *New India* as it appeared in the *Gyan Prakash* from the pen of K. Bhaskar in connection with the railway affray. Is it illegal under the Press Act to lay bare the repressive steps taken by the Railway subordinates? From an examination of the articles objected to, it is evident that the Government are averse to three things, namely, the discussion of the question of reserving compartments for Eurasians and Europeans, the criticism of articles appearing in papers owned by the English, and the agitation regarding *swaraj*. If the rulers definitely say what are objectionable, it will be some relief to the papers. *New India* reproduced an article from the *Bombay Chronicle*, criticised the very same thing that was criticised by the Judges, and asked the travelling public to bear this in mind The authorities did not like this. Could the Advocate-General have declared this illegal? But what could he do when the law favoured such an opinion? There is no unrest in Southern India. It is wrong to give much importance to the railway incident. Indian students only defended themselves, and it cannot be said that they offended or intended to offend anybody. It is unfortunate, under such circumstances, that the Government have in 1916 extended to this loyal and peaceful province a measure passed in 1910 to put down anarchism and revolution in Bengal and the Punjab. We pray that Lord Pentland will at least now free the people of this Presidency from their fears, and hope that the Press Act may soon be repealed by Lord Chelmsford who agreed to receive a deputation from the Press Association.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

The *Desamata*, of the 30th August, says:—It is to be regretted that the deposit paid by *New India* has been forfeited. But whatever straits she may be reduced to by the Government, Mrs. Besant is determined to work for self-government for India by all constitutional means. The Government have, in exercise of the authority given to them by the Press Act, "swallowed" the deposit, but in the order now issued they might have given the reason for so doing. The second scene in Mrs. Besant's drama has begun.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

The *Desamata*, of the 30th August, represents Mrs. Besant to have written in the *Commonweal* as follows:—If before a court of law declares the agitation for Home Rule seditious, the Government behave harshly, one should follow the advice of Jesus. It is this: "If you are troubled in one city, flee to another." It may be interpreted in modern language as:—"If they take possession of your printing press, begin to ascend platforms and make speeches".

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1916.

Referring to the forfeiture of the deposit, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 31st August, says:—Whether she committed any offence or not, many are of opinion that the present confusion is partly due to individuals indulging in mutual vituperation. We trust that Mrs. Besant will write less of individuals that the authorities will give up their stubbornness, and that in future no room will be given for commotion.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th September, refers to the forfeiture of the security paid by *New India*, and remarks:—The tone of a paper should be judged not by isolated extracts and expressions, but by the general policy that it follows. When the rulers are bent upon finding faults they will appear in heaps. There may be many things coming within the purview of the Press

Act. It will be fair on the part of the authorities to decide whether those things involve any hatred for Government.

That Mrs. Besant has been able to pay a sum of Rs 17,000 as deposit for *New India* and the *Commonweal* is an indication of her perseverance and influence. If the rulers had been so unkind to small papers as to the above-mentioned ones, they would have died out by this time. We pray that the authorities will give up their acts of repression and adopt peaceful means.

The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 7th September, says:—We fear Mrs. Besant will be brought into trouble. She is conducting *New India* in the same strain. We think she will not be left until there appears some change in the tone of the paper. We expected much good from that paper. It is not proper for Mrs. Besant to disappoint us. We believe the High Court will pronounce a just judgment on her appeal.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

The Presidentship of the next congress.

49. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 1st September, raises its voice against the procedure adopted by the Reception Committee at Lucknow in suggesting the name of Mrs. Besant for the presidential chair this year, in the face of the fact that Mr. Ambikacharan Muzumdar has been nominated by the majority of the Provincial congress committees, and says:—We expect a change for the better in the condition of India, when reforms are introduced in the British Empire after the end of the war. So it is our duty to represent to our rulers our wants and aspirations in a clear and steady voice. The resolutions passed by the congress this year should therefore be of such a nature as to convince the Englishmen that they embody the unanimous views of the Indians. How can there be any unanimity about the resolutions passed, if the opinion of the majority should be flouted even in the election of the president?

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 3rd September, approves of the action of the Reception Committee in suggesting the name of Mrs. Besant for the presidential chair, and thinks that, if the congress is to do its work well, it cannot pitch upon a better president than Mrs. Besant.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd 1916.

The Home Rule League.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th September, reproduces in Tamil the speech delivered by Mrs. Besant on this subject in the Gokhale Hall on Sunday last.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

Indian sick and wounded.

51. In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 5th September, dwells, with satisfaction, upon the report submitted to Lord Kitchener by Field Marshall Sir Walter Lawrence, which gives a detailed description of the gentlemanly behaviour of the Indian sick and wounded in the hospitals in England and the excellent arrangements made by the authorities to make these patients feel quite at home during their stay in the hospitals, and suggests that it will be desirable to get this report translated into the vernaculars and distributed broadcast in India, so that the ordinary people may know how kindly their brethren are being treated in England.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

The Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council.

52. Referring to this speech, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, says:—Lord Chelmsford seems to think that his powers regarding nominations to the Legislative Council are not sufficient, for he wished that there were some more seats in the Council for which he could nominate deserving Indian Military officers in appreciation of the valour shown by the Indian troops at the front. This is a strange statement indeed, if it is anything more than a mere compliment to the Indian troops. It was only recently that some Acts were passed by the British Government which laid down that European youths returning from the war, the subjects of Native States, which have rendered great help in this war, and some other classes of people concerned in this war, should be appointed freely to the Executive in this country, without any competitive examination, and should also be given some other concessions. If, in addition to titles, medals and other insignia of merit and even salaried appointments, the Government should adopt it as a policy to offer seats in the Legislative Council as a reward for service in the war, it will be a regrettable thing indeed. We do not think there is any

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

necessity or reason, even in this period of war, for the Government to ignore the ancient English political principle that capacity should be the only criterion for appointment to an office and the fact of being a representative of the people the only criterion for occupying a seat in the Legislative Council and to introduce novel methods. As these methods may lead to many difficulties in the future, we hope the Viceroy will realise this soon and give them up.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th September, characterises this speech as a masterly one, and says that it indicates, not only a genuine attempt on the part of the new Viceroy to understand Indian questions but also his inclination to learn things from others, without clinging to his own opinion as the correct one.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, dwells upon the bright future of this industry in India, and exhorts the Government to demonstrate to the people the best methods of working it successfully.

The plantain fibre industry.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, publishes a communication from a Proctor in Ceylon, detailing the hardships to which the Indian coolies in the plantations there are subjected, and observes:—We do not know when the grievances of the Indian coolies working in European plantations will disappear. Lord Hardinge assured us that the British Government had decided to abolish the system of sending out indentured labourers to the Colonies, and we are glad that Lord Chelmsford is considering about the equally pernicious system of allowing Indians to be lured to proceed to foreign countries for working in plantations by private agents, who hold out false hopes of comfort and profit to them, while, as a matter of fact, they are treated worse than slaves after they get into the plantations. The most cruel portion of the law relating to these coolies is that which empowers the planters to prosecute those who stop away from work for a day or two, without reference to age or sex, and, if the condition of these coolies is to be improved, this law should be abolished first If any colony refuses to abolish this law, our Government should have the power to prevent Indians from proceeding to that colony. The Foreign Secretary and other officials, who attach greater importance to the interests of the planters, may object to this. But if the Government of India is strong, it can gain the point. There is no dearth of sources of livelihood in our country to necessitate our people going to foreign countries for purposes of living, and therefore the Government of India will do well to prevent their migration. If it may not be politic to do so at this stage, it is very necessary that steps should be taken to prevent coolies being prosecuted for trivial mistakes. We hope the Government of India will exercise the powers it has in this matter, and make the colonies redress the grievances of the Indian coolies at an early date.

The condition of Indian coolies in plantations

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Aug. 20th, 1916.

55. The *Desabhimani*, of the 20th August, says:—The Indians desire *swaraj*. In this desire all other desires are merged. Without *swaraj* free education is impossible. Social reform and the advancement of scientific knowledge will be easy only under *swaraj*. Industry will receive an impetus and the *swadeshi* movement will be crowned with success. Under self-government the South African troubles will cease and national education will spread all over the country. The Indian public are eagerly looking forward to the day when they will have all these. The belief in the certainty of British success in the war has given rise to such hopes in the Indians. The British who have given *swaraj* to Ireland in the middle of the war, who have promised the Colonies equal privileges with the mother country, and who have restored to the Indians the right to sue the Secretary of State, will not withhold *swaraj* from the Indians. We believe that the rulers will soon grant it to India.

Swaraj.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

56. In commenting on the notice issued by the Government offering certain facilities to those that wish to start industries, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th September, says:—The authorities seem to have issued the notice with a view to create some

Industries.

work for the Department of Industries, for it contains nothing that is really encouraging to Indian enterprise. It would have been well if our Government have followed the example of the Mysore Government and introduced a system of advancing loans to the Indian industrial enterpriser for the purchase of machinery on condition of their repayment by instalments, just as they advance loans to ryots for the purchase of cattle, seed, etc.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

War rewards.

57. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th September, says:—Her Majesty's Own Second Sappers, who belong to the Madras Presidency, are now engaged in the Mesopotamian theatre. It appears that they have not had any of the war rewards (such as clothes and eatables) sent from Madras. This is regrettable. They may themselves feel this, and so the managers of the War Fund will do well to give them some of these rewards.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The Darbar at Dacca.

58. Referring to the speech delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor (sic) of Bengal at a Darbar held at Dacca on the 23rd ultimo, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 2nd September, writes:—The speech was very sensible and instructive. Suppression of the wicked is the prime duty of every Government. No Government can be said to be perfect, but there are ways of bringing about reforms by constitutional methods. Grievances placed before the authorities in a loyal spirit are sure to be heard and redressed. On the other hand, any attempts made to coerce and threaten them are bound to fail. It is a mistaken policy to force the hands of Government to use their exceptional powers, which they, as a rule, exercise only when all the other milder means do not serve the purpose. It is to the interest of every one, therefore, that they should understand their rights and responsibilities and act in a constitutional manner so as not to give room for the exercise of such wide powers.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

The Bishop of Madras and Home Rule for India.

59. Referring to an article contributed by the Bishop of Madras to the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Swadesabhimani*, of the 1st September, remarks as follows:—Among those who are in favour of *swaraj* for India there are many Englishmen too. It gives us particular pleasure to find even the English Clergy engaged in seriously considering over the question and the more so because they do not, as a rule, dabble in politics. The Bishop of Madras has indeed shown rare courage and high statesmanship in writing on a political subject—the subject of Home Rule for India—and that too in favour of the Indian people and in giving to his countrymen a few words of wholesome advice. For this noble act of his we offer our sincere and grateful thanks to his Lordship.

The Bishop, however, does an injustice to the Indian nationalists by placing them on a line with the few Indian anarchists, merely for the reason that the former also make a demand for Home Rule, forgetting all the while that the nationalists always employ constitutional and loyal methods of agitation to achieve their ends. Herein his Lordship has erred eggregiously and we beg to differ from him.

Again his Lordship thinks the Home Rule agitation dangerous but does not tell us what other means we may employ to win our goal. Rather the reasons adduced by him in favour of Home Rule, if at all, go only to strengthen the case in favour of agitation for it. On the whole, however, we are inclined to hope that his words of advice to the high English officials and his arguments in favour of self-government for India, coming as they do from such a high dignitary of the church, will not fail to have some good effect upon our rulers. It is the earnest hope of the loyal people of India that our rulers will view our ideal of Home Rule for India in a favourable light and grant us, when the war ends, a suitable form of self-government in recognition of our deep loyalty and valuable services to the Empire.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th September, remarks:—This article looks more like one written by an Indian rather than by an Englishman. His Lordship's line of argument is sound and unquestionable, and yet, some Englishmen object to it and wonder that one of their own countrymen could be found to write in that manner. There are some Englishmen who think that even an experience of five centuries will not fit the

Indians for a democratic form of Government, but such men are few and far between. It is our firm belief that a very large majority of the people in England are in favour of granting us the kind of democratic rule which they themselves enjoy, immediately we show our fitness for it. History tells us how the British nation rose above the pretty prejudices of some of their countrymen and emancipated the Negroes from their bonds of slavery. Those people who wish to keep the Indians under subjugation for ever only betray their want of foresight and knowledge of the past. The history of the world testifies to the fact that the dynasties of even the most despotic of monarchs did not rule for more than three or four centuries at the most. In the face of this it is surprising, indeed, to find a few Englishmen who believe that they can continue to rule India autocratically as long as the sun and the moon last.

It can safely be asserted that the Indians were fully fitted for self-government even before the British set their feet in India. Their national kings were despots only in name and what little absolute power they possessed they used only for the even-handed distribution of justice. Instances are not wanting in our Puranas which go to show how wicked monarchs were being put down by their subjects in ancient times. A country which enjoyed self-government by means of the village panchayats in former times, and has even under the British rule produced eminent men who have passed the highest educational tests and shown themselves in no way inferior to their English fellow-subjects in administrative ability, a nation, again, which is able to successfully manage mighty national movements, such as the social, political and other conferences, and has shown that its sons are capable of exceptional intelligence in dealing with even highly technical and scientific matters, how can such a nation be declared, in justice, to be unfit for self-government? No Empire based on injustice can ever hope to last long. The British rulers treat it as a matter for pride that they always look upon themselves as the servants of their subjects, and will therefore feel their highest ambitions gratified when Home Rule is firmly implanted in India. We are ever hopeful that when, after the close of the war, we ask for representative Government they will grant it to us with all their heart.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 4th, 1916.

Mrs. Annie Besant and the future of *New India*.

60. Referring to the order of Government forfeiting the amount of security given by Mrs. Besant and the announcement of her intended appeal to the High Court thereon, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 4th September, remarks:—In spite of her exceptional intelligence Mrs. Besant does not appear to possess the power of self restraint, which is generally the characteristic of the male sex. It is not that the Madras Government is an irresponsible body, nor do they gain anything by the suppression of *New India*. They may have passed such an order only with a view to make her conduct her paper on more reasonable lines. If only she would appear before the Governor and assure His Excellency that she would henceforward conduct herself with due restraint, it is just possible that she may be given back the amount of her security and earn the good-will of the authorities in the same way as she has that of the public. Such a step will greatly enhance the reputation of *New India*, and Mrs. Besant's importance as a political leader will enable her to attain her object with ease. It is, indeed, a matter for deep regret that the splendid advice she gives to others is not observed by herself in practice. She is not unaware that what can only be achieved by peaceful means cannot be done by the use of force. We earnestly hope that Mrs. Besant will ponder over the matter and rather than rush to the High Court, come to terms with the Government by explaining her past conduct with a promise to behave better in the future, and by depositing, if necessary, even a larger sum of money as security. It is the opinion of every one of her well-wishers that she should continue to conduct her paper on these terms rather than put an abrupt end to her journalistic activity.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

New India case.

61. Referring to the latest order of the Madras Government regarding *New India* case, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 30th August, observes that, as the Government have to employ all the resources at their command to bring the war to a successful conclusion, all those who have an affectionate and grateful regard

for the British Government ought to understand that it is not proper on their part to cause any embarrassment to them in the discharge of their onerous duties, and that therefore this incident should not be made the occasion for creating any unrest among the people, at least till the war is over.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Yogashemam*, of the 1st September, says :—The fight between the Madras Government and Mrs. Besant is becoming more and more tight, the one special feature of it being that it is not carried on with weapons. Her paper, *New India*, severely criticises the various acts of the Government, and, according to Indian leaders and papers, these criticisms are not altogether baseless. But the Government's view on the matter is unfavourable to her, and, when they are displeased, punishment must naturally follow.

YOGASHEMAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

* * * * *

We can only wait and see what the end of all this will be.

Referring to the *New India* case, the *Keralodayam*, of the 5th September, observes that nobody can complain against the order of the Government, as Mrs. Besant has only herself to blame for all her troubles.

The *New India* case

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 30th August, writes :—The end of our local contemporary *New India* is really regrettable. Mrs. Annie Besant's head and heart will doubtless advise her rightly. There is no doubt the plain of politics is beset with dangers. We ourselves are crossing it in the spiritual strength of Holy Islam. But deplorable is the state of those who abandon their religion in the hope of making a conquest of politics.

New India.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

62. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st September, writes :—It is on account of the partition of Bengal that the *swadeshi* movement came into existence some ten years back and in order to make its power felt, our leaders started the boycott of foreign articles as well. This was not to the taste of the authorities, who thereupon made a distinction between "honest" and "dishonest" *swadeshi* and discountenanced the movement, and as a result of this even the "honest" *swadeshi* began to languish. To put it briefly, the movement which began with such a flourish of trumpets gradually grew and ineffective. But of late, since the outbreak of the present European war, the attention of our Government has been drawn towards the development of Indian industries and the Government which a decade ago turned a deaf ear to the public complaint that on account of the adoption of the free trade policy in this country the fine machine-made foreign articles had ruined our indigenous industries, is, it is gratifying to note, now of its own accord, engaged in reviving them, as is evidenced by the fact that they have recently instituted a commission to hold an enquiry into the present condition of indigenous industries. The paper then goes into details as regards the scope of the enquiries to be held by the commission and continues. :—There is no doubt that many important facts and far-reaching questions will come up before the commission and will be discussed in all their aspects. But the institution of the commission will be of real benefit to the country only if the commissioners decide those problems from an Indian point of view, and the Government also willingly adopt and take practical action upon the suggestions made by them. Commissions we had and in abundance even during the regime of Lord Curzon, but from a popular point of view they proved to be of little or no benefit to the country. We, however, hope that unlike its predecessors the present commission will perform its duties satisfactorily and that our Government will not fail to grant us industrial *swaraj* by giving practical effect to the measures suggested by it.

The Indian Industrial Commisson.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

63. Commenting on the judgment of the Calcutta High Court, rejecting the application of Miss Guha for enrolment as a Pleader of that Court, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th September, writes :—The law in force at present does not, it seems, permit women being enrolled as lawyers and the judgment of the Court is in accordance with it. But it is time that the legislature should

The enrolment of Miss Guha.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

undertake to amend this iniquitous law in a fitting manner. It is hardly fair that Government should, in the first instance, permit women to read for the degree examinations in law and then decline to allow them to practise as lawyers. We trust that the Government will soon take steps to remove this unjust anomaly.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1916.

Miss Regina Guha.

The *Manorama*, of the 1st September, sympathises with Miss Regina Guha, B.A., B.L., whose application for enrolment as a vakil was recently rejected by the Calcutta High Court, and hopes that the Government will carefully think over the matter and find a remedy for it, or give her some decent appointment.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

Secretary of State's ignorance of Indian affairs.

64. Referring to the Secretary of State's reply to a question in Parliament regarding *New India* security case, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th August, asks:—If the Secretary of State, who is entirely responsible for the administration of India, has no information in such matters, who else can have it? How should he proceed to possess himself of such information? Is it consistent with his duty to be without it?

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The ensuing congress

65. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd September, points out that, owing to the differences of opinion among the various congress committees, regarding the selection of the president, there is a possibility of this year's congress being a failure, and that it would be a death-blow to the congress itself, if Mrs. Besant, who prides on her being in the bad graces of the Government, should be selected as its president, and hopes that the leaders, who have the welfare of the country at heart, will spare no pains to save the congress from the danger that threatens it.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

Indentured labour.

66. Referring to the promise of the British Government regarding the abolition of the indentured labour system, the *Keralodayam*, of the 5th September, points out that any delay in the fulfilment of it will be dangerous, draws attention to the endeavours of the Fiji planters to induce the Government to allow the present system to continue for another five years which, if they meet with success, will be attended with disastrous results, and calls upon the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council to make proper representations to Government on the subject at its next meeting.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1916.

"Insane criminals."

67. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th August, referring to the recent order of the Madras Government curtailing the period of restraint of recovered lunatics, says: It is impossible for us to find words to adequately express our gratitude for the facilities and comforts provided for the country and people by our benign Government.

The release of lunatic criminals will not only impress those unfortunates with the greatness and magnanimity of the Government, but will be an inducement to them to pray for its victory and success.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1916.

We and our deeds.

68. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 26th August, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:—Christianity came to India after Islam, but through the influence and support of the Government it succeeded in spreading. Had we, however, opposed these two influences they could not have withstood spiritual power. We stepped aside and now we are considering how to save our religion.

Many people are pessimistic and think that Islam cannot make any more progress. Many others are clamouring for wealth and power in the belief that without these two, success is impossible.

If we would but read the history of our ancestors! What wealth or power had we in Africa? When we landed on the Malabar Coast what support had we, and what had we in our haversacks? In what condition did we enter the mountains of Afghanistan, and with what status have we now gone to London? Such is the goodness of God, although we have not unlimited power, neither are we entirely destitute.

The theosophist, the Salvation Army, the Arya samajists and Roman Catholics are flourishing in India and doing their work without Government

support, but we, Mussalmans, to our shame, are unable to do anything. The fact of the matter is that the life blood of our zeal has become highly diluted. Political parade has put religious display into the shade. Our views, mental attitude and we ourselves have all changed. The hunger for wealth and fame have developed into bulimy! Mussalmans, who once regarded wealth as a fleeting thing only to be used in making provision for the next world, now consider it as something eternal to be hoarded and jealously guarded. Alms-giving is no doubt practised, but, while alms given by other nations removes poverty, our charity encourages penury.

The Padris with their temporal power remember their Heavenly Father, but we, with our spiritual kingdom, have forgotten the Lord of Earth and Sky. The Moulavies have become the brokers of Heaven and Hell and the leaders of the people the agents of civilization and education and both are obtaining their commission. God only knows how long the true Faith will be hidden and till when the world is to be deprived of the message of Islam!

Our hearts have lost the ring of sincerity and there is no zeal left in our souls. Religion is being lost and God and the apostle are being slighted, but we are not grieved thereat. We are happy with our commerce, employment, wives and children. And yet we are Mussalmans of the Mussalmans!

"We and our country."

69. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 30th August, writes:—Yesterday I pointed out the position of us, Mussalmans in India, is worse than that of exiles. People say that is our native land and we are the sons of the soil. For a long time Hindus regarded us strangers and sojourners and treated us as such. If we would only consider the state of our streets and homes, we might better appreciate the condition of our country and the treatment of our compatriots.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

Several centuries have passed since we migrated to this land. Although we have settled here and buried the precious bones of our ancestors beneath this soil our compatriots are still strangers to us. We cannot enter their houses, sit near them, dine together or sit in their streets.

They have no regard for our nationality. They do not count us as one of themselves nor do they like our language. They do not respect our places of worship, but march past them playing music and singing songs. They care not for our shrines and sacred places, but will with alacrity take them in mortgage, knock them down and build their houses thereon.

We have with patience and fortitude endured this period of exile and estrangement in the belief that the people of the country have free scope in their own country. But it appears we are strangers, aliens and poverty-stricken and therefore have no right to complain.

But now that the British administration has opened its eyes, they (Hindus) have declared us to be their partners. They say that India is also our (Mussalman's) native land, and we also should offer sacrifices at its threshold. We, Mussalmans, who regard the whole world as our home and life as but a journey, are amazed to hear the expression "native land"; but are unimpressed by the blandishments of these so-called patriots. Whether India is our native country or not, we know that its soil has been enriched by our best blood.

If at this time India deserves any consideration, the first favour should be shown to us strangers.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Encouragement to agriculturists.

70. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 6th September, writes:—In this (Mysore) Province agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, most of whom, however, do not possess their own lands. Three-fourths of the peasants are either tenants or agricultural labourers under zamindars. The condition of these people is very miserable. They are very poor and backward in the matter of education and culture. With a view to improve the economic condition of our country, economists suggest various means such as courses of lectures to the people,

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE *Bangalore*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

publication of suitable books for their use, creation of various departments and committees, etc., but no one appears to direct his attention towards the miserable plight of those who are slaving for their livelihood under landlords and find out how far this condition of theirs is responsible for the backwardness of our country. The Government are bestowing large landed estates upon rich men on specially favourable rates of assessment, but this does not serve to improve the condition of the agricultural labourers who serve under them, to any appreciable degree. It is no doubt very laudable that our Government should spend large sums of money in various ways with a view to improve the condition of our State and to increase the intellectual and earning capacity of our people. We are, however, of opinion that one of the best methods to improve the economic condition of our people would be to make free grants of small plots of land and agricultural cattle to such of the peasants who do not possess them. This would make them work with more zeal and thereby increase their income and also encourage them to train their children in their own profession. We trust that the members of our Representative Assembly would submit this proposal for the consideration of Government.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

The Mysore budget statement.

71. Commenting on the budget estimate of the Mysore Government for the year 1916–17, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th September, writes:—We note that the budget statement for 1916–17 has been published fully two months after the actual commencement of the official year to which it relates. . . . . It is stated that the budget estimate for the year 1915–16, as revised at present, shows a net increase of Rs. 29,59,000, as a combined result of the revenue being higher and the expenditure lower than that estimated in the budget. But we note with consternation and sorrow that one of the heads which has yielded an increase of revenue during the year, as in the previous years, is the excise. That our people should waste over a crore of rupees on intoxicating liquors and bring upon themselves poverty and misery is indeed a matter for deep regret to all well-wishers of the State. The abiding interests of the people demand the closure of a much larger number of liquor shops by Government and any delay in attending to this important matter would cause untold harm. . . . . Of the interest of Rs. 79,026 estimated to be due from monies lent to jaghirs only Rs. 26,000 appear to have been recovered at the end of the year; similarly out of Rs. 1,02,190 shown as due from agricultural banks only Rs. 5,000 has been recovered. Again, a sum of Rs. 12,000 is shown in the budget as interest due from the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, but figures are wanting to show that any part of the amount has been recovered. If the company is being worked as a Government concern, it is desirable that a closer supervision should be exercised over its affairs by Government, inasmuch as its success as a paying concern will prove a great incentive for the establishment of many more factories in the State. Of the Rs. 14,600 advanced on lands only Rs. 7,000 are shown as recovered in the revised budget. We are not told as to who is responsible for this slackness. Rupees 2,36,000 have been set apart for expenditure in connection with the Economic Conference, but we are afraid that most of the amount will be eaten up by salaries and allowances of the officers and their establishments. The amount that has been allotted for the "entertainment of guests" appears to us too large and may with advantage be reduced. . . . . Some of the items are simply inexplicable to us. Much speculation would be set at rest if the object of the "subsistence allowance to Mr. B. Narasimha Ayyangar" is explained.

ERRATUM.

Report No. 36, page 1536, paragraph 60, *insert* "stated that he had" *after* "should have" in the last line.

Issued, 12th September 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 38 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 16th September 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Ceylon riots and the Home Government 1603

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education*—

The Law College strike .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

The Tellicherry Municipality .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Corporation 1604
The leper nuisance in Calicut .. .. *ib.*

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—

The story of a re-settlement .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

The Home Rule League 1605
A Home Rule debate in the "Madras Parliament" .. .. *ib.*
Home Rule for India 1606
The Congress Presidentship .. .. *ib.*
His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The Defence of India Act in Bengal 1607
Conscription in India .. .. *ib.*
His Excellency the Viceroy on agricultural progress 1608
Comforts at pilgrim centres .. .. *ib.*
India's contribution to the war .. .. *ib.*
Indians and the Bank of Madras Directorate 1609
Madras Congress funds .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

An administrative anomaly in Travancore .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
Roumania	1611
Roumania and the war	*ib.*
The declaration of war by Roumania	*ib.*
The sad plight of Greece	1612
"The effect of the war on Greece"	*ib.*
The state of affairs in Russia	*ib.*
Suicide of a railway driver	1613
Travancore and the war	*ib.*
"The oppression and tyranny in German Colonies"	*ib.*
"German rule in Turkey"	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—

The Police administration in this Presidency	*ib.*
Police report on crime	1614

(*b*) *Courts*—

A curious decision	*ib.*
Mr. Tilak's case	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

A Government of India circular about the training course for teachers	*ib.*
The Madras Law College	1615
The holding of University examinations by compartments	*ib.*
Agricultural education in India	1616
False economy	*ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

The sad plight of the Madras Corporation	1617
Corporation of Madras	*ib.*
The Narasaraopet Municipality	1618
The Chairmanship of the Mangalore Municipality	*ib.*
The views of the President of the Corporation	*ib.*
"Sanitation in Madras"	1619

(*k*) *General*—

A circular of the Director of Industries	*ib.*
Queen Victoria's Proclamation	1620
The Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council	1621
Reforms in India	*ib.*
The higher officials in public service	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the Government	1622
Swaraj and the distinction of caste in India	*ib.*
The condition of Indian coolies in the plantations in Ceylon	*ib.*
The Home Rule League	1623
Lord Chelmsford	*ib.*
Glass industry	*ib.*
Sanitation and Co-operative Societies	*ib.*
Loans to fishermen	1624
The Nellore cattle	*ib.*
The nationalists	*ib.*
India's poverty	*ib.*
Medical aid	*ib.*
Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji	1625
Merchart vessels	*ib.*
Cotton industry in India	*ib.*
Mussalmans and the future	*ib.*
An extension of service	1626

IV.—Native States.

A University for Travancore	1627
The salt industry in Mysore	*ib.*
Vernacular papers in Cochin and Travancore	1628

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya'**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400
25	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..,	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 36 years.	2,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
37	**Bharata Kesari** †..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
39	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
40	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 33 years.	200
41	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
42	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
43	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
44	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
45	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
46	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rooke, English, 49 years.	5,000
47	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Srirsmulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200,
48	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
49	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
50	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.** §	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kusa, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	350
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kömaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Childrens' Friend ¶ ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alia Murgesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.

* Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916.
§ Started, January 1916. ¶ Started, June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
57	**Choudari**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Not known.
58	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
59	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M A., European.	400
60	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
61	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
62	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
63	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
64	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
65	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
66	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
67	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
68	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
70	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
71	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
72	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
73	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
74	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
75	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
76	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
77	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
78	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
79	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
80	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
81	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
82	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
83	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
84	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
85	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
86	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
87	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
88	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
89	**Everyman's Review.** ‡	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
90	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400

* Started, about March 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
91	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
92	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
93	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly ..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
94	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
95	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
96	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
97	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
98	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
99	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
100	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
101	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
102	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
103	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
104	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	3,400
105	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
106	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
107	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
108	Indian Church News and Review.*	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
109	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
110	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
111	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
112	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
113	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
114	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
115	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
116	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
117	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
119	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750

* Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
120	**Jananukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahsyam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
122	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai. Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 28 years.	350
124	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
127	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
128	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
129	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
130	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
134	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
135	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
136	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
137	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
138	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
139	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
140	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil .	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
144	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
147	Kerala Vyasan § ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916. § Started, March 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)*	(5)	(6)	(7)
148	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai ..	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
156	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
157	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
158	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane ; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
159	**Liva-ul-Islam** * ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
160	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown ; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
161	**Loka Mitran** † ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
162	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
163	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
164	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
165	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntûr.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
166	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane ; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
172	**Madras Economic Journal.** ‡	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore ; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750

* Discontinued, 12th January 1916. † Ceased to exist in June 1914. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
174	Madras Law Times ..	English.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. P. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
180	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
181	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
182	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
183	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
184	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
185	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
188	**Manavaseva*** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
189	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
190	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
191	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
192	Manju Bhásbini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
193	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
194	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
197	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
198	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
199	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
200	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
201	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
202	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
203	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300

* Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
204	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
205	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
206	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
207	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
208	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
209	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore .. .	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
210	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
211	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
212	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
213	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
214	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
215	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
216	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
217	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
218	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
219	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
220	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
221	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
222	Noor‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
223	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
224	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
225	**Outlook** §	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
226	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
227	**Penkalvi *or* Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
228	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
229	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
230	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
231	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300

* Started June 1916.

† Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.

§ An old paper not previously reported.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
232	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** *	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Monthly ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
233	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
234	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
235	**Prapanja Mitran** †	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
236	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Elloro, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
237	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
238	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
239	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
240	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
241	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
242	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
243	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
244	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,300
245	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
246	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
247	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
248	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
249	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
250	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
251	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzárain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
252	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years	1,000
253	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
254	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
255	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
256	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
257	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
258	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500

* Not published for the last two years.

† Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
259	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
260	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
261	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
262	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
263	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
264	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
265	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
266	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
267	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
268	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
269	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
270	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
271	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
272	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
273	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
274	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
275	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
276	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
277	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
278	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
279	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
280	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
281	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
282	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
283	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
284	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
285	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
286	**South Indian Mail.**	English.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Weekly ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
287	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
288	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
289	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
290	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
291	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
292	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
293	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
294	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
295	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
296	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
297	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
298	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
299	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
300	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
301	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
302	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
303	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
304	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
305	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
306	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H^a McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
307	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
308	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
309	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
310	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
311	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
312	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
313	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800

* Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
314	**Tamilian**	Tamil..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
315	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
316	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
317	Taylor High School Magazine †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
318	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
319	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
320	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
321	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
322	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. K. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
323	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
324	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
325	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	250
326	Theory and Practice in Engineering.†	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
327	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
328	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Pres Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
329	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
330	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
331	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
332	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
333	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
334	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
335	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
336	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
337	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
338	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
339	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press. Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

† Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
340	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
341	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
342	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
345	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
344	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
345	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
346	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
347	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
348	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
349	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
350	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
351	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
352	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
353	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
354	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
355	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
356	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
357	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
358	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
359	**Vrittantamu or The News.**†	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
360	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
361	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
362	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
363	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
364	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
365	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
366	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
367	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
368	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
369	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
370	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
371	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
372	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
373	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
374	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
375	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 13th September, writes:—"The all-absorbing interest in the war and the exceptional circumstances created by it, have been in a large measure responsible for the fact that the Ceylon riots and the high-handed measures taken by the Government attracted but little attention from the British public and Members of Parliament. . . . . Our leaders are already familiar with the circumstances of the riots and the serious consequences that resulted from them. Martial law was in force for over three months and there were many executions, imprisonments and severe flogging, all without regular trial. Special Commissioners who were appointed to award compensation to the victims of the riots assessed on the whole Sinhalese population, even on those who according to the Government never took part in the riots, the huge sum of Rs. 5,500,000. Over and above the crude and unequitable manner in which the assessments were levied and collected, the most extraordinary feature of the award of compensations was that a Muhammadan merchant made a tour round the island and furnished the Government with an account of his journey and the sufferings which his brethren had incurred through the riots, and finally demanded summary vengeance, and this most partisan report was made use of by the Government! . . . . We cannot really congratulate the Colonial Secretary on the wisdom of refusing an interview to a prominent member of the Ceylon Legislative Assembly because the local Government informed him that the member sought the interview in order to be able to go back and say that the Colonial Office had thrown over the Government. This is an extraordinary and indefensible instance of trusting for guidance to the men on the spot. A careful study of the whole discussion leaves us the impression that a more pointless defence and a more callous refusal to face facts, could not have been made, and we doubt very much whether such pleas for inaction would have been advanced if countries other than of Ceylon or India were concerned."

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

The Ceylon riots and the Home Government.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

2. *New India*, of the 11th September, writes:—"We print elsewhere an announcement to the effect that the students of the Law College are returning to their studies to-day. We do not know whether any compromise has been arrived at, but we cannot help regretting the unnecessarily harsh conditions imposed by the Principal on all who resume work. We agree that strikes in educational institutions are highly undesirable, and we are willing to admit that scholastic discipline involves the maintenance of a certain amount of prestige. But the final basis of satisfactory discipline is mutual understanding and sympathy, and while the law students may have been unwise to strike, the Principal himself adopts an attitude which can hardly be said to promote good feeling. An expression of regret from the students answered by a sympathetic assurance from the Principal that he would try to meet their wishes would have healed a somewhat angry sore. As it is the sore remains, though apparently covered up."

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

The Law College strike.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th September,* writes:—"Our contemporary the *Kerala Patrika* publishes a communication from a Tellicherry correspondent in the course of which the writer points out the weak points in the

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

The Tellicherry Municipality.

* Received on the 14th September 1916.

local municipal administration, and says that a change in the personnel of the administration will be greatly appreciated by the rate-payer. Our own information goes to support the correspondent's position. A chairman to succeed must have time and health to devote to civic affairs. . . . . A chairman is everything in a municipality. His is the force that keeps the individual members of the executive in their proper places and pulls up over-enthusiastic or erratic bounders, while his influence keeps the equilibrium and reconciles the rate-payer to the ways and methods of the executive. A younger spirit and fresher blood will no doubt improve matters for the better, and it is hoped that the Council will see to this at the forthcoming election."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

The Madras Corporation.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 11th September, remarks:—"We can generally expect to find plenty of interest in any report by Mr. Molony, an officer perhaps unique in this Presidency for the bold way in which he attempts to transform arid reports into a species of light literature which the man who runs may read with amusement and, doubtless, also a certain amount of profit. . . . . The dominant note of the report is a self-complaisance which appears to us somewhat ill-timed in view of the financial situation of the Corporation. That this situation is a desperate one Mr. Molony is the first to admit. . . . . How then did such a sorry state of things develop? Mr. Molony believes it was inevitable and is not the result of extravagance; it is merely the evidence of the Corporation awakening to a sense of its responsibilities. The ratepayer, on whose shoulders is laid the very real burden of maximum rates, as a return for which he is asked to contemplate benefits which he regards as problematical, may well pause to ask whether there ought not to be definite limits to the activities of local bodies. . . . . On the subject of education Mr. Molony is full of apologies. The claims of sanitation had to take precedence and so education went by the board. In conclusion, Mr. Molony pays a graceful compliment to the Commissioners for their valuable assistance, the warmth of which may cause among some of them some searching of heart. To sum up, the picture is a depressing one, though that is not Mr. Molony's fault. He is not responsible for the state of the finances and he has done his best to point out the compensating advantages. But what of the future? With a population more or less stationary, and expenses outrunning income, Madras can soon boast of possessing the costliest administration in antithesis with its utility in the world. A distinction certainly, but not one to be particularly proud of."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept 12th, 1916.

The leper nuisance in Cailcut.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 12th September, observes:—"The leper nuisance has become intolerable in Calicut. People may be surprised to learn that lepers are allowed to carry on trade, even in food-stuffs and to do public washing with perfect impunity, offering a very serious menace to public health. Some years ago there was a proposal to extend the operations of the Leper Act to Calicut, and we do not know why it was given up. We do think that the time has come for the Municipal Council and the Collector to make strong representations to the Government on the matter in the interests of the general public."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

The story of a re-settlement.

6. Referring to the re-settlement operations in the Punjab, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th September, writes:—"There is no question which excites more real hardship among the people than what is understood by the term harsh resettlement. The Government nowhere displays a worse want of foresight than in the easy sanction of re-settlements which turn the mild ryot into discontent with his lot. The educated Indian, when he finds the door of superior grades of service shut against him, is discontented; but what of the

hardworking ryot who knows no politics and whose only consideration is that he should have his fill after a day's sturdy toil? . . . . If there is any one less capable of bearing taxation, it is the poor cultivating ryot; and as it is, he is more heavily taxed than any other profession."

(k) General.

7. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 6th September, observes: —"Not to be outdone by Mr. Tilak and her Poona friends Mrs. Besant has started her Home Rule League in Madras. The opening ceremony did not lack the theatrical ostentation due to such a grand occasion and in the immediate presence of Mrs. Besant and her theosophical admirers, it was ushered into existence on Sunday last (the 3rd September) at the Young Men's Indian Association. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and Mr. Telang hold the Secretariat portfolio, but the organising chief will be Mr. Arundale, while the First Lord of the Treasury will be Mr. B. P. Wadia. Few outside the ranks of the Theosophists may know Mr. Arundale or Mr. Wadia and most people who have till now laboured hard for the political well-being of the country, may like to know the title of these people to take up the political leadership of the land. . . . . A badge was given her by one of Mrs. Besant's admirers. That over, she must have, like another Joan of Arc, marched on horseback with her followers to Fort St. George to proclaim Home Rule. But the twentieth century Joan could do nothing so heroic and so delivered an oration instead, invoking Arjuna and Krishna and all the ancient mighty warriors who wrought wonder in their days. And then—what then?—a vote of thanks and the meeting dispersed. . . . . Sane politicians who really care for the well-being of the country cannot but exclaim, 'enough of this play.' It has been said that the League is not meant to be run in opposition to the Congress. Of that we are certain, not because its objects are identical with those of the Congress, but because of the inherent incapacity of this body to set itself up seriously as a rival to that organisation. Mrs. Besant has been writing to the Press that the office-bearers are only temporary, but it is notorious that the mofussil leagues have been started by Mrs Besant's few theosophical allies and others who have nothing particular to do and these mofussil bodies have made identical nominations."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

The Home Rule League.

8. In a leader on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th September, says:—"The debate in the 'Madras Parliament' on Sunday on the Home Rule Bill rose above the level of a mock debate. Mr. Arundale, speaking as the leader of the opposition, advanced facts and arguments with which many outside would be in sympathy. . . . . In fact, much of the difference which has arisen between Indian politicians and Mrs. Besant is due to the fact that Mrs. Besant is impatient of difference of opinion. There were more speeches on the opposition side than on the other, and all the opposition speeches reflected the prevailing opinion in the country, and some of the speakers, we have no doubt, spoke out honestly. . . . . All that Mr. Arundale said was in accordance with commonsense, in accordance with history and practical experience, and what he said commends itself to men of practical experience and knowledge of the world. . . . . It is because we are not convinced that we possess the capacity for conjoint action, that we have yet to learn many things before we can take upon ourselves the full responsibility of Government, that we are unwilling to accept the Home Rule of Mrs. Besant. We realise that we, as a nation, are not capable of undertaking the responsibility and discharging it with equal satisfaction to all classes of people. We may get Home Rule tomorrow; but what are we going to do with the gift unless we are prepared to make full use of it. It is not enough to make out a case against our rulers. Even if all the contentions, which Mr. Arundale refuted were true, that would not establish our claim for Home Rule. That claim must rest on our own merits, on our capacity, and

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1916.

A Home Rule debate in the "Madras Parliament."

on the deficiencies of the present Government. However imperfect that Government may be, it has the merit of governing the people in peace, of being regarded by all classes as on the whole the best possible under the circumstances. What will be the position of the Home Rulers? Will they command the same amount of confidence in their impartiality and justice? Will they inspire the same respect? . . . . In a sense, we are all Home Rulers; we are all for ultimately achieving self-government. But if any person tells us that India is today fit for self-government on colonial lines, we would unhesitatingly say that he has hardly any conception of the condition of life in India, has hardly any acquaintance with the capacity and character of the people."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

Home Rule for India.

9. In a leader on this subject, *New India*, of the 14th September, states:—"Just a year ago today, the editor of *New India*, in Bombay, expressed her preference for the term Home Rule over that of self-government; under the term 'Home Rule' separation can never be implied, and it marks out the object of our movement, to obtain, by constitutional and law-abiding means, self-government within the Empire. . . . . The idea of Home Rule, and the steady setting of the current of Indian thought towards that idea, these are the characteristics of the year. We looked to a long and toilsome propaganda to popularise the idea, but lo! it has sprung full-formed into the light, as Athene from the head of Zeus. We can only look wonderingly at the unexpected phenomenon, and say: 'It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.' There is every sign of a divine activity in the feebleness of the means and the immensity of the result. Villagers talk of Home Rule; who has reached them? The town populations acclaim it vociferously; who has roused them? Dadabhai Naoroji blesses it from his hermitage at Varsova; little children babble of it in the busy streets. . . . . Let us lift up our eyes to the hills, to the Himalayas and the Nilgiris, where still great Rishis, India's guardians, dwell, watch and work. Brahman is fearless, and 'Thou art That'. Our mighty Mother stretches out a loving hand to her children, dwelling in the little Island of the Northern Seas, and the two lands, so strangely brought together in modern days, shall walk on, with linked hands, to a fair and joyous future."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

The Congress Presidentship.

10. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 7th September,* has the following:—"We are afraid that we cannot commend the action of the Reception Committee of the Congress over the election of Mr. Ambica Charn Muzumdar who has received the largest number of votes of the Congress Committees to the presidency of the next Congress. Mr. Muzumdar secured five votes, while Mrs. Besant secured two; nevertheless the Lucknow politicians have thought fit to set aside the verdict of the majority of the Congress Committees. Members of the Congress, are, as a rule, unsparing in their condemnation of autocratic methods in their rulers that we feel bound to confess that the autocracy of the Reception Committee of the Congress overshadows the doings of the most pronounced bureaucrat."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Sept. 9th, 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council.

11. In commenting on the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the recent session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Karnataka*, of the 9th September, says:—"If on landing at Bombay or arrival at Delhi, a grandiloquent adumbration of policy would have looked too conventional and unreal on the lips of the new Viceroy, a dry and halting pronouncement today after five months, can only be attributed, at best, to a certain deliberate reserve and aloofness of disposition. It is extremely to be regretted that at a time when iridescent aspiration on the one side and recrudescent repression on the other are

* Received on the 14th September 1916.

agitating the public mind throughout the land, the successor of Lord Hardinge should have made his first important official utterance so unlike the speeches of that most beloved of Viceroys not only in manner, but also in substance. . . . . The one word which sums up the feelings with which that address has been received by the Indian press is 'disappointment.' His Excellency has not vouchsafed a single word as to how he and his Government view the several forces that are active at present working to affect the future of India . . . . . On points on which the public have been granted a word or two, His Excellency's pronouncement can hardly be said to go far enough. For instance, with reference to the burning question of India's industrial uplift, His Excellency was content with expressing the simple hope that the work of the Holland Commission, 'a very strong one,—will result in the stimulation of the existing industries and the foundation of others.' If the mere 'hopes'—even of Viceroys,—could bring peace and plenty to India, she should have long ago had all that her heart could wish."

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 13th September, remarks:—"Lord Chelmsford's first speech in the Imperial Legislative Council delivered in opening the first session of the newly constituted council last week at Simla, was a reasonably lengthy one and touched upon various topics of public interest. It was nevertheless somewhat unhappy in having commenced with an expression of His Excellency's desire that the powers of nomination to the Imperial Council (which has a permanent official majority) should be further enlarged. In these days of national awakening in India, nothing is so much calculated to discourage public opinion as the prospect of representative assemblies being swelled with nominated members and the new Viceroy further desires to introduce the exacting principle of nominating military heroes with seats in the council. The effect of the [illegible] with for more nomination is like that of the proverbial [illegible]. Other parts of the speech do not greatly help to neutralise the first impression caused by the gesture."

[illegible] Gazette, Sept. 13th, 1907.

12 The *Hindu* of the [illegible] September writes:—"Lord Carmichael said the other day the precautions had been taken to ensure that the administration of the Defence of India Act [illegible] Bengal.

The Defence of India Act in Bengal.

the people. It appears, however, from the memorial of the Calcutta Indian Association to the Government of Bengal, that the measure which the Lordship referred to as at best undesirable [illegible] much needed relief. The Government thus can deprive a public servant of his office before charges against him are established and the explanation is taken thereon in writing [illegible] that a person should be given at least the same privilege of knowing his offence and defending himself before he is deprived of his personal liberty."

[illegible] Gazette, Sept. 13th, 1907.

13 *Ans Indu* of the 9th September writes:—"From time to time [illegible] Conscription in India.

country should be made for the purpose of [illegible] time.

[illegible] right age, and the [illegible] Government to the [illegible] but to ask that they should be allowed [illegible] have been granted to [illegible] of that spirit of the [illegible] we have not the pleasure [illegible] be ready to send some of [illegible] and also all [illegible] even our very [illegible] purpose. In the next [illegible] public of them to [illegible] among the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

knowing what he is talking about. . . . . There is only one line in which we can do something: the supply of men. Unhappily here, too, our past obstructs the path. The Government has not the necessary officers to consult extensive armies from the Indian population, and for one reason or another, to us unintelligible, the Government have consistently declined to get over that difficulty by accepting the Indian demand for commissioned appointments. The denial of the right to volunteer has also been an obstacle in our way. So, considered from any standpoint, the policy pursued in the past and in the present by the Government of India does not permit us to supply a larger army than is now fighting the enemy on four battlefields."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1916.

17. The *Hindu*, of the 12th September, states:—"We have followed with interest the controversy in the press regarding the management of our Presidency bank, and we think that at least in one respect—the representation of Indians in the Directorate of the bank—the opponents of popular opinion have signally failed to establish their case. The Bank of Madras is not an ordinary joint-stock bank; it is an institution which has at its back the prestige and influence, the authority and support of the Government: to it is entrusted the custody of public revenues and the cash balances of the local Government: and commanding, as it does, this vast and important patronage of the State, it is incumbent on it to see that it does not lay itself open to charges of clannishness or favouritism. It is admitted that Indians have a substantial holding in the funds of the bank, and this fact, coupled with the circumstance that Government gives it unstinted and exclusive support, ought to be sufficient to make Indian representation on the Board of Directors of the Bank imperative. But never since the constitution of the bank—it was established so long ago as 1843—have Indians been represented in its Directorate; and this is rightly construed as humiliating to the national pride and business capacity, if not business integrity, of the Indian commercial community. . . . . It is not merely on racial and sentimental grounds that we ask for representation in the Directorate of the Bank, though, as is evident from the tremendous agitation set up by commercial England and Anglo-India above referred to, sentiment and national pride count a great deal in these matters."

Indians and the Bank of Madras Directorate.

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

18. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 13th September, writes:—"Notwithstanding the increased interest taken by the people in the affairs of the Indian National Congress, there is a lamentable lack of organisation and co-operation among the provincial and district committees. . . . . The Reception Committee of the 29th Session of the Congress at Madras had a surplus amount of money which ought to have been reasonably handed over to the All-India Congress Committee for common use or retained for congress work in this Presidency. The Reception Committee has, however, chosen to give away Rs. 5,000 to the Gokhale Memorial Fund and Rs. 2,000 to the G. Subrahmanya Ayyar Memorial Fund. We agree with those who have protested against this diversion of funds intended for one purpose to entirely different purposes. Such scant regard for propriety and constitutionalism is no proof of a capacity for self-government."

Madras Congress funds.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

PEOPLE'S OPINION, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

19. The *People's Opinion*, of the 13th September, writes:—"Attention of Government was pointedly drawn in the last Session of the Popular Assembly to a very important administrative question, viz., the extreme inadvisability of one and the same individual holding the offices of the Account officer and of the Financial Secretary to Government. The member who had the shrewdness to moot this subject in the Assembly established conclusively that the combined system now in vogue is vicious in principle besides being dangerous in practice. A strong case was thus made out for

An administrative anomaly in Travancore.

the immediate separation of the two offices and the expectation of the people ran in the direction that the Government of Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar would not tolerate any longer this absurd anomaly and unwholesome relic of the late administration. . . . . As matters stand now, whatever may be the merits or demerits of the individual officer, who is our Account officer and Financial Secretary rolled into one, we cannot, even with our utmost efforts, find any good point in a system radically defective. While in the case of all other departments a clear distinction and demarcation of duties have been brought about between the executive head of the departments and the respective controlling branch of the Huzur Secretariat, we are surprised to see that as regards the Financial Department alone, far and away the most important of State departments, such a distinction has not yet been made. . . . . We do not say that the present incumbent of the dual office has been guilty of any intentional misadvice in financial matters; but it cannot be gainsaid that for the sake of his own reputation he should not play the double rôle and give the slightest ground for a hostile critic to point his finger at."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Roumania.

20. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd September, says:—By declaring war against Austria and joining the Allies, Roumania has shown beyond doubt which side will win. Although victory is certain for the Allies, it will take some time for them to gain it. The three lakhs of disciplined soldiers belonging to Roumania cannot soon alter the situation. If a battle ensues with Bulgaria, she will be squeezed between Salonika and Roumania. Servia will then be freed, and the road between Germany and Turkey will be blocked. Where can Turkey then get ammunition from? She will fall prostrate at the feet of the Allies. The war has now assumed a new aspect no doubt, but there will not appear any change so soon. As stated by a Russian minister, although Germany is tired and her food-stuffs are running short, her army is still strong.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The *Ravi*, of the 7th September, says that Roumania waited so long to know for certain which side will win. It states that she is now sure that victory will attend the efforts of the Allies and so she joined them. This act of hers is certainly an encouragement to the Allies and a source of discomfiture to the enemy. It remarks that the situation in Greece at present is such that either a new King will be appointed or a new ministry will replace the old one. In either case, says the paper, Greece will join the Allies.

Ravi, Coconada, Sept. 7th, 1916.

Roumania and the war.

21. In its news column the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th September, gives the following items:—A correspondent remarks that even though all newspapers in India write that the entry of Roumania will greatly facilitate the operations of the Allies, to what extent it will really benefit the Allies will have to be seen only by and by.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Sept. 13th, 1916.

The declaration of war by Roumania.

22. The *Quami Report*, of the 2nd September, referring to the declaration of war by Roumania, says:—It is now certain that the progress of the war will be very rapid. It is equally certain that the Central Powers will suffer heavily in consequence of Roumania's action, and there is no doubt that she can shake to their foundations the defence of the Balkans and Constantinople. But such things (isolated successes) are not war. Those people are greatly mistaken who think the taking of a city or the reduction of a fortress constitutes a victory.

It is not enough to capture, wound or kill a soldier. As long as the enemy's object remains undefeated and his determination unbroken by the sword, there can be no victory worth rejoicing over.

It is true, that, as a result of Roumania's intervention, there will be a change in the plan of campaign and it is improbable that Greece will remain inactive much longer. At the present moment Europe presents the spectacle of a vast shambles, and it is only those weak nations or those which are far removed from the war zone, can avoid being drawn into the vortex.

Taking these events into consideration it appears that, for the present at any rate, the participation of Roumania will not change the complexion of the war. Austria's movements will, however, receive a check. The allied armies are now engaged in an important offensive on the western Front and, if Roumania should revolutionise things in the east, she will render them valuable aid and the door of peace might very soon be opened. In any case it is an amazing event in the history of the war and we should expect more things to happen.

Quami Report, Madras, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

23. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th September, writes:—The condition of Greece at present is indeed very deplorable. Constantine, her King, is ill; and it is even rumoured that he has abdicated and left the country. The people of Greece are divided in their sympathies with the belligerents to the European war. M. Venizelos, an ex-Minister, is wholly in favour of the Allies, who have now taken in their hands the control of the post and telegraphs in Greece, but are indifferent towards the political cataclysm which is prevailing there. Attempts are being made by some people to set up the son of King Constantine on the throne and carry on the administration of the country in his name. Seventeen of the Grecian forts are now in the hands of the Bulgarians. Even under such trying conditions Greece appears to be determined to maintain her neutrality and permit both the parties to do what they please. "Let the stronger party win, but let me remain aloof. Better I suffer by remaining neutral rather than take the consequences of joining one or the other." Such seems to be the determination of Greece at present. For a weak party this is undoubtedly the best policy.

The sad plight of Greece.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1916.

24. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th September, writes:—In the beginning of the present great war no one had even conjectured that the Balkans, whose homes were dripping with blood, would be inclined for war. Whether it is due to the exigency of the time or to fickle fortune most of the States, which were neutral at the beginning of the war, are now ready to issue ultimata.

"The effect of the war on Greece."

Political and social questions have become very complicated and now that Roumania has joined they have become increasingly so.

Reuter has telegraphed that the King of Greece has fled from his capital and the Crown Prince has been appointed Regent.

The revolution-loving ministry of Greece has by frequent changes given cause for thinking that the Allies must regard Greek policy with suspicion and not be indifferent to her movements.

There is no doubt Greece has always been far-seeing and that she has been under an obligation to the Allies, especially to Great Britain. It is doubtful whether she will allow herself to get entangled in the selfish snare of Germany, just for the sake of her Queen, and thus bring ruin upon her historic land. On the contrary it is hoped that she will endeavour to side with her benefactor Great Britain, through whose instrumentality she obtained her independence, and help to bring this awful war to a close.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

25. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th September, writes:—M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister, has resigned and has been replaced by M. Strumer. M. Sazonoff is a politician of wide experience, possessed of great tact and patience. Even though it is stated that he has resigned on account of ill-health, it is the opinion of many people that this is only an ostensible reason and that the best interests of Russia would have been served by removing his grievances, if any, and continuing him in office as before. People in Russia, it is said, have no confidence in his successor, M. Strumer, who is believed to be inexperienced, hasty and thoughtless. M. Sazonoff has all along withstood the onslaughts of the Germans with considerable success, and the people who were looking forward full of hope as to the result of the war, have now begun to entertain grave fears as to the future. M. Strumer, no doubt, boasts that he will conquer the enemy countries in no time and put down Germany, but the people do not appear to have sufficient confidence in his ability to do so. As the failure of Russia in this war means, practically, danger to the whole world, the resignation of M. Sazonoff and the acceptance thereof has been looked upon as a dire calamity by thoughtful minds in all countries.

The state of affairs in Russia.

The paper next dwells upon the speech alleged to have been made by the new Minister, M. Strumer, as regards the future status of Poland and remarks:—Poland is still in the occupation of Germany and yet M. Strumer has already begun to say that Home Rule should not be conferred upon her

after the war. Really speaking, the country has first to be reconquered before deciding the question one way or the other, and any discussion on the point at this critical juncture is highly impolitic. How strange that even leading statesmen should not realise the situation and indulge in such thoughtless rhapsody !

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

Suicide of a railway driver.

26. We understand that a railway driver by name Sergeant Cyril Rose committed suicide on the 6th instant by cutting his throat with a razor. A correspondent says that similar suicides are taking place all over the country on account of the disgust engendered in the minds of the people as a result of the many sufferings arising out of the war.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

Travancore and the war.

27. In its issue of the 13th September, the *Malayala Manorama* publishes a letter from Mr. P. Punnoose, in which he requests for a supply of Malayalam books and magazines for the use of about seventy Malayalis (most of them Travancoreans) fighting the enemy at some place in Arabia under his command, and thinks it a great privilege to be called upon to render any little service to its brave fellow countrymen.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1916.

"The oppression and tyranny in German Colonies."

28. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th September, writes :—For a long time people have been labouring under a misapprehension as to the significance of German civilization and no one was really aware of its real nature. But the present war removed the scales from people's eyes and the whole world has come to know what the national disposition is like and that the German nation is a barbarous, cruel and bloodthirsty enemy of European civilization.

The events of the last two years have given ample proof of Germany's inhuman methods.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

"German rule in Turkey."

29. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th September, writes :—Our generous readers will remember that when stating the reasons for Turkey's participation in the present war, we proved that the Kaiser wanted Ottoman aid simply to further his own ends. Those acquainted with German politics will not regard the Kaiser's pilgrimage to Jerusalem, his pretending to profess Islamic faith and considering himself to be the guardian of Mussalmans throughout the world as anything but a delusion and a snare.

Now that the Turks have realised Germany's selfish policy they are drawing off. Patriotic and aged Turks are of opinion that Turkey's salvation lies only in her promptly ceasing to side with Germany and seeking British aid.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Dravidabhimani, *Salem*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

The Police administration in this Presidency.

30. In reproducing the substance of the comments of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, under this heading, abstracted in paragraph 38 of Report No. 37 of 1916, the *Dravidabhimani*, of the 8th September, says:—The Police in this country, unlike the London Police, are inclined more to exercise their powers than to move with the people in a friendly manner and earn their esteem and confidence. When they suspect an individual, they arrest him immediately and then begin to make enquiries about him. This shows a lack of detective capacity on the part of the Police in India. In every Police station there should be a library of books containing detective stories and records of past detection and experienced officials in the Police department should also publish a narration of crimes detected by them in a book form for the benefit of others.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

The Madras Police.

In reviewing the report on the administration of the Police department for the year 1915, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th September, points out that the

unpopularity of the department, which is evidenced by the large increase in the vacancies in the ranks, is to be attributed mainly to the severity of departmental punishments, to the refusal of leave to subordinate officers, and to the manner in which the constables are treated by the superior officers, and that these matters deserve thorough investigation. It endorses the opinion of the Government that those in the department should be given a day's rest in the week, and observes that, though the Government do not appear to agree with the Inspector-General in thinking that the decrease in the detection of grave crimes was due to the enhanced jurisdiction of police stations, the latter's view cannot be said to be incorrect, so far as districts like Malabar are concerned.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1916.

Police report on crime.

31. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th September, referring to the Police Report on the increase in crime in India, hopes that the Police will continue to endeavour to deal with this evil.

(b) Courts.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

A curious decision.

32. The *Lokopakari*, of the 11th September, writes:—"A Hindu gentleman of Sind in Hyderabad became a convert to Muhammadanism. He has three sons, all of whom are minors, the last being a child in arms. His wife sued for retaining possession of her children, and the District Judge has decided that the husband was entitled to their custody and that, even in the case of the child in arms, he could appoint a nurse to feed it, as he was a rich man. This is a curious decision indeed. It is really strange that the District Judge did not realise the inhumanity of separating a child from its mother. Then again how can the father in this case, who has changed his religion, be affectionate to his children following his old religion? We hope that this unreasonable decision will be reversed on appeal.

BHARATAMATA, *Vijianagram*, Aug. 30th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak's case.

33. The *Bharatamata*, of the 30th August (received on the 15th September) reproduces the article on Mr. Tilak's case from the *Andhrapatrika* of the 16th August, which was already abstracted on page 1483 of the weekly report.

(d) Education.

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

A Government of India circular about the training course for teachers.

34. Referring to the circular sent to the Local Governments by the Government of India, calling upon them to take steps to increase the percentage of trained teachers in schools and colleges in India, the *Vidyabhanu*, of the 11th September, says:—We quite approve of the suggestion made in the circular that the period of training may be reduced. We do not think a person need be trained for two years to become a capable teacher. After all, it is not training alone that makes a good teacher. Experience as teachers will be a greater asset to them, and therefore we would suggest their working under experienced headmasters for some years after the formal course is over. So, the period of training may be reduced to one year and these trained men may be made to work under experienced headmasters for another year. If this course is adopted, we are sure a larger number of persons will go in for the teaching profession.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1916.

In commenting upon the same subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 12th September, observes:—The main reason for the low percentage of trained teachers in the schools and colleges of this country is the fact that the number of persons who undergo training is very small, and this is in a measure due to the low scale of salaries paid to them. We would, therefore, suggest that either the Government of India or the Local Governments should sanction a revised scale of salaries for trained teachers in primary and secondary schools. We are glad that the Government of India has recognised this, as a suggestion similar to ours has been made in the last portion of the circular.

35. Referring to the Law College students' strike, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th September, makes the following remarks:—The duty of teachers in the higher classes is merely to put students in the way of proper study. The Law College authorities had increased the number of working hours with a view to provide work for the Professors, whose number had been increased while the three years' course was supposed to continue. This they ought not to have done. The students are not, therefore, wholly to blame, but they would have done well to make a representation through the College Council. It is hoped that the Council will interfere and bring about harmony between the Principal and the students, and that the Educational authorities will not, under the name of discipline, punish students, who if they had entered Government service, would hold respectable appointments and discharge their duties with honour.

The Madras Law College.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

Referring to the Law College students' strike, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th September, says:—The students re-joined the college, but they were punished with the loss of ten days' attendance. It must be admitted that they deserved some punishment for determining upon a strike without acquainting the college council with their grievances. But the punishment actually imposed is not in keeping with the leniency that is characteristic of the Principal. If a student who lost ten days' attendance should fall ill, he would have to take leave of absence and thus forfeit his claim to appear for the examination for want of attendance. We hope that the Principal will reduce the punishment to one day's loss of attendance.

The Law College students' strike.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1916.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 11th September, condemns the action of the students of the Madras Law College in having struck work for the trifling reason that the Principal had increased the number of working hours in the college, and says that the Principal had no other course but to increase the number of working hours when the Law course was reduced from three to two years.

The Law College strike.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th September, remarks:—The conduct of these young men who are all graduates is very unsatisfactory. It is possible that the arrangements made by Mr. Davis are not suitable, but are there no ways of setting them right? Are there no higher authorities to whom the students could have appealed for redress? We very much regret to see that our students do not know how to fight against injustice in a constitutional manner. The chief duty of lawyers is to fight in accordance with law. It is altogether unbecoming that those who read for law with a view to fight for rights and justice later on should ever go on strike.

The Madras Law College strike.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

36. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 13th September, writes:—The object of holding examinations by compartments is to lessen the trials of students, to whom the rule that candidates should pass in all the subjects of the examination at one and the same time works as a great hardship in those days, when the struggle for existence is so very keen. The University of Madras has already introduced this system in the case of the S.S.L.C. and B.A. examinations. If they would extend the same to the Intermediate examination also they would be laying the student world under a deep debt of obligation to them. The one purpose of holding these examinations is to find out whether a candidate has acquired a certain minimum standard of knowledge in each of the subjects prescribed for them, and if he does prove by his answers that he has reached the required standard in some of the subjects, it is unfair to take no account of it and insist that he should appear for the whole examination over again. In the Punjab students are permitted to appear for University examinations by compartments with the result that the percentage of successes there is much larger than elsewhere. We understand that the University authorities there are now considering the

The holding of University examinations by compartments.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

question of extending this wholesome rule to all their examinations. The student population of Mysore would be greatly benefited if the same rule should be introduced in the case of the Mysore University examinations also.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 14th, 1916. (English columns.)

Agricultural education in India.

37. Referring to the circular addressed by the Government of India to all local Governments inviting their opinions on the proceedings of the conference on agricultural education held in February last and giving a resumè of some of the resolutions arrived at on the occasion, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th September, remarks:—We, for one, think that one Agricultural College for the whole of India in some central place such as Nagpur is more than sufficient for all the Indian practical needs. We do not want the diploma course referred to above. We shall be content with the vernacular school courses. Vernacular agricultural schools deserve more encouragement than colleges. The object of the Government should be to give agricultural instruction to those engaged in agriculture and their children. Agricultural instruction to non-agriculturists will prove to be money and labour lost. A correspondent says that one agricultural college for the whole of India is more than sufficient for supplying tonguesters. The purposes of practical agriculturists should, at all costs, be better attended to. Even the central agricultural college referred to above may be made a college to train vernacular practical agriculture teachers. It is only this that will solve the agricultural problem with the minimum of cost and the maximum of results. We hope the Government of India and the local Governments and the Governments of Native States will not allow themselves to be carried away by the glamour of impracticable resolutions costing money and producing no adequate results. The resolutions of special pleaders should be carefully considered before adoption.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1916.

False economy.

38. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 3rd September, in a leader, writes:—"If the Government admit that education is a national thing upon which expenditure should not be restricted, it will not adopt a false economy which will involve the starvation of national education (Lord Crewe).

In our country as far as educational needs are supplied, others spring up. In Madras the problem of national education has not yet been solved either by the administrative ability of the Government or by the energetic efforts of the people. In proportion to the increase in primary schools interference with benefits accruing from them has been enhanced. Village schools are in a state of disgraceful darkness and the great misfortune is that the teachers who are generally paid Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem are unable to perform their chief duty. Unless the pay of teachers is increased, no advantage can accrue to the nation from such schools, pedagogues or education.

The condition of aided schools is still more deplorable while private institutions are becoming worse and worse. All this is due to the limited nature of public and private aid. Our teachers' salary is less than that of a motor-car driver while his dress and appearance is inferior to that of a white-clad butler. Although this state of affairs existed before the war, this world-wide sanguinary struggle has now called for economy. Consequently many schools have not been built and many proposals have not been sanctioned. Economy is the order of the day. The rulers in their speeches and officers in their replies plead economy.

There are many villages in the Madras Presidency which are in urgent need of Muhammadan schools. Mussalman boys are obliged to regard their schools as their final colleges owing to the absence of suitable institutions. They have no hostels nor have they means to enable them to proceed to large cities for the purpose of prosecuting their studies.

Unfortunately the circle of Muhammadan Inspectors is becoming more and more contracted. Sub-Assistant Muhammadan Inspectors, owing to their small salaries, are as embarrassed financially as they are limited in their scope of influence.

In the whole of Southern India, in spite of its great size, there is not a single Muhammadan Inspector of Schools! Two solitary Assistant Inspectors

shine like the greater and the lesser lights in the inspectorial firmament. One of these luminaries, Khan Sahib Khaja Khan Sahib, B.A., is on long leave and is probably counting his days. The other Mr Muhammad Husain, B A., has retired!

Although apparently this has no connexion with Lord Crewe's "False enonomy", but his "National education" certainly has. Can we be assured that our national education will not be starved? The truth of Lord Crewe's concluding words should not be obscured, viz., if national education is to advance, all the branches of the teaching profession should be more respected and a progressive scale of salaries laid down.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

39. Referring to the Administration Report of the Madras Corporation for 1915–16, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th September, observes:—The report shows that the Corporation is suffering much from want of funds. There are certain items of expenditure which the Corporation has to meet from the income from taxes, and there are certain other items which have to be met from borrowed money. It is really regrettable that the Corporation should have spent away the five lakhs of rupees, which was the preceding year's surplus in the income from taxes, on the laying of pipes, construction of drainage works, electric lighting, etc., for which borrowed money should have been used and found at the end of the year that it had not funds enough for items which had to be met from the income from taxes. The credit of the Corporation was saved only by the Government grant of four lakhs of rupees. If the Corporation felt that it could not proceed with the drainage works, etc., it should have promptly applied for a loan from the Government for this purpose and should, on no account, have utilised the income from taxes for it. The Government is as much interested in the sanitation of this city, which is the head-quarters of this Presidency, as the Corporation. So the Corporation would have been justified in insisting upon the Government sharing its responsibility in the matter of improving the sanitation of the city and contributing its mite towards the expenditure thereon. As it is, the Government helps the Corporation only if it likes. There is no certainty regarding the extent of this help in any particular year. So the Corporation should raise this question again and try to get a definite contribution every year towards its expenditure. Mr. Molony says that, as the Corporation has done many things which a Municipality has to do, it is quite natural that it should feel the want of money. The important duties of a Municipality are to improve sanitation, secure facilities of water-supply, road communication and lighting and provide for primary education. Each division of the Corporation has not yet been provided with even two primary schools. The sanitation of the city is not very satisfactory. So it cannot be said that the Corporation is spending sufficient money on items which are beneficial to all the people. The lighting-tax, for example, is collected for the purpose of maintaining the lights in the city, and it is not desirable to use this income for any other purpose. It is because this is mixed up with the income from other sources that it becomes merged in the general expenditure and there is a deficit in the amount of money required for lighting purposes. When every house is paying a separate tax for lighting, there is no justification whatever for removing even the existing oil lamps from some of the streets.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

The sad plight of the Madras Corporation.

40. In the course of its comments on the report published by the President of the Corporation of Madras on the working of the Corporation during 1915–16, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th September, writes:—The President suggests in his report that legislative authority should be given to the Corporation to impose fresh taxes. On reading the report, we are led to suspect that provisions empowering the Corporation to raise taxes have been embodied in the amending Bill now under consideration. Had the Bill, which affects the

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1916.

Corporation of Madras.

interests of the public, been published and an opportunity given to the people to criticise it, much unnecessary agitation could have been avoided. We are at a loss to know why Mr. Molony, who has been laying so much stress on the necessity of the Corporation of the people in Municipal matters, has not requested the Government to take the opinion of the public on the proposed Bill. We request that the President will take every opportunity to save the poor rate-payers from the imposition of fresh taxes.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

The Narasaraopet Municipality.

41. In commenting on the order of the Government on the report of the Municipality of Narasaraopet, the *Andhra-patrika*, of the 11th September, says:—The tax on carts carrying water in the town, which is notorious for its water scarcity, has increased the price of water. The Collector hoped that, in case the municipal authorities should remit the tax, the controlling authorities would not object to it. It is strange to find that the Secretary to the Government has altogether overlooked this point.

Only 13·8 per cent of the toll-gate proceeds was laid out on roads in this municipality, wherein road materials were cheap. The Collector anticipating that the Government would not fail to pass orders thereon directing the expenditure of the total toll-gate proceeds on roads, expressed a hope that no such orders might be passed. But will Secretaries to Government yield to such observations? The Secretary to Government has, perhaps, felt that it would be compromising his dignity to pass over this point without a remark. He, therefore, remarked that this expenditure was obviously inadequate.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

The Chairmanship of the Mangalore Municipality.

42. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 8th September, writes:—We understand that the period of councillorship of Dr. Verghese, one of our nominated councillors who had been elected to the chairmanship some weeks ago, having ceased, he has *ipso facto* vacated his chairmanship also and that the question of a chairman for our municipality has arisen once more. When on the last occasion we made our comments, a bit too late to be of any use at the time, as regards his election to the place we little thought that the question would crop up so soon as this. That the election of Dr. Verghese, an official and a stranger to the district, to the responsible position was most unpopular with the public of Mangalore has been more than proved by the several letters which have appeared in our own columns from time to time, and we have every reason to hope that neither Dr. Verghese, who should have seen what an undignified controversy his election created nor any other official having the least regard for self-respect would care to stand for election on the present occasion. If unfortunately our surmise proves incorrect and a Government official does stand for election, then the duty of the councillors is clear. They have simply to decline to vote for him. There is no rule nor custom binding upon them that they should vote for officials. But then there is the ever-present danger of some of our weak-minded councillors yielding to private official pressure, and this can be put an end to only by the Government strictly prohibiting their officials from either standing as candidates for election or manipulating the votes. Unless and until this is done and the right of having a non-official Chairman is given to the people, it will be a mere boast on the part of Government to say that they have conferred the privilege of local self-government upon the people.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

The views of the President of the Corporation.

43. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 7th September, referring to certain remarks made by the President (Mr. Molony) of the Corporation regarding the health of the Madras City and the cause of the increase in the death-rate among Muhammadans as compared with that of other communities, says:—"We do not understand why the President should shirk the responsibility and throw the blame on the unfortunate Mussalmans by remarking that they do not act in accordance with the rules of hygiene and that the Gosha system which prevailed in Arabia, about fourteen centuries ago need not necessarily be observed now in the dirty and filthy streets of

Triplicane. The President himself admits the filthiness of the streets, and it is really a fact that there are scores of such dirty streets in Madras and that the roads are neither properly repaired nor cleaned. The condition of most of the streets is such that even with a little rain the water stagnates for a week or fortnight and gives off offensive smells. Would that the President himself would inspect the dark and narrow streets of Triplicane, especially in bad weather, it would be perfectly plain to him that the cause of the increase in the number of deaths and diseases is not the Gosha system, but the want of efficient street scavenging. On the other hand, the condition of the streets where Hindus live is better than that of the streets occupied by Muhammadans, while the state of those where Europeans live is better than that of those occupied by Hindus This is the secret of what the President explains to be the causes of the increase in the death-rate. We can show that there is not a single rule in the Islamic sacred law at variance with natural law. Among Hindus there is not to be found one-tenth of what Islam teaches regarding the ceremonial purification and cleanliness observed by most Mussalmans, and yet, if complaint is made of the increase in the death-rate among Mussalmans we cannot understand whether it is due to the filthiness of the streets or some other cause. We can emphatically assert that if the condition of the streets where no Gosha system prevails be as bad as that of the streets in Triplicane, the number of deaths in the former would be comparatively greater than that among Mussalmans."

We hope the President will see about having the streets cleaned and then ascertain if the same high death-rate prevails. Should it be so, then his criticisms on the Gosha system will be justifiable. We shall in the near future publish arguments to prove that the Gosha system is not injurious to health.

"Sanitation in Madras."

44. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th September, writes :—Every Government is responsible for the welfare and safety of its subjects and for satisfactory arrangements for the preservation of life and property from destruction. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

Although Hospitals, Post offices, Telegraphs, Railways and Municipalities exist everywhere yet it is not possible for any people to enjoy the numerous facilities and comforts with which British subjects are blessed.

The editor, referring to last year's Corporation report, says. "We sincerely hope that there will be a decrease in the number of deaths next year, and that the officers of the Corporation will spare no pains in their endeavours to efficiently discharge their duties."

(*k*) *General.*

A circular of the Director of Industries.

45. Adverting to a circular issued by the Director of Industries to the Managers of certain schools, calling for applications from 40 European or Eurasian boys to be taken as paid apprentices in the Government glass factory, which is to start working in six weeks, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th September, says :—Is it only Europeans and Eurasians who are fit to be trained in a glass factory ? It was expected that the appointment of Mr. Couchman as the Director of Industries will lead to this department taking greater interest in the advancement of Indian industries. But his circular would make one think that he takes an interest only in European and Eurasian youths. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th September, refers to the same subject and observes :—We are grateful indeed to the Government for having decided to establish a glass factory in Madras, and we are sure that this factory will, in course of time, develop into a profitable concern and be taken over by a private firm like the Aluminium Factory. But we do not approve of Mr. Couchman having called for applications from only Europeans and Eurasians for apprenticeships in this factory. We cannot see what connection there is between a glass factory and Europeans and Eurasians. Cannot boys HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1916.

belonging to other classes learn this work? This circular gives room for the impression that the Government is starting this factory to open a source of living to European and Eurasian youths. But as Indian youths are as acute as European or Eurasian youths in picking up work in any factory, it is not desirable that the Indians should be shut out from it. So we must insist upon Indian youths also being taken as apprentices in this factory. The *Madras Times* and the Headmaster of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School complain that 4 annas a day is too low a wage for European and Eurasian youths. But as this is sufficient wage for Indian youths, we would request the Government to give an opportunity to the Indians to learn work in this factory.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

46. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th September, writes:—One of the promises contained in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria is as follows: "We are bound to our Indian subjects by the same obligations as bind us to our other subjects. We shall, by the grace of the Almighty, discharge these obligations faithfully and conscientiously." The meaning of this promise is clear. It is that the Indians will be ruled by the same laws and regulations by which the Englishmen are ruled. This promise has been ratified by both Houses of Parliament. So the right of self-government has been granted to the Indians by our Sovereign, the British Parliament and the British public. It is now 58 years since the above promise was made and yet the English officials conducting the Indian administration do not seem to take any interest in fulfilling this promise. Though the English Kings and many statesmen are willing to fulfil it, men like Lord Curzon appear on the field and prevent its fulfilment. We desire for equality with the other subjects of the British Empire, Australia, Canada and other colonies of this Empire have the privilege of spending their revenues, of providing for their own defence, and of securing their own conveniences It is only this condition that we wish for. There is no doubt that the English rule has conferred on us numerous benefits, such as internal peace, education, and facilities of communication. But there is equally no doubt that the economic condition of India is going down day by day, and that there is not one year in which she is not subject to a famine. This fact is testified to by many English experts themselves. No sane man will deny our assertion that the present system of education is not a sound one, that our artisans have become helpless on account of the industries of the country having been ruined and that our merchants are unable to make headway against foreign competition. The only remedy for all these evils is for us to manage our affairs. That is why we entreat the English people to raise this country to the level of the colonies and treat us with kindness. South Africa rebelled against England and waged a fierce war for two years and when peace was concluded the Englishmen gave it freedom and constituted it a colony under the British Empire. That is why it is now showing its gratitude by helping the English to root out the Germans from Africa. India has not raised its little finger against the Government nor will it ever do so. For the last 32 years the Indian National Congress has been constitutionally pointing out the grievances of the Indians and imploring the English authorities to redress them. But the latter have paid no attention to it. So we now pray the English King and the English people to fulfil the promise made in the Proclamation of Queen-Victoria. It is expected that, at the end of this war, there will be a readjustment of the constitution of the British Empire so as to bind the different units of the Empire together by a closer tie and to improve the condition and prospects of each unit. All that we pray for in the case of India is that, in this readjustment, the promise contained in the Proclamation of Queen-Victoria should be "faithfully and conscientiously" fulfilled. We wish that England, which is the seat of liberty, should give us *swaraj*. Our aim is that England and India should be always bound together by a tie of love. The only way of doing this is for England to grant us *swaraj* and bind us to her by ties of everlasting gratitude.

47. In commenting upon the first speech of the new Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th September, says:—We are not quite satisfied with this speech. It is the public opinion and it is also a fact that the members nominated to the Legislative Council by the Government always nod their heads to whatever the officials say. Therefore genuine attempts are being made by eminent patriots to get the right of the Government to nominate members to the Legislative Councils abolished and to make these councils entirely representative in their character. So the statement of Lord Chelmsford that the Government should have power to nominate a larger number of members to these councils is against public opinion, and we very much regret that he should have given expression to such a view. He also stated that he had nominated a member to the Imperial Legislative Council as a representative of the Indian troops, in appreciation of the services of the latter. No one can admire the valour of our troops more than we do. But is giving them a representative in the Legislative Council the only way of honouring them? They will be honoured much better by their grievances being redressed and by their being given the higher appointments in the army, like the Europeans. The Legislative Council should consist of men with liberal views, who realise that they are responsible before God for safeguarding the rights and privileges of crores of people. If, instead of this, it should comprise a number of figure-heads, it can serve no useful purpose. Our readers are aware that the provision, in the Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act, abolishing the right of the British Indian subjects to sue the Secretary of State for India was dropped on account of the public opposition to it. It was stated by the Viceroy that it was dropped only for the present, and that it would be taken up for consideration again after the end of the war. We really regret to learn that a provision, which has been dropped now, will be reconsidered after the end of the war, when we are anxiously expecting that our existing rights will be enlarged. As regards the condition of the country, the speech of the Viceroy was of a non-committal character. He said that he was trying to find out the root-cause of the present condition of Bengal and to eradicate it. But he did not say what the root-cause is. Certain orders recently passed by the Madras and Bombay Governments have caused great dissatisfaction among the Indians. We are surprised to see that His Excellency has made no mention whatever of these orders.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

The Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 11th September, comments upon this speech in the same strain as the *Prapanchamitran* of the 8th September 1916.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

The Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council.

48. In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th September, observes:—The discussion which took place in Parliament about the Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act, which is described in detail in the Home papers received by the last mail, clearly brings to light the fact that the Government of India was in favour of the provision in the Bill, which was subsequently dropped, abolishing the right of the British Indian subjects to sue the Secretary of State for India. It is really regrettable that, even in the case of trifling administrative reforms, the Government of India should have cared more for its own powers than for the progress of the country. This does not give much encouragement to the Indians in the matter of the Imperial reforms, which they are anxiously expecting to be introduced after the war.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1916.

Reforms in India.

49. The *Mahavikata Dutan*, of the 9th September, says that the majority of the higher appointments in India is held only by Europeans, who are paid fat salaries, that these persons turn out no work whatever practically, the whole of it being done by the subordinates, and that the salaries paid to these officials can well be spared and utilised for some other useful purpose.

MAHAVIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1916.

The higher officials in public service.

MAHAVIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1916.

Mrs Besant and the Government.

50. The *Mahavikata Dutan*, of the 9th September, thinks that the tone of the articles in *New India* was really objectionable and especially Mrs. Besant's taunt at the Government not having taken any action after demanding security from her, and it is of opinion that she has to thank herself for the dangerous predicament in which she and her press are now placed.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 2nd 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd September, says:—In regard to *New India*, Mrs. Besant has appealed to the High Court. But on an examination of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the *Comrade* case, we do not believe that the Madras High Court will see its way to cancel the order of the Madras Government. The Press Act has given very large powers to executive officers. Even the Privy Council cannot do anything unless the Act is repealed. If the Government had formed an idea of the extent to which their acts of repression had exasperated the people, they would not have ventured to do those acts.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

Swaraj and the distinction of caste in India.

51. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 11th September, writes:—One section of the people say that differences arising out of caste, religion, etc., are obstacles in the way of India acquiring *swaraj*. But it is only *swaraj* that will help to remove these defects gradually. In no country, which is enjoying *swaraj* now, have the people attained perfection either in knowledge or in justice or in character. Perfection is a thing which is found nowhere in this world. Some say that the habit of regarding a section of the people as untouchables is found only in India. But this is found even among the westerns. Otherwise why should not Europeans travel with Indians on the railways? Why should the Indians be prevented from building houses, etc., near the European quarters in Ootacamund? Why should the Indians be prevented in some places from setting foot in parks used by Europeans? Why should the Indians be prevented from becoming members of European clubs or associations, however high their status or culture may be? Why should certain high appointments under Government be given only to Europeans, when capable Indians are available? Why should the Indians be driven away from the British colonies? Why should the Indians in South Africa be prevented from going along some of the roads and entering some of the markets used by the Europeans there? Why are not the Indians admitted into some portions of America? Why are not the Indian students admitted freely in the colleges and factories in England? If it is a crime on the part of the Indians to treat a certain class of people as untouchables for some reasons, is it creditable for the westerns to consider all the people of a country like the Indians to be untouchables and keep them down without giving them any rights or privileges?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1916.

The condition of Indian coolies in the plantations in Ceylon.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th September, publishes a full report of the proceedings of a meeting of the planters of Ceylon in which it was resolved that the Government should be approached to reform the existing law relating to these coolies, in order to improve their condition, and observes:—It is clear from the proceedings of this meeting that the planters of Ceylon seriously apprehend the intervention of the Government of India in the matter of permitting Indian coolies to emigrate to Ceylon. They seem to be very much afraid of the Madras and Ceylon Governments taking into their consideration the report of the Commission appointed by the Ceylon Government to enquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in a certain province of Ceylon. This shows that the Imperial and the Local Governments intend moving in this matter and, if so, we wish they ascertain the public opinion on this subject here. For this, we would suggest that the correspondence on this subject between the Government of India and the Madras Government on the one hand and between the Madras and the Ceylon Governments may be published in all the papers and public opinion called

for thereon. The criterion on which reforms should be introduced in this matter should be the interests of the Indian coolies and not those of the planters. Before deciding what reforms are necessary to improve the condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon, we would urge the decision of the question whether it is after all necessary, in the interests of this country, to permit Indian coolies being taken elsewhere, subject to any conditions.

53. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th September, reports Mrs. Besant to have said thus at the first meeting of the Home Rule League:—I have proved by statistics that India is poverty-stricken. I pointed out the disabilities of the people. I proved that the percentage of deaths in this country is very high. It is therefore that the Governor of Bombay passed his order against me, fearing that there may be a breach of public peace. Do not forget the distinct utterances of Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council. His figures were never contradicted. The bureaucrats saw in Mr. Gokhale one who knew the affairs of the country better than they. When they said that the people were growing more and more happy, he proved that the reverse was the case.

The Home Rule League.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

54. In commenting on the opening speech of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford in the newly-formed Imperial Legislative Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th September, says:—Lord Chelmsford could have given his definite views on the questions which are now agitating the minds of the Indians. He has not spoken even one word on the subject of the Press Act, in regard to which there is now so much agitation going on in this country. He referred in terms of praise to the help rendered by India to England both in men and money at the present crisis, but it is regrettable that he kept silent as to what steps he meant to take to form an Indian Volunteer Corps. We entertained hopes in this direction when we heard that he, a military officer, was to be appointed as the Viceroy of India, but we were disappointed. Referring to the political dacoities and murders in Bengal, Lord Chelmsford said that he had yet to find remedies which would go to the root cause of the evil. In one of his recent speeches Lord Carmichael has suggested that the measures to be adopted to root out anarchy from the country should be liberal. Lord Chelmsford has not expressed his concurrence in this matter with Lord Carmichael. He spoke very little on the subject of local self-government, and he attached no value to the question of self-government. He said that his powers of nomination to the Imperial Legislative Council were very small, and thus gave room for the suspicion that he meant to strengthen the official element in the Council and make the representatives of the people still more voiceless. Under such circumstances, we doubt whether we will ever have the self-government promised by Lord Hardinge. Lord Chelmsford spoke sympathetically regarding indentured coolies, and his utterances on the subject of provincial fiscal autonomy are encouraging.

Lord Chelmsford.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

55. Referring to the glass industry that is soon to be started in Madras, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th September, says:—Mr. Couchman, the Director of Industries, has written to the Managers of European and Eurasian schools to select and send well-built young men to work in the factory. It is not known whether he similarly addressed the other institutions. We do not say that the Europeans and the Eurasians should not be given an opportunity. What we say is that it is unfair to exclude Indians without trying them. We trust that Mr. Couchman will reconsider the matter and give equal opportunities to the Indians, or publish his programme and call for the opinion of the public before acting upon it.

Glass industry.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

56. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th September, says:—We feel gratified that the experiment to utilise the services of the co-operative societies for improving sanitation in villages which are not served by unions, has borne fruit. The Government have now issued orders empowering the Presidents of District Boards to use their discretion and utilise the

Sanitation and Co-operative Societies.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1916.

services of Co-operative Societies freely for improving sanitation. But if instead of entrusting this one work of sanitary improvement to Co-operative Societies, the Government appoint soon village panchayats with judicial powers, and entrust them among other things with power to carry out reforms in sanitation, the people will sooner than under the proposed arrangements, gain the capacity to administer their own affairs. The panchayats will show in every department of their work the skill that the Co-operative Societies have shown in the improvement of sanitation.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th 1916.

Loans to fishermen.

57. In its leader on the subject of fisheries in Madras, the *Sasilekha*, of the 8th September, says:—Co-operative Societies should be started which will help the poor fishermen of the Madras Presidency with loans. Till then the Government should try to develop the trade in fish by advancing loans to them.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1916.

The Nellore cattle.

58. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th September, contains a letter in which the writer complains that in the case of Nellore cattle sent to the forest reserves of Cuddapah for purposes of grazing, the grazing fee has been raised from Re. 0-4-3 to Re. 1 per head of cattle, and the order has been issued that during nights the cattle should not stay where they have grazed during the day. The paper hopes that the Collector of Nellore and the other authorities concerned will enquire into the matter and relieve the Nellore ryots from the above hardship.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The nationalists.

59. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd September, says:—Among the nationalists, it is Mr. Tilak that ventured to say some twelve years ago before the Decentralization Commission that the vernacular of a province should be its official language. It is not known why this doctrine did not spread among the nationalists in those days. But ever since Mr. Kelkar toured in the Telugu country, this view has struck its roots deep in it. The *Andhra* movement has well digested this doctrine, and has therefore ripened into a nationalistic movement of greater magnitude than the Bengal, the Bihar and the Orissa movements.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

India's poverty.

60. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd September, has an imaginary dialogue between a teacher and two youths, from which the following are extracts:—

Teacher.—Until we shall have self-government and a strong Indian army, our industries will not thrive. Financial independence and industrial progress are correlated.

* * * * *

Teacher.—If the Forest Act be repealed and lands are granted for the people and the cattle to stay in, many can earn a livelihood by breeding cattle and exporting them from India. There are a lakh and twenty thousand miles of forest in India. If all this is utilised for purposes of breeding cattle, India shall also have an increased number of cattle as Australia. . . . .

Teacher.—The rulers themselves have to carry out the chief reforms by which the poverty of the country can be got rid of. They are—

(1) Permanent revenue settlement should be introduced in all provinces.

(2) The Forest Act should be amended.

(3) The ryot population should be made incapable of division and the fruits of cultivation available only to the ryot.

(4) (If possible) property should be made to devolve undivided on the eldest son or should be made alienable by will.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

Medical aid.

61. In commenting on the inadequacy of the medical aid rendered by the Government under the western system, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th September, quotes the instance of the branch Municipal Hospital at Guntūr in which, according to a remark of the Surgeon-General, patients are treated at the rate of one person every minute, for five hours a day, the doctor having hardly any time to think and prescribe medicine in each case. The Governmant cannot

appoint more doctors for want of funds. While the Government of India has admitted the importance of the indigenous systems of medicine, the Provincial Governments, especially the Government of Madras, have not done so. The paper is at a loss to know why our Surgeon-General, who knows that western medical aid cannot possibly be rendered to all, does not help to spread and develop the eastern systems.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

62. In its leader on the celebration of the birthday anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the *Desamata*, of the 6th September, reports Mr. Naoroji to have said as follows:—What benefits India benefits England also. The stability of the British Empire rests on a solution of the Indian problem. If the present-day politicians do not direct the new forces that have been generated in India into channels that promote the advancement of the empire and bring satisfaction and prosperity to the people, these forces may turn against the British Government and bring about a great catastrophe.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

Merchant vessels.

63. In its leader on merchant vessels, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th September, says:—Almost as a matter of necessity we require the articles that we now import from foreign countries. In purchasing them we are enriching the foreigners while we ourselves grow the poorer for it. In this age of commerce and industries, there is nothing more helpful than a collection of merchant vessels. Every country enjoining any independence has toiled to construct and possess a number of such vessels. The Philippine Islands for instance had 191 steamships and 489 other ships in 1913. If India has the sympathy of the Government, she can surely have such ships at an early date, but the people should gird up their loins and begin work. If India wishes to rise to eminence, her sons should at once construct a strong fleet of trading vessels.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1916.

Cotton industry in India.

64. Referring to a meeting held in Mysore to consider the desirability of starting a cotton mill there, the *Mysore Star*, of the 10th September, writes:—Out of about 250 millions of yards of cloth that India needs for her requirements annually, only about a fifth is manufactured in this country and the rest is mostly imported from Manchester. This clearly shows that we have ample scope for further development of the cotton industry in India. But we note with deep regret that even after the lapse of over half a century since the cotton mills were first established here, the industry does not appear to thrive as well as it ought to. Really speaking, if only we should turn into manufactured goods all the raw cotton that is produced in this country there would be little or no need for us to go in for foreign-manufactured cloth; but then, only about a fourth of the raw cotton is thus utilised here and the rest is all exported to foreign countries. That our country which produces cotton in such large quantities and has such a ready market for finished cotton goods should not be able to develop the industry here, while the merchants of Manchester who have to import every pound of their cotton from foreign parts thrive so well, is chiefly due to the fact that our Government have given every advantage to the foreign manufacturers over the local men by way of permitting their goods to dump the Indian markets duty-free and at the same time imposing a duty upon the locally-manufactured goods and thus preventing the Indian mill-owners from competing with them at least on terms of equality. . . . . Past experience amply proves that it is this unfair competition that is really at the bottom of our misfortune in this respect. It is too much to expect our English rulers to put down the Manchester merchants and at their expense encourage the industry in India. The one way, therefore, which is open to our mill-owners to attain success in their business is to under-sell the foreign manufacturer; and this, after all, is not such difficult task seeing that labour in India is cheaper, and we have not to pay for the conveyance to and fro of raw and manufactured goods to the same extent as our rivals.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Sept. 10th, 1916.

Mussalmans and the future.

65. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 4th September, writes:—The future is surely coming and people are preparing for it. Some vehemently urging people to wake up and be ready.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1916.

In every part of the British Empire preparations are being made for the future. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland, which like ourselves are subject to the British Crown, are receiving promises and expecting their future rights.

There is no doubt that the future will come and that it will begin when the war is over.

India should also get ready and the Hindus are assuring the country that we (Mussalmans) also shall have a share of the coming favours.

Muhammadans in general are silent partly because they do not know the future, and partly because they do not trust the future, while some think whatever they are to get they will get, and hence there is no necessity for causing any agitation about it. A few Mussalmans are, however, openly siding with the Hindus in the belief that they will surely have a share in the good things of the future.

But the majority of Mussalmans have not yet realised "what is the thing we are to get in the future?" The resounding cry of the Hindus is, "Our motto is 'Home Rule', i.e., self-government."

The Government of India will be entrusted to us. We and our country will of course be loyal and subject to the King of England, but we should make the laws, levy taxes and spend them, mete out rewards and punishments and foreigners will not rule over us.

Most Mussalmans will be alarmed at this information but will merely ask if it is possible and say nothing more. They will neither trouble their minds to think nor their retentive faculty to remember. They believe in the future, but the picture placed before them seems to be purely imaginary, chimerical and talismanic.

Many will exclaim "but who are we?" Will the Hindus or the Muhammadans rule in future? If no distinction is to be observed between Hindus and Muhammadans when Home Rule comes in, and if all are to be considered inhabitants of the same country and of the same nationality, what is to be the position of our religion and community? Shall we in future chop off our own feet with a hatchet? At present we are crazy, and regard the jungle as our home stirring up the dust, measuring lands and living in the remembrance of our beautiful Laila. We shall have to become Farhads and because of the deception of friendship slay ourselves with an axe.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1916.

"Mussalmans and the future."

66. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 5th September, in continuation of its article on this subject in a previous issue, writes:—

"The question is what will the Muhammadans do if affairs assume such an aspect in the future? Will they join the Hindus and make common cause or will they keep aloof? I know that both classes of Mussalmans will be found now as well as in the future, but are they both ready henceforward to give a more practical proof of their desire to defer matters to a more convenient season.

If we want to prepare ourselves according to any definite principle, we should first of all decide how far Hindus and Muhammadans would or could rely upon each other. This is a question of nationality and without arriving at a correct decision on this point we cannot enjoy any of the favours to come.

We have to reflect upon our condition with all the strength of heart and mind. We came into this country of said purpose, we of our own free will made it our home. By virtue of our exertions we obtained the Government of the country but through our negligence we lost it. Now we both are in the same ship. But our religion, our language and our civilization differ from theirs.

Our distinguishing marks differ from those of the Hindus. In these circumstances, can we both become one and if we should join them, shall we show the same reverence for their temples, beliefs, offices and monuments as we show our mosques, religion and positions?

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1916.

An extension of service.

67. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th September, alluding to the extension granted to Khan Sahib Saiyid Mohi-ud-din Sahib, Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Royapeta Hospital, thanks the Government on behalf of the public, and remarks that by so doing it has placed the people under an obligation.

IV.—Native States.

68. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 14th September, while welcoming the statement of the Diwan of Travancore that steps should be taken to establish a separate University for Travancore, demurs to the view expressed by him that the condition of the existing schools and colleges in Travancore should be improved before trying to establish a University, and observes:—The postponement of the establishment of a University till after the existing conditions improve resembles the resolve of a man not to bathe in the sea until the waves are still. It should be noted that, in the case of the Mysore University, the Darbar resolved to start it within a specified time and did so. Why should not the same course be followed in Travancore? There are facilities enough for establishing a University in Travancore. There are now three colleges and numerous well-conducted high schools in this State. So a University can be started immediately, with these colleges as its bases and the high schools as feeders to the colleges. If there is a high school attached to the Maharaja's College at Trivandrum, this can be separated from it for this purpose. A peculiar advantage, which a University in Travancore will have over the Mysore University, is that, as there are already Law and Teachers' Colleges in Trivandrum, there could be three faculties in it instead of one. In this connection, we would suggest the Travancore and Cochin Darbars joining hands for establishing a University, as there is a college at Ernakulam which can be affiliated to this University. We hope that the question of starting a Travancore-Cochin University, as we would call it, will be taken up by these two Native States without delay and pushed through with as much earnestness and enthusiasm as was evinced by the State of Mysore.

A University for Travancore.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

69. In the columns of the *Artha Sadhaka Patrika*, for July,* Mr. M. S. Puttanna, in the course of an article on this subject, dwells upon the relative merits of free trade and protection and offers the following remarks:—Different countries produce different mineral and vegetable products and in varying quantities as a result of variation in their climatic conditions, rainfall, etc. This necessitates the exchange of commodities between the different countries of the world, without which the inhabitants thereof will not be able to live happily.

The salt industry in Mysore.

Artha Sadhaka Patrika, *Bangalore*, July 1916.

It is easier to turn the raw material out into useful manufactured articles in the very place where it is found in abundance. This, besides rendering the product cheap and good in quality, gives employment to a large number of artisans and labourers, and tends to improve their skill. If, on the other hand, we export the raw produce itself, say wheat, to foreign countries when we have the means locally to manufacture the same into eatables, and the same wheat is reimported into our country in the shape of biscuits and such other things and sold at many times its original value, it means that we get only a small part of the money value rightly due to us and the foreign merchant pockets the major portion of the profits. This kind of trade which enables the foreign merchants to earn high rates of interest upon their money, foreign labourer high wages and the foreign railways and steamships high fares for the conveyance of goods cannot by any means be called a *real* trade and will not conduce to the welfare of even independent countries, while in the case of India it is simply ruinous. Seeing that over three-fourths of the capital invested in Indian trade is foreign, is it any wonder that our countrymen are becoming poorer day by day and the foreigners opulent? Again, it would not matter so much if the imports and exports were equal in value. But if even articles available locally are imported from foreign countries and sold cheaper, it will result in the gradual but certain extinction of the local workmen and merchants and of the material prosperity of the country itself. Let alone that. Often enough we import in large quantities glass, paper and such other beautiful but flimsy articles which would not fetch us a single pie, if by the slightest negligence they are broken or torn, and allow millions of rupees to go out of the country. This kind of foreign trade can never bring prosperity to our country.

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* Received in the current week.

To sum up, it is harmful to the interests of the country to import raw or manufactured articles from outside if the same are, or can be, made available in the country itself.

Applying this test to the salt industry of Mysore, we find that salt is one of the articles which can be manufactured locally and that consequently it should never be imported from elsewhere. Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, in their day, had strictly prohibited its import into Mysore with the result that salt industry thrived in Mysore and afforded means of happy livelihood to the families engaged in it. This policy was in active operation even during the administration of Diwan Purnaya. But as the hold of the East India Company on the country became firmer, they gradually increased the taxes on the different sources of revenue including salt, and laterally began to themselves manufacture salt on seacoast towns and sell it in our province. During the period of British Commission Sir Mark Cubbon continued to maintain the old policy, but without thereby incurring any loss to the State. His successors, however, were much too solicitous of the interests of the British Rulers with the consequence that some of our minor industries began to decline since 1862, and salt began to be imported into Mysore in ever-increasing quantities. Official figures are not available to show to what extent our salt industry declined in the period covered by the 50 years of British Commission. The State came into the hands of its native rulers in 1881, but ever since that time the industry does not appear to show any signs of progress.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

Vernacular papers in Cochin and Travancore.

70. The *Malayali*, of the 13th September, writes the following in English:—What is the world coming to? Why is all this dirty linen permitted to be exposed and washed in public? The *Sankaracharyar*, a vernacular weekly printed and published in Travancore, most audaciously publishes that it has in stock the nude photos of some Nair women. Will this paper dare to publish the same in some English papers outside the State? What next? The Travancore and Cochin Darbars are sleeping over some of the most obscene and defamatory articles regularly appearing in a few vernacular papers, printed and published in these States. Will it not be possible to bring the offenders to book without introducing a Press Act? Look at the fate of people who say ugly things outside these States. But here the tables are turned, and one is eminded of that memorable passage in Shakespeare's Macbeth "Does Scotland stand where it did." ?

ERRATA.

Report No 36.

Page 1523, paragraph 17, line 7, *substitute* "general" *for* "General".
,, 1524 ,, 19 ,, 4, *omit* "also" *after* "extend".
,, 1524 ,, 21 ,, 11, *substitute* "to-day" *for* "today".
,, 1525 ,, 21 ,, 9, *omit* "and" *after* "research".
,, 1525 ,, 22 ,, 30, *substitute* "Central Powers" *for* "central powers".
,, 1537 ,, 63 ,, 12, *substitute* "spiritual" *for* "Spiritual" and *omit* "the" *after* "Whatever".
,, 1537 ,, 63, lines 22 and 23, *omit* the apostrophe in "Hindu's" and "Anglo-Indian's".
,, 1537 ,, 63, line 29, *substitute* "being meted" *for* "are meting", and *insert* "by" *after* "us".
,, 1537 ,, 63 ,, 31, *insert* "the" *before* "Mussalmans".
,, 1537 ,, 64 ,, 6, *substitute* "Western" *for* "The western".
,, 1575, line 37, *substitute* "girls" *for* "boys".

Report No. 37.

,, 1582, ,, 7, *for* "subjugation" *read* "subjection."
,, 1583, article 62, line 9, *insert* "ineffete" *after* "grew."

Issued, 19th September 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 39 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 23rd September 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—
Police Administration in India 1645

(*b*) *Courts*—
Sub-Magistrates .. .. *ib.*
Corrupt Sub-Magistrates .. .. *ib.*
The Bombay High Court .. .. *ib.*
Criminal justice 1646

(*d*) *Education*—
A school for Kallar children .. .. *ib.*
Ill-mannered students and Sir Sivaswami Ayyar .. .. *ib.*
The Behar Students' Conference 1647
Muslim education in Madras .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Street encroachments in Calicut .. .. *ib.*
The Madura Municipal Chairmanship .. .. *ib.*
The water-supply of Madras 1648

(*h*) *Railways*—
Reservation of compartments .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
The Imperial Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Glass Works 1649
Labour recruiting in South India .. .. *ib.*
Reuter and Rudyard Kipling 1650
The new Member of Council .. .. *ib.*
The Besant's Press and the Indian Press Act .. .. *ib.*
Government tracts 1651
War emergency expenditure in India .. .. *ib.*
The Government's "If" .. .. *ib.*
The Public Services Commission Report 1652
Indian Members of Executive Councils .. .. *ib.*
Provincial Governorships .. .. *ib.*
His Excellency the Governor's speech at Kanadukathan 1653
The "Ruling Race" .. .. *ib.*
The Rhodes scholarships 1654
Sir S. P. Sinha .. .. *ib.*
The problem of the Commonwealth .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

PAGE

Mysore Police maladministration 1655
The Malnad Improvement Scheme .. .. *ib.*
The Travancore Christian Succession Bill .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

A new invention 1657
America and Japan .. .. *ib.*
Will Bulgaria make peace? .. .. *ib.*
The condition of Persia .. .. *ib.*
The Amir of Afghanistan's loyal polity 1658

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
The Police in the Madras Presidency .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Agricultural education in India 1659
The strike of the students of the Patna College 1660
The disobedience of students .. .. *ib.*
National education .. .. *ib.*
A commercial degree .. .. *ib.*
The strike at the Law College .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Collector's Darbar and the distribution of sanads and titles 1661

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Death-rate among children in Madras .. .. *ib.*
Sanitation of Madras .. .. *ib.*
Elections of members of local bodies 1662
The Madras Corporation .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
The Indian railways .. .. *ib.*
The disadvantages of railways .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
The Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council 1663
The present Secretary of State for India 1664
Mr. Davies and the students of the Law College .. .. *ib.*
Land Pentland's tour to the Chetti land 1665
The Madras students and Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar .. .. *ib.*
The Indian coolies in Ceylon .. .. *ib.*
Appointment of Mr. Gillman as Member of Council .. .. *ib.*
The Empire 1666
The Agricultural Conference at Pusa .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Warburton's lecture .. .. *ib.*
Lord Chelmsford .. .. *ib.*
Lady Chelmsford 1667
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Garu .. .. *ib.*
Untouchables .. .. *ib.*
The Volunteer Guard .. .. *ib.*
Indians and the Military Service .. .. *ib.*
The Imperial Legislative Council 1668
The Press Association .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Army .. .. *ib.*
Weights and measures .. .. *ib.*
Indians on the Directorate of the Madras Bank .. .. *ib.*
The Punjab Government and the District Boards Bill 1669
Indian labour .. .. *ib.*
The decline of our nationality 1670
A lesson in national self-respect 1671

III.—Legislation.

The Indian Press Act .. .. *ib.*
The Hindu Limited Owners Bill 1672

IV.—Native States.

Corruption in the Mysore Public Service .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Advertiser's (Free) Manual.**	English.	Published a the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
4	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
5	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nárayanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
6	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
7	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
8	Aksharánjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
9	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
10	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
11	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
13	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
14	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
15	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
16	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadrepet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
17	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdavari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
19	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
20	Arogyam	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
21	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
22	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years. Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
23	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
24	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
25	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
27	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
28	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
29	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Aksbararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
30	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
31	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 33 years.	9,500
32	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
33	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
34	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
35	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
36	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
37	**Bhanu** *	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
38	**Bharata Kesari** † ..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
39	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
40	**Bharati** ‡	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
41	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
42	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years	200
43	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
44	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
45	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
46	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
47	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
48	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
49	**Catholic Friend.** §	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
52	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.** §	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
53	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350
54	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400

* Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916.
§ Started, January 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
56	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
57	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
58	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
59	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
60	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
61	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
62	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
63	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
64	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
65	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
66	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
67	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
68	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
69	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
70	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
71	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
72	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
73	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do.. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
74	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
75	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
76	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
77	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
78	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
79	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
80	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
81	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
82	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
83	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
84	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
85	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
86	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
87	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
88	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
89	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500

* Started, June 1916.

† Not published for the last two years.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90	**Everyman's Review.***	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
91	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
92	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
93	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abiul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
94	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
95	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntûr	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
96	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
97	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
98	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
99	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
100	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
101	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
102	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
103	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
104	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
105	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
106	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
107	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
108	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
109	Indian Church News and Review. †	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
110	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
111	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
112	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years. Europeans.	600
113	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
114	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
115	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
116	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
117	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
118	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000

* Started, January 1916. † Discontinued, January 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
119	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
120	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
121	**Jananukulan .**	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
123	**Janopakari*** ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai. Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
128	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
129	Kairali†	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
130	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
131	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
132	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Simaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
130	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
134	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
135	Kannada Kogile‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
136	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
140	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike.‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
141	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
142	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
143	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
144	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	350
145	**Keralam***	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
146	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
147	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
148	Kerala Vyasan * ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
149	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
150	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	885
151	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
152	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
153	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
154	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
155	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
156	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
158	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
159	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul-Islam** † ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
162	**Loka Mitran** ‡ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
164	**Lokaranjini** § ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
166	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
167	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
168	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
169	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
170	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
171	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
172	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly...	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300

* Started, March 1916. † Discontinued, 13th January 1916. ‡ Ceased to exist in June 1914. § Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
173	**Madras Economic Journal.** *	English.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
174	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
175	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
176	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
177	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
178	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
179	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
180	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
186	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review.*)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
187	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
188	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
189	**Manavaseva**† ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
190	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
195	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
196	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,5 0
197	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do ..	Rev. Brotner Leo, European, 44 years.	400
198	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
199	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
200	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
201	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000

* Started, April 1916.

† Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
202	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
203	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
204	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
205	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
206	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
207	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
208	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
209	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
210	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore .. .	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
211	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
212	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
213	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
214	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
215	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
216	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
217	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
218	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
219	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
220	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
221	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
222	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
223	Noor‡	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
224	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, George-town, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
225	**Our Little Paper** §	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
226	**Outlook** §	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
227	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
228	**Penkalvi *or* Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000

* Started June 1916.

† Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

‡ Printer declared on 15th May 1916.

§ An old paper not previously reported.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
229	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
230	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
231	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
232	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
233	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** *	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
234	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
235	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
236	**Prapanja Mitran** †	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
237	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayamma Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
238	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
239	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
240	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
241	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
242	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
243	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
244	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
245	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 48 years.	1,350
246	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
247	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
248	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
249	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
250	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
251	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
252	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
253	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
254	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
255	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
256	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500

* Not published for the last two years.

† Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
257	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
258	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
259	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
260	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnarao Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
261	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
262	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
263	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
264	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
265	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
266	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
267	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
268	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
269	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
270	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
271	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
272	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,700
273	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
274	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
275	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly.	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
276	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000
277	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
278	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
279	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
280	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
281	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
282	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
283	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
284	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
285	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
286	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
287	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
288	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
289	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
290	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
291	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
292	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
293	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese.	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
294	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
295	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
296	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
297	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
298	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
299	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
300	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000
301	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
302	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
303	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
304	**Sujanamitram ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
305	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years	100
306	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
307	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H[a] McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
308	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
309	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
310	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
311	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
312	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600

* Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
313	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
314	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
315	**Tamilian**	Tamil..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
316	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
317	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
318	Taylor High School Magazine.†	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
319	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
320	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
321	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
322	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
323	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. K. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
324	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
325	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
326	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	250
327	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
328	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
329	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Pre Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
330	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
331	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
332	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
333	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
334	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
335	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
336	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
337	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
338	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Ko-apet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
339	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

† Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
340	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
341	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalâratnâkaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
342	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
344	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
345	Vidyadâyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
346	Vidyânanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
347	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
348	Vignâna Chintâmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
349	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
350	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
351	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900
352	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
353	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
354	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
355	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
356	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
357	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
358	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
359	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
360	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
361	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
362	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
363	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
364	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
365	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
366	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
367	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
368	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
369	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
370	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
371	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
372	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
373	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
374	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
375	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
376	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th September, says:— "There are certain striking features common to Police administration in the various provinces. One such is the increase in the number of cases of true cognisable crime. . . . . Not only is crime on the ascendant, but there is also deterioration in its detection. . . . . There appears to be little doubt that the Police force in all provinces is lacking in efficiency; for, we find that even in cases where the season was all right and prices did not rule high, as for instance, in Madras, the failure to prevent and detect crime was very marked."

Police Administration in India.

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

(*b*) *Courts.*

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 16th September, states:—"Several years ago there was a proposal before the Local Government to increase the pay and prospects of Sub-Magistrates. In fact; when a resolution to that effect was moved in the Council, the Government made a satisfactory reply. Time has rolled by since then, but nothing practical has as yet taken place. The economic situation having, of late, taken a turn for the worst, it is time the Government took up the matter for early solution.

"Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildars are among the hardest worked officers of the Government and they wield power and influence not commensurate with their salary. They have, further, to maintain a status and style of living. It is no wonder with an income smaller than their expenditure, some trip and fall, and we hear every now and then whispers of magisterial corruption. They may plead war economy and such excuses, but a Government who can find allowances for high public servants, drawing fat salaries must surely be in a position to find a few thousands, to give an enhanced salary to a hard-worked class of officials."

Sub-Magistrates.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

3. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 20th September, remarks:—"We have been hearing some sickening accounts of the nefarious doings of certain Sub-Magistrates. The difficulty of exposure is obvious and we cannot publish all that we hear and see. The superior officers may detect the plague spots by private enquiries and keep a watchful eye. . . . . The public attention paid to the subject will have put some restraining fear in the minds of the evil-doers. . . . . The encouragement of complaints is the best possible remedy, and a 'Bureau of Complaints' instead of a law court to enquire into charges against officials will make matters easy enough. . . . . The possibility of false complaints should not deter the authorities from affording facilities for bringing corrupt practices of officials to an end."

Corrupt Sub-Magistrates.

West Coast Reformer' *Calicut*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

4. *New India*, of the 21st September, writes:—"The appointment of a European Barrister to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Dinshaw Davar has naturally created profound disappointment in the Western Presidency. It is an action of an unnatural kind in these days. These are times when the children of the soil should be given greater facilities in the public services, and the Bombay appointment not only denies such extension—which is a serious matter—but transfers an appointment held by an Indian to a non-Indian. . . . . The action of the Government is, therefore, fully inexplicable, unless we assume that they were anxious not to keep up the strength of

The Bombay High Court.

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

the Indian element on the Bench to what it was prior to Justice Davar's death. If that be so, the grounds for disappointment are strengthened.

"We do not desire to make a mountain of a mole hill; all the same, we strongly feel that the appointment should be noted by the Indian public. . . . . In fact, when we examine all the features of their decision, one is led to wonder whether there may not have been some strong reason in their favour of which the public are so far ignorant, and which we certainly cannot even guess at. And if there be such a reason, it is necessary that the Government of Bombay should disclose it, and if they do not, the appointment will leave behind it a very unpleasant feeling which is certainly not in the interests of the Empire."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

Criminal justice.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd September, observes:—"The Government order on the administration of criminal justice in the Presidency affords evidence of a higher aspiration, not merely to enforce the law and punish crime, but to improve the system under which the law is administered and to modify the law itself in accordance with advancing notions. The Madras Government have been for the past few years inspired by a more enlightened thought on the subject; and it will be found that during these years much advance has been made in the treatment of criminals."

(*d*) *Education.*

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

A school for Kallar children.

6. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 14th September, writes:—"On the 1st instant Mr. Paddison, I.C.S., Collector of Madura, presided over a pleasing function, the opening of a school for Kallar children at Usalampatti. The Kallars in this locality have earned the reputation of being a notoriously criminal gang, who carry on their depredations over a wide area, even extending outside the district. The authorities recently had some trouble with the registration of the Kallars, but owing to the tactful handling of the situation by Mr. Paddison, the impasse was averted and now the Taluk Board of Usalampatti have taken the first step in the process of transforming the criminal tribe into peaceful and law-abiding citizens. . . . . We trust that Mr. Paddison's earnest exhortation has not fallen on headless ears and that in the near future the Kallars of the district will give up their criminal pursuits and lead an honourable life by joining the army where they could distinguish themselves. Mr. Paddison seems to have dealt with the Kallar problem with conspicuous sympathy and with the result that they seem likely to desist from their lawless and disreputable ways within a short time."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Ill-mannered students and Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 16th September, remarks:—"Sir Sivaswami Ayyar was hooted and hissed the other day in the Presidency College by the students thereof. Naturally the Anglo-Indian papers have come out with thundering denunciations and at least one paper sees in the behaviour the influence of Mrs. Besant's speeches and writings. In England when University students howl down prominent politicians, smash windows and perpetrate other acts of hooliganism, they are set down to youthful indiscretion and exuberance, but in India when students make demonstrations, the drak spectre of sedition and disloyalty is trotted out!

"We have absolutely no sympathy with unruly students who take part in or incite such undignified and reprehensible demonstrations which are foreign to the Hindu student's nature and character. Such exhibitions must be discouraged by severe punishments, as they are subversive of discipline and good breeding. But school boys are school boys all the world over, and we have noticed here the outbursts of hooliganism in England, simply to point out the frame of mind a certain type of critic falls into when dealing with things Indian."

8. *New India*, of the 19th September, observes:—"This Students' Conference is a remarkable body, as being due to the work and power of organisation of the students themselves. The series of their Chairmen shows a fine succession of great Indian patriots, and the presidential addresses are, therefore, worth reading by outsiders. In Madras, the immense influence of the Missionaries paralyses student activity, and, hand-in-hand with the Young Men's Christian Association, they shape and guide all movements in schools and colleges, aided by the Government, which sees in them the best supporters of 'discipline' of the repressive kind. The strength of the Missionaries was seen in the return of the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh to the Legislative Council, to the exclusion of so fine an educationist and so steady a friend of the students as Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar. Mr. Pittendrigh helped in the Senate to checkmate the generous efforts of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar and the Indian members, and after that has the assurance to pose as an adviser of the students!"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

The Behar Students' Conference.

9. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd September, says:—"Quite recently the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India addressed the Government of Madras on the question of reserving a certain number of seats in the Junior Intermediate and Junior B.A. classes of the Government and aided colleges, to which Muslim students should be given preference. . . . . So far as some mufussil colleges are concerned we know, as a matter of fact, that Muslim students are given some preference in the matter of admission. While we are in perfect agreement with the request of the association that all artificial obstacles (if there exist any such at present) in their way of obtaining higher education should be removed, we do not think that it would be in the best interests of education to reserve a number of seats or confer similar privileges to any community especially as these are likely to be at the expense of the youths of other communities, under the present conditions of inadequate accommodation in colleges. . . . . The special concessions which Muhammadans ask for, whether it is the reservation of seats or award of more scholarships could be justified only on the ground that education is backward in that community. In this connection we would urge for the earnest consideration of the Government the wisdom of distributing concessions to all the backward communities alike. We have already pointed out how fruitful of mischief and disunion has been the blunder committed by the Government in the matter of political representation. While it is no doubt true that the development of the country in political as well as in other directions is dependent upon the uniform educational development of all the constituents of the population, it is also indispensable for the union and goodwill among the various communities of the country without which no healthy progress is possible that no community, whatever its pretensions to special importance, should be unduly favoured."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

Muslim education in Madras.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

10. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 14th September:—"We regret to find that our repeated remarks on encroachments in the Calicut Municipality have not attracted the attention of the executive. The crime—it is nothing less than that—is proceeding fast and furious, aided, no doubt, by the indifference and chronic delays in the disposal of encroachment cases. We know, for instance, that an encroachment reported to the municipal authorities six months ago still remains as it is. We would, therefore, suggest the desirability of the Collector tightening the screw or screws loose in the machinery of civic administration."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

Street encroachments in Calicut.

11. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 18th September, writes:—"The election for the paid chairmanship of the Madura Municipality will come off on the 25th instant. The question has naturally aroused considerable discussion. . . . . We are inclined to think that the time has come definitely for all the municipalities to elect a non-official as their chairman whether paid or honorary, the reason being that

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The Madura Municipal Chairmanship.

the municipal administration furnishes the people of this country scope for gaining that experience necessary for befitting themselves when a substantial measure of self-government is granted to them. . . . . Election is in its real sense intended for the non-officials and the election of an official to a position where a non-official ought to be is a thing which we think will not find acceptance now. We believe that an important principle is involved in the election of the paid chairman. The difficulty in inducing capable non-official gentlemen to accept such positions raises the question whether it is desirable to have a paid yet elected chairman in any municipality and whether it is not conducive to the growth of local self-government if the paid chairmanship is abolished altogether. . . . . We believe that the time has come for the rate-payers and other gentlemen of influence in the town to decide, in a public meeting called for the purpose, in favour not only of a non-official being elected for the post but also in favour of one of the four who have been nominated."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

The water-supply of Madras.

12. *New India*, of the 19th September, remarks:—"The decision of the Madras Corporation to supply water to the city at a higher pressure as an experimental measure requires to be widely known. The idea will be given up if it be found that people are careless in the use of their pipes, and thus cause a serious loss of water to the Corporation. If, however, they should be more scrupulous than they now are, the experiment will be continued, so that the city will have a supply of pure water, thus adding to the healthiness of the people.

"While it will thus depend upon the people themselves whether the new experiment should be continued, we are not sure their response will be to the satisfaction of the Corporation. And the blame for that will not lie wholly on the residents themselves. . . . . Most of them belong to that vast band of people who are severely disappointed at the new kind of tap supplied by the Corporation. Apart from the greater trouble of having to unscrew it, the tap goes out of order in a very short time, thus compelling the owner to renew it twice or thrice a year. Whatever may have been the motive of the Corporation Executive in enforcing the use of the new design, there is no doubt that it is influencing the people to waste a very large quantity of water. The worry of turning the screw every time water is needed induces most people to dispense with that operation altogether—which habit is also useful in increasing the serviceableness of the tap. That is the procedure adopted in most houses in Madras, at any rate in the busy hours of the morning, and it is universal where half a dozen tenants are huddled together in a small house served by a single tap. . . . . The procedure adopted by the people may not be proper, but it is no use ignoring the influence of the new taps on the owners of houses or on the tenants. They prefer to waste Corporation water to the value of even a hundred rupees per month rather than waste a 105 seconds a day at the screw taps; and the mischief will go on unless the Corporation supplies a meter to each house—an operation too costly to be undertaken for some years to come. That is why we do not expect the new Corporation venture, laudable as it is, to prove quite a success."

(*h*) *Railways.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

Reservation of compartments.

13. *New India*, of the 22nd September, observes:—"A message from Bombay says that the Chief Presidency Magistrate has held that the Railway Company has a right to reserve compartments for any community. That is very unfortunate; and we hope the case will be taken up to the High Court for a final decision on the vexed law point. And if the law be in favour of the company, it is necessary to represent to the Government to change it in the interests of all fellow-subjects of the King-Emperor."

(*k*) *General.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

14. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th September, writes:—"The Anglo-Indian papers have enthusiastically taken up Lord Chelmsford's proposal to create fresh seats in the Imperial Council for the reception of military men who have rendered glorious service. This support

must in itself be an eye-opener to His Excellency to the fact that there is something radically wrong in his proposal—one that will not commend itself to any Indian politician, outside Simla and Anglo-Indian circles. At any rate, it is hoped that the new Viceroy will proceed cautiously."

15. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th September, observes:—"The Government are managing the Madras Glass Works; but the line of policy followed does not seem to be very happy. They want some glass blowers, and the Director of Industries who runs the show has ruled that only Eurasian and Anglo-Indian boys need apply. Comment is unnecessary. If this is the way they propose running new industries we can more or less realise what the nett result would be."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

The Madras Glass Works.

16. The *Hindu*, of the 16th September, remarks:—"An Ootacamund message says that Mr. C. G. Todhunter proceeds on four months' special duty to report on the condition of labour recruiting from South India in Ceylon and Malay States. We fail to understand why Lord Pentland's Government should not have selected an Indian, whether an official or non-official, for this duty. We should have thought that of all subjects, a work which requires an investigation into the condition of the coolies who have emigrated from South India, would be best performed by a native of the country. A Member of the Indian Civil Service who is not conversant with their language and habits and who cannot be expected to mix freely with them so as to understand their real position, is the least competent to be deputed in the matter. A European's sympathies and views are more likely to be drawn towards those held by the members of the European planting community who are the largest employers of this kind of labour, and who are interested in perpetuating the existing state of things. . . . . In our humble opinion, if the Government is not inclined to appoint an Indian exclusively on this special duty, justice and the necessity of the case require that a non-official Indian should be associated with Mr. Todhunter to make the required investigation. We hope the Honourable non-official Members of the Legislative Council will make a representation to the Government on the matter."

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Labour recruiting in South India.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th September, says:—"Mr. Todhunter, I.C.S., one of the Secretaries to the Government of Madras, has been placed on special duty to enquire into the conditions of Indian labour in Ceylon plantations. An Indian Civil Servant is, no doubt, omniscient, there is nothing under the sun he does not know of, from agriculture to astronomy, but still then, we have, though reluctantly and with the greatest respect, to join issues with Lord Pentland and his Council.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

"The conditions of labour life are best understood by an Indian who knows the cooly's language and can enter into his feelings which is impossible in the case of a European, however sympathetic he may be, and who has perforce, to depend upon others for many things relating to the cooly. The Government of India emphasised this principle by associating Mr. Chimanlal with the mission sent to the West India islands to enquire into the conditions of labour.

"We refuse to believe that there is no Indian capable of undertaking the task entrusted to Mr. Todhunter. Why, there is Mr. Kesava Pillai whose knowledge of the emigration questions and conditions is, perhaps, superior to anybody's including that of an Indian Civil Servant. He had repeatedly hammered on the question in the Council, and one of his last public acts was his forcible speech on the emigration resolution.

"Why was he ignored, why his wide knowledge of cooly life and language and other qualifications are not to be utilised in connection with the enquiry are matters beyond our comprehension. However, the deputation in its suggested form must create the greatest possible regret. It is very much to be regretted, but some of the recent actions of Lord Pentland's government

have not commended themselves to the public. It is to be hoped that strong representations will be made to His Excellency to change the personnel of the deputation."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Reuter and Rudyard Kipling.

17. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 16th September, observes:—"It is surely remarkable, says an Anglo-Indian paper, that in war time *Reuter* should find it worthwhile to wire two telegrams about Kipling going to Italy—first that he is going and then he is not. We do not see anything remarkable in *Reuter*. The erstwhile German Baron has degenerated into a purveyor of society news, for which he sometimes gives preference to political news of great importance, especially if it refers to India."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The new Member of Council.

18. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th September, writes:—"We learn from Ootacamund that Mr. H. F. W. Gillman is appointed a member of the Executive Council, Madras, on the retirement of Sir Harold Stuart. Mr. Gillman is at present the Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, and therefore junior to so many members of the Civil Service. So far as we remember, such a promotion is unprecedented to our knowledge, with the exception of that of Sir Henry Stokes, who was raised over the heads of many of his seniors. Among these are Messrs. R B. Clegg, A. Butterworth, N. S. Brodie, L. E. Buckley and Lionel Davidson. . . . . Considerations of merit alone have prevailed in making the appointment which is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best, that could have been made. Mr. Gillman has been known as a just and sympathetic officer and his directorship of the Forest Department has been marked no less by efficiency than by sympathy. We regretted that he should have been transferred from the Police Department so soon after his appointment as Inspector-General. Having regard to the abilities of some of those superseded, the appointment is a courageous one; and Lord Pentland has perhaps better understood than many others the qualities which his colleagues will be called upon to bring into play in the future. It also removes a possible difficulty from the path of Mr. P. Rajagopala Achari, since none of those now superseded can raise objection to his appointment on the ground of their seniority. We congratulate Mr. Gillman on his rise to a position in which he can do infinite service to the people of this Presidency. He has both the necessary equipment and the necessary sympathy with progressive aspirations which the times demand."

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 18th September, says:—"We are very glad to hear that Mr. Gillman, to whom we owe the realisation of Forest Panchayats, is the new Member of Council, superseding some less sympathetic seniors."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 20th September, observes:—"The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, the Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, is appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, in consequence of the retirement of Sir Harold Stuart. Mr. Gillman's appointment will cause some surprise as there are others senior to him in service, but seniority should not be the only merit for appointment to the Executive Council. A contemporary is of opinion that the overlooking of the claim of seniority in this instance removes a possible difficulty in the path of Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari succeeding Sir P. S Sivaswami Ayyar. We have been thinking that Mr. Rajagopala Achari had given up that hope and we are glad to infer that he has yet a chance."

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The Besant Press and the Indian Press Act.

19. The following appears in *New India* of the 18th September:—

"**Our Chief Presidency Magistrate.**

"I am coming to look upon the kindly, though quite properly rigid, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, as 'mine own familiar friend'; he 'does his spiriting gently,' but inexorably. But that is as it should be, for a man has his duty to do, only some men do their duty as

gentlemen, as does Mr. Pelly, and others as, well, not gentlemen. Earlier in the day, I had visited Mr. Bryant, the District Collector of Chingleput, another of the first class, to renounce the *Commonweal* and all its works, so far as the Vasanta Press is concerned. There necessarily followed the revival of it in Madras. I have brought staff, type, etc., of the *Commonweal* from Adyar to Madras, installing everything in a separate block of buildings in the courtyard attached to the *New India* House, and I went to declare my new press. Called on to give it a name, I called it the Besant Press!

"There was one curious incident. I, of course, offered the security—the highest amount again—in promissory notes. But the Magistrate wanted it in currency notes—doubtless under instructions—for Government securities are low just now. I urged the Press Act; the Magistrate thought he could have which he liked, and 'preferred' notes. I persisted in tendering the Government securities, so as to have a definite refusal, and finally Mr Pelly said: 'I refuse them,' whereat I returned them to my case. After making the necessary declarations, I departed, drew notes through a friend and sent them off. The receipt is in my hands, and I am now the unfortunate keeper of three presses. Whatever happens at the moment, India will enjoy the 'liberty of unlicensed printing' ere many years pass by, and then keepers of presses will not be at the mercy of the Government of Madras.

"ANNIE BESANT."

Government tracts.

20. *New India*, of the 18th September, writes:—"Government has entered the field as a propogandist, and is circulating a pamphlet, No. 1 of 'The "Real Indian Nationalism" Series' anonymous of course, but by 'An Indian,' and the content of No. 1 is 'A short general criticism of Mrs. Besant's book, *India—A Nation*'. This is being circulated 'On His Majesty's Service only,' and with two half-anna stamps marked 'Service'. We have no objection to the Government's entering the lists, and answering *India—A Nation*, if it can. But we think it is not playing the game to answer in the press, to forfeit securities, and to try to stop the circulation of the book, all at the same time."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

War emergency expenditure in India.

21. The *Hindu*, of the 19th September, writes:—"We think that the necessity has now arisen for rigorous scrutiny into all items of war expenditure and military supply in India. In the first place, there is likely to be in the near future a demand on the part of Britain for military supplies from India, for, we note from the report of the Committee of Public Accounts which conducted an audit of war emergency expenditure in England that the War Office contemplate suggesting to the Cabinet that India shall give some further contribution to the war. We do not know what particular contribution she will be called upon to make; but, if any contribution in addition to what she is already making is demanded, then we think that the only course for her to take to meet the demand is to make severe retrenchment in military expenditure wherever possible. . . . . The fact that India has done its best was early established by Sir William Meyer; it has since been confirmed by an examination of the situation by His Excellency Lord Chelmsford; and it should be the height of impertinence to assume that these officials, than whom no one has better opportunities of gauging the situation or has more interest to profit by it, have erred in their estimation of India's ability to do more. . . . . It is only effective prevention of waste that we urge, and, as there is reason to believe that, under the antiquated and expensive system now in vogue, such waste occurs, we think the Government of India will be well advised to enquire into the matter."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

The Government's "If".

22. The following appears in *New India* of the 20th September:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

"If and When.

"It is a remarkable but none the less a true fact that every pronouncement by a Government official glitters with promises as to what could or would or will be done if . . . . the Government had money. Reading

Sir P. S. Sivaswâmi Ayyar's speech the other day at Lalgudi, we came across the inevitable 'if'—this time with reference to what would be done for teachers 'if' the Government had money. It is the same everywhere. At present the excuse is the war. When the war is over, it will be the after-war effects. And when we have recovered from the after-war effects, it will be that the greatest care must be exercised to build our fortunes anew. Having built our fortunes, then we shall have to be very careful lest we be extravagant, for who knows when a rainy day may come. Pity the poor people between whom and Paradise is a Government 'if'."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

The Public Services Commission Report.

23. Referring to the hope of the *Leader* (Allahabad) "that England 'with her greatest of Imperial traditions,' will do justice to India's claims to national liberty and justice," *New India*, of the 19th September, says:—"Let us hope that the Public Services Commission Report, for whose publication India is anxiously waiting, will reveal that India is at last to be recognised as mistress of her own household. Less than that India will not tolerate."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th September, writes:—"An Anglo-Indian paper expresses the belief that the report of the Public Services Commission 'will be liberal in spirit', though it 'will not suggest such wholesale changes as extremists wish for'. We can more or less understand what the typical Anglo-Indian's view of the 'liberal spirit' is. We cannot understand what our contemporary means by changes as the extremists would wish for. Surely, nobody expects the Commission to recommend the grant of autonomy. We may plainly tell our friends that nobody will be satisfied unless and until the colour bar in the service is totally destroyed. A few more listed posts and pious expressions of hope will not do. We want the substance, not the shadow. These are the moderate's views."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

Indian Members of Executive Councils.

24. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th September, has the following:—"A Madras contemporary publishes an article on Indians in Provincial and Imperial Executive Councils. After passing in review the achievements of individuals, the writer comes to the conclusion that Indians taken to the Councils have so far failed to give satisfaction to the Indian public. . . . . So far as Bobbili and Dharbanga are concerned, no wonder they have not reached the people's ideal. The latter does not even care to put in residence at head-quarters, and he seems to be more keen about touring in India flogging the dead horse of 'Varnasrama Dharma' than attending to his work as member of the Executive Council. . . . . An Indian Member of Council if he has the backbone, like the late Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, can do many things. But it is not Krishnaswami Ayyars that are always wanted.

"Take the Palghat incident. In an evil moment, presumably led away by the men on the spot, who are always infallible, the late Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar smothered the Municipal Council. An angry Government order, a fiat to the trembling Councillors, demands for explanation, all created a bad situation. And we all thought that local self-government in Palghat was doomed."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

Provincial Governorships.

25. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th September, states:—"Speculation is rife as to the probable successor of Lord Carmichael as Governor of Bengal. In certain quarters which are supposed to be in the know or pretend to be such, it is given out that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the satrap of the Punjab, will be transferred to the Belvedere. This rumour has, in its turn, given an opportunity to some of our northern contemporaries to discuss the relative merits of civilian governors and administrators sent fresh from England. . . . . There has, up to now, been only one instance of an Indian Civilian having been appointed to a provincial Governorship, in the person of the late Sir Richard Temple who ruled over Bombay. But these were times when public opinion was not strong in India, and we heard less of aspirations and people's

right, when the Indian Civilian was far different from his compeer of today. We would, of course, be only glad to get a Cotton or Wedderburn, but the chances of such statesmen getting a satrapy in India are very remote. . . . . An Indian Civilian is wedded to certain preconceived notions and prejudices which do not always commend themselves to people. He is trained to a certain line, and he sticks to it. Indian questions are best judged and settled by the open mind which can rise superior to local or class prejudices which a civilian is hardly capable of. The gulf between the Indian Civil Service and the people being wide, the differences of opinion between them being so very marked and sharp, only a third party can adjust these differences and effect measures that will be acceptable to those they are intended for. A politician fresh from England satisfies this condition and he is therefore the best. . . . . We do not think that there will be two opinions in India on the desirability of excluding the Indian Civil Service from the appointment of Governor. Lord Carmichael's successor will have to be appointed in England for these reasons. But much depends on the person selected. A useless spent up force, some dilapidated duke or younger son of aristocracy who has to depend upon his earnings, some political place seeker, or some politicians whom his friends in office desire to keep out of the way or provide for, will be a positive danger and useless. A politician of broad views, liberal in spirit and sympathetic in his attitude towards subject races and courageous enough to exercise his principle is the absolute necessity in the India of today."

26. *New India*, of the 21st September, has the following:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

"A strange statement.

His Excellency the Governor's speech at Kanadukathan.

"Speeches during gubernatorial tours are more or less conventional: all the same the following passage from His Excellency's speech at Kanadukathan requires to be noted:

In your address you point out that a representative of your community has served upon the Council ever since its reconstitution. I might add that those representatives, first Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar, then Mr. Somasundaram Chettiyar and now Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar, have in every way been worthy of the distinction conferred upon them. That is surely a happy augury for the future. It shows that the experience and capacity which your community is able to place at the disposal of the Government have not been overlooked, and that your desire to enter and contribute more largely to the public life of the Presidency has been recognised.

"So far as the public are aware, the first two gentlemen have not done anything in the Councils of which their community may be proud. They were more or less silent, specially the gentleman nominated for the last council. We hope Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar will prove a worthy representative."

27. The *Hindu*, of the 21st September, observes:—"It was but the other day that the Lord Bishop of Madras wrote in the *Nineteenth Century* deprecating the practice of Europeans in India talking of the people of this country as a subject people, and of themselves as members of the ruling race. . . . . As a matter of constitutional principle, it is absurd to talk of a European as a member of the ruling race, and of his greater importance as a political entity on that score than an Indian. A Britisher as such has no greater political status in India than an Indian. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 makes this perfectly clear. There is no doubt that some laws, in the making of which the people of the country have had no share, give the European, an invidious advantage in certain respects. These, however, cannot elevate his political status to a plane higher than that of the Indian. . . . . It cannot be gainsaid, however, that one of the greatest obstacles to the industrial, commercial and political development of the country is the false view of their position entertained by the members of the European Association and emphatically endorsed by administrators of the stamp of Lord Curzon." HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

The "Ruling" race.

28. The *Hindu*, of the 21st September, remarks:—"The *Bombay Chronicle* writes:—Reuter informed us the other day that 'in the Commons Mr. Asquith said he saw no reason for recommending the allotment of German Rhodes scholarships to HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

The Rhodes scholarships.

parts of the Empire which, at present, were not benefiting.' This came as an unpleasant surprise to all who considered it a bare act of justice to make over in whole or part to India the scholarships Germany has forfeited by drenching the world in blood—especially as India has so honourably and willingly shared the sacrifices necessary to withstand Germany's ambitions. It is, however, a relief to learn that the telegram cabled by Reuter was wholly misleading. It appears that what Mr. Asquith said was that the proposal to allot the Rhodes scholarships to the parts of the Empire at present excluded was being dealt with by a private Bill and he, therefore, saw no reason to make any recommendation with regard to it,—a far from disappointing reply."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

Sir S. P. Sinha.

29. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st September, writes:—"His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, *Kt.*, to succeed the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E., as an ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal from the date on which Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda vacates the post. . . . . Sir Satyendra's qualifications for the office are undoubted; they are higher than those attained by any member of a Provincial Executive Council. He stands far higher in public estimation. He is both patriotic and courageous; and he has in him the instinct of the statesman. His advice will be most valuable in times of emergency such as may arise at any moment in Bengal; for it will be prompted alike by knowledge and by sympathy.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

"Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 21st September, says:—"From Bengal comes the surprising news that Sir Satyendra Sinha has been appointed Member of the Bengal Executive Council to succeed Sir Shams-ul-Huda. This is, so far as we remember, the first time when a person, once a Member of the Supreme Executive Council, has accepted the subordinate office of a Provincial Councillor. And we are sorry to add that the person who acts in that fashion is an Indian who was honoured only last year with the Presidentship of the National Congress. . . . . What makes the present incident even more unhappy, Sir Satyendra had himself resigned his appointment in the Viceregal Council. A cynic will be tempted to ask whether he resigned that because he did not consider himself competent for the same, and accepted the Provincial Councillorship because of the less responsibility attached to it.

"Apart from this misfortune to the country and to the Congress whose leaders, at a weak moment, decided to adorn him with the highest honour in their power to give, the new appointment is very unfortunate. . . . . Such being his record in the Viceroy's Council, we are sorry he should have been appointed to the Provincial Council, in which position he has to deal with a very delicate political situation. Unhappily, Lord Carmichael, too, will be retiring very shortly, and there is little chance of Bengal getting as sympathetic and liberal-minded a Governor.

"There are very few Congressmen in the country who have not repented for their association with the efforts to elect him as the President of the last Congress session; and their repentance will certainly be keener in the light of this appointment. Thanks to that mistaken selection, the All-India Congress Committee has had no President for the last few months already, and now we have the spectacle of the President accepting a 'de-promotion'. These painful experiences will not be in vain if we keep it in view at least in the future in our Congress deliberations."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The Problem of the Commonwealth.

30. *New India*, of the 22nd September, states:—"The book bearing the title *The Problem of the Commonwealth* has attracted much attention in England and is now on sale in India, and it will interest our readers if we sketch its contents, and so enable them to grasp the views which are exercising considerable influence in the political world of Great Britain and the Colonies. . . . . Mr. Curtis quietly posits his question: Shall the dominions become independent Republics or remain part of the Empire? If a political writer here asked: Shall India become independent or remain

part of the Empire, he would at once be arrested for sedition! The liberty which is the breath of life to the Briton does not exist for the Indian, though both are subjects of the same Imperial Crown, and both are, theoretically, under the protection of the British laws."

IV.—Native States.

31. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th September, states:—"The Mysore Darbar has punished the Police Superintendent involved in the recent notorious Garudachar case in which severe strictures were passed on the conduct of the Police by the Chief Court with a transfer! A case of great cry and little wool. The 'punishment' will be received by the public with astonishment. Garudachar was put to indignities and heavy loss, and the gentleman responsible for this needless persecution escapes practically scot-free, with a change of climate. We are afraid we cannot congratulate the Darbar on its disposal of a most unpleasant affair." West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

Mysore Police maladministration.

Writing on this subject, the *Karnataka*, of the 16th September, says:—"Government have just ordered that Shimoga and Kadur should exchange their Superintendents of Police; and we are at a loss to know which district deserves our congratulations more. The order which is dated the 8th instant directs that the transfers should take effect 'forthwith;' but some one tells us that Shimoga is not likely to let go its benefactor before the 19th instant within which time, it would appear, the good folk of that place are arranging to give public expression to their gratitude to the departing friend. With reference to the obviously tardy manner in which Government are moving in this matter, we are constrained to observe that it does not impress the public as a just or courageous procedure. A transfer is the least that Government could order in any case; and in most cases it comes only as a favour to the person concerned. In the particular instance under reference, transfers were due months ago,—in fact when the cases against Messrs. Garudachar and Dikshit were pending; and we are astonished at the lenient attitude Government seem to have put on. But it is something that they have not altogether dropped the matter. We hear they have called for some records connected with the case from the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's office; and it is needless to add that the whele country awaits their decision with intense interest. Let us hope their sense of justice, like the sword of Heaven, 'doth not haste to smite; nor yet doth it linger'". Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

32. The *Karnataka*, of the 16th September, remarks:—"The frank criticism made by Dr. Srinivasa Rao of the work of Malnad improvement shows the clamant need that there is for definite and clear ideas. The suppressed murmurs in the co-operative world furnish another proof of the need for clarity and definiteness of thought. The fact that of late the Government of Mysore has been largely undertaking functions that are beyond its province,—and perhaps more than proportionately neglecting those duties that are its own,—is yet another evidence of the absence of a clear-cut political philosophy to control it. It has been our standing complaint that, in spite of expensive experts, our boasted industrial activity is all amateurish; this again points to the need for men of *definite* ideas. The fact is that we have all developed a cheap contempt for theories; and we have assured ourselves that mere ebullitions of enthusiasm and hazy benignant schemes are all that we need for the salvation of our race. We have deliberately omitted to cultivate *scientific* and *studious* habits of mind; and the result naturally is that our 'common sense' is often scarcely different from the 'common ignorance.' 'Common sense' would be deserving of respect only when it is fed upon ideas and clad in culture. Otherwise, it would be not common 'sense,' but common 'nonsense'". Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

The Malnad Improvement Scheme.

33. The *Western Star*, of the 19th September, observes:—"The announcement has been made that an ordinary meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council will be held on Wednesday the 27th instant. Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

The Travancore Christian Succession Bill.

In itself, there is nothing out of the ordinary nothing to startle, in this announcement. There is, however, the further and momentous announcement that the business of the Council will include the final reading and the passing of the Travancore Christian Succession Bill. This information, we need hardly say, has come as a very rude and painful reminder to several thousands of the subjects of our Gracious and beloved Maharaja that a great calamity, which has been threatening their corporate existence these past three or four years, is certain to descend upon them very speedily, with the weight of a sinister and crushing thunderbolt, unless some powerful arm should be uplifted, in justice and beneolevnce, to avert and force back the on-coming incubus. As for the communities themselves who are now imminently confronted with so calamitous a prospect, is there any further necessity, at this truly deplorable juncture, to repeat that they have nearly exhausted all conceivable and constitutional means and devices to save themselves and their posterity from the fate which appears about to overtake them? More than this, does there remain the slightest necessity for repeating to-day that this threatening fate is not in the slightest degree of their seeking? Who asked for this Bill? Who demanded any legislation whatever, but above everything, who demanded revolutionary legislation, subversive and destructive of an ordered and settled condition of society, of centuries old rights, privileges, customs and usages? He would indeed be a very daring person, hoplessly regardless of truth, who would venture to say that the vast bulk of the Syrian Christian community of this State ever indicated or ever hinted, by word or sign or deed, that they wanted this legislation at all. . . . . The first and the only demand, as we have said, was for codification and nothing else. If that demand had been complied with, not a single section of the community would have raised a protest or have found itself in a position to raise any reasonable protest. . . . . The concerned communities protested vehemently, persistently and logically; firstly, because they had not asked for any legislation at all; secondly, because they did not stand in need of new legislation at all; and, thirdly, and chiefly because the legislation they were offered was of the nature of a knock-out blow levelled at their time-honoured and unexceptionable system of inheritance. From all parts of the country, reasoned protests and objections were submitted to the Legislative Council and the Government, both against the manner of the Christian Committee's work and its result and against the principles and provisions of its legislative bantling. In our own columns there have been numerous exposures of the grossly indispensible and subversive character of every principle and provision of the Bill, and there is really no need to recapitulate arguments, criticisms and objections which have been poured out exhaustively. . . . . With the advent of the present Diwan, thousands and thousands of loyal and trusting subjects were suddenly awakened to a realisation of the deplorable fact that a pledge, solemnly given on behalf of the Government, was not to be relied upon We are at a loss to understand what induces the present Diwan to take up the Bill question afresh and pass it in defiance of the violent opposition of the vast majority. We doubt whether any page, more sordid, is to be found in the annals of Travancore legislation. Be this as it may, when the concerned communities awakened rudely to the sudden reappearance of this legislative calamity right in front of them, they did again whatever it was possible for them to do to avert the on-coming incubus, but the Government and the legislature were not disposed te be amenable to reason, and so it comes to pass that this Bill, odious in every clause and line to thousands and thousands of our beloved Maharaja's subjects, is to be finally read and passed at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council, after which it will be hurled, like a destructive thunderbolt, upon an alarmed people, unless, as we hope, some powerful arm will be uplifted, in justice and benevolence, to avert and force back the descending danger. We shall endeavour, in another article, to show how the several thousands who are uncompromisingly and rationally opposed to the measure may still be saved, should the Government and the legislature persist in maintaining that a Bill of this sort needs a place to itself in the statute book of Travancore."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th September, has the following note: — ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

A new invention.

A New Invention.—The Germans have now invented a new liquid. It does not mutilate the body, nor does it burn it as soon as it comes into contact with the body. But the wonder of it is that death ensues certainly on the fourth day. It also appears that they made a new bomb. It does not explode the moment it falls on the ground. It explodes later on, spreads 30 yards all round, and subjects the surrounding people to torture and death.

35. Referring to the correspondence that passed between America and Japan regarding Japan's demands from China in connection with the Chengchiatung incident, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th September, says:—If the demands of Japan are really such as have been reported by Reuter, there is no doubt that they humiliate China to some extent. What is humiliation to China is glory to Japan, and America cannot be expected to look upon Japan's glory with unconcern. We fear there may be the thunder of war in the East also. — ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

America and Japan.

36. The *Jaridah-i Rozgar*, of the 12th September, writes: —All the small States, which have been caught in Germany's snare of deceit and the breath of whose nostrils has been dependent upon Teutonic mercy and generosity, are now stirring themselves like so many creatures with their throats cut. Some of them have lost all patience with her false words and lying promises, while others, because of her selfishness, have given up all hope of obtaining any assistance from her in future. Among the States affected Bulgaria is the one now *ready to make peace.* — JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*. Sept. 12th, 1916.

Will Bulgaria make peace?

The chief characteristic of German courage is this. Whenever she finds her Ally weak in men and money she abandons him to his fate. On the contrary Great Britain places treaties, agreements and the pledged word before all else and never throws over a friend, however small and insignificant he may be. In fact, Great Britain took up arms solely in the interest of those small States which were about to fall a prey to German rapacity.

37. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th September, writes:—Our generous readers are fully aware of the fact, or they have not forgotten that, at the beginning of the war, Germany wanted to spread her deceitful snare in Persia and to use all possible means for the furtherance of her plans. Her spies did not leave a stone unturned there in their endeavour to turn the people of that country against the Allies. — JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

The condition of Persia.

In short, she did her level best but in vain nor did her treacherous acts avail her.

Persia made most praiseworthy endeavours, beyond all expectations to avoid participation in the terrible war.

A short time ago most people were under the impression that Persia also would become a battle field, but she should be grateful to the Allies, especially to Great Britain for having saved her through her far-sighted policy from being involved in this sanguinary struggle and for having safeguarded her from impending disaster. God forbid! if our Government had at that critical juncture kept aloof, God knows, what would have happened by now.

We have very carefully considered the condition of Persia with a view to seeing how she is going to solve the problem of her complicated affairs and how she is going to extricate herself from the maze of those dreadful

intrigues. Subsequently telegraphic information has assured us that Persia is quite safe from being caught in Germany's deceitful snare, a fact which has given confidence to us and to Persians especially. Yet Persia requires a sagacious, far-sighted and experienced statesman to save her from the wire-pullings of revolutionaries. It is hoped that the Government of Persia will not be unmindful of this fact which may, with British co-operation, become a *fait accompli*.

In order to maintain peace and tranquility in Persia a powerful national Government should be established that will be able to give entire satisfaction to the people and be fully capable of defending the country from foreign attacks. This is not all. It should also be able to do away with all internal dissensions and quarrels so that the independence of the country may always be maintained and even-handed justice meted out to the people.

The necessity of establishing a powerful national Government which we have referred to is most keenly felt in Persia. It is not, however, a simple matter which can be disposed of by Persian statesmen alone.

In order that the Government of Persia may succeed in their plans, they should act according to the advice and guidance of the great statesmen of Great Britain without which it will be impossible for them to accomplish this important task. Hence, if Persia acts in consultation with Great Britain and is assisted by that country, it is hoped that a strong and powerful national Government will be set up.

In order to bring about peace and tranquility in the middle-east, it is absolutely necessary that a strong and powerful Government be established in Teheran. For several years past, the British Government have done much to strengthen the system of Government in Persia. Would that that Persians had then realised the value of such excellent endeavours they would not have been confronted with the difficulties they had to face a few days ago, and Persia would have been the centre of peace and tranquility and there would have been no occasion for fear. Now they are beginning opening their eyes a little to the fact that Great Britain is acting entirely in their best interests. Now is the time for the Government of Persia with the help of Britain to establish its rule on such a firm basis that not even the most powerful enemy shall be able to do any harm. Internal dissensions will disappear and we may shortly hear that the kingdom of Persia has, with the aid of the British, made great progress.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The Amir of Afghanistan's loyal policy.

38. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th September, writes:—Mention has often been made in these columns of the unshakeable, firm and benevolent policy of the Amir of Afghanistan. Recently His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, in the course of a long speech at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th September, threw some light on foreign affairs with special reference to the friendly relations existing between the Amir of Afghanistan and the Government. Here the editor gives a translation of His Excellency's speech.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The Police in the Madras Presidency.

39. Referring to the statement in the Administration Report of the Police Department for the last year that great difficulty was experienced in recruiting men as constables, the *Lokopakari*, of the 18th September, observes:—The reasons for the paucity of applicants for the posts of constables are evidently the arduous nature of their duties and the low scale of salary fixed for them. Moreover the constables are not treated sympathetically by their superior officials, they have no holidays and they cannot even get leave easily. That is why educated men do not come forward to enlist as constables. If the lowest salary for this post is raised to at least Rs. 15, young men who fail in the School Final examination may

gladly enter this department and this will no doubt make it more efficient. We would also suggest the higher appointments in the department being given to Indians. As they know the habits and customs of the people, they can detect crimes more easily, and they will also treat their subordinates more kindly. The appointment of unsympathetic foreigners leads only to an increase in the expenditure, without any corresponding benefit. We hope these points will be noted by the Government.

SASILEKKA, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

The Police Administration Report.

In its leader on the Madras Police Administration Report for 1915, the *Sasileka*, of the 15th September, says:— The Government should ascertain the reason why one, who has passed high examinations, declines an offer of Rs. 50 per mensem in the Police department, while he accepts readily an appointment carrying a pay of Rs. 15 in the Revenue department. By the appointment of graduates, the Revenue, the Judicial, the Registration, and such other departments have improved. Those who have passed high examinations should be appointed in the Police department as Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors. The department should be made attractive to them.

(*d*) *Education.*

MUHAMMADIYA PRASANGA NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1916.

Agricultural education in India.

40. The *Muhammadiya Prasanga Nesan*, of the 7th September *, writes:— It is a known fact that India is mainly an agricultural country and that there are facilities for producing in this country the majority of the products of other countries. Still our agriculturists are growing poorer day by day. The reason for this is not far to seek. Our readers are aware that, in every industry, new reforms are being introduced from time to time. But the Indian agriculturists are still following the old methods, and this is due to their ignorance. Generally the educated among us do not take to agriculture as an avocation and hence the difficulty in persuading the agriculturists to adopt improved methods. It is true that the Government of India is spending a great deal of money with the object of improving agriculture in India and the Agricultural department and the demonstration farms started in different places indicate the interest taken by the Government in this matter. But all the same, there has been no tangible improvement whatever in Indian agriculture. Why is this? An examination of the amounts spent by other countries in improving agriculture will give the answer. The average expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the Agricultural department in 1911–12 was Rs. 15 per 1,000 persons. But the same average was Rs. 690 in England, Rs. 1,380 in Queensland, Rs. 1,290 in Austria, Rs. 540 in America and Rs. 405 in France. England, America and France are purely industrial countries, and in Queensland and Austria the percentage of agriculturists among the population is far less than in India. The above figures clearly show that the amount of money spent by the Government of India on agriculture is not at all sufficient. Even this amount does not seem to be spent in such a manner as to yield the best results. The instruction imparted in the agricultural schools, being in English, is intended only to train people for employment in the Agricultural department and does not help the ordinary agriculturists in any way. They say that modern methods of cultivation are being demonstrated in the farms opened in some important districts. But it is admitted that the Government is working these farms at a loss. Which of the agriculturists will adopt this method, if it will bring about loss? The officers of the Agricultural Department do not at all move freely with the ordinary agriculturists. They think that their business is finished if they meet the rich landholders and sell a few modern appliances to them. What is again the use of keeping the chemical manure recommended by the department in a bottle at an exhibition, with its name labelled in English? It should be used in some plots of land and the profit derived thereby calculated clearly and shown to the agriculturists. It is only then that the people will boldly begin to use it. The managers of many of the demonstration farms

* Received in the current week.

now established are not in a position to give definite information regarding the amount of money spent on different plots of land, the yield in those plots and the additional profit derived by applying modern methods and manures. Unless the demonstration farms established by the Government are worked on a profitable basis, the people cannot be expected to follow the methods adopted in these farms. So the only way of improving the condition of the agriculturists of this country is to impart to them agricultural education in the vernaculars and to convince them by demonstration at the Government Farms that the adoption of the modern methods and the use of chemical manures yield a larger profit.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The strike of the students of the Patna College.

41. Referring to this strike, the *Lokopakari*, of the 18th September, says:—The habit of students of colleges in different places striking work is increasing now. We have to presume that the reason for these strikes is nothing but the unsympathetic way in which the authorities of these colleges treat the students. Professors in colleges should be trained specially in the matter of treating their students. One who has no patience and who does not treat the students as his own children is not fit to be a teacher.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

The disobedience of students.

42. In condemning the students' strike in the Law College and the riotous behaviour of students at a meeting in the Presidency College under the auspices of the Madras Presidency College Union Society at which the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar presided, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th September, remarks:—The Anglo-Indian papers attribute evils such as this on the part of students to the evil advice given to them by ill-disposed leaders of society. This attitude to throw the blame on the Indian politicians is, we fear, likely to bring fresh trouble to society. We, of course, are in full agreement with the *Madras Mail* that it is un-Aryan to disobey the teacher. It is only after our boys have received western education and learned western religions, that they have begun to disrespect the teacher. What is the remedy? The remedy lies in introducing a course of religious instruction in schools and colleges. The branches of the Hindu University should spread all over India. It is wrong on the part of Anglo-Indian papers to hold the leaders of the people responsible for the faults of students.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

National education.

43. A correspondent to the *Desamata*, of the 13th September, writing on the subject of national education, remarks:—It is to be regretted that no importance is given in our colleges to Indian history and the vernaculars. It is not conducive to the interests of this country to give Indian students instruction in economy and other sciences suited to the conditions of England. The education available in this country is productive of misery and not happiness. It is, therefore, necessary to revive our indigenous methods of education.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1916

A commercial degree.

44. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th September, says that it augurs good for the spread of education that the Calcutta University has arranged for Matriculates taking degrees in commerce after getting through a course of instruction in that branch of knowledge for four years. It says that it will be well if the Madras University also follows this example.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

The strike at the Law College.

45. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th September, condemns the recent strike of the students of the Law College, and observes that the graduates as well as those who just begin to learn the alphabet, ought to respect and be obedient to their teachers.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 17th, 1916.

The Law College students' strike.

While condemning the recent students' strike at the Madras Law College, the *Keralodayam*, of the 17th September, observes that the action of the Principal Mr. Arthur Davies, who, according to the *Mail*, is sympathetic towards Indians, was more injudicious than that of the students and far beyond his powers.

46. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 18th September, referring to the long and meritorious service rendered by Khan Sahib Khaja Khan Sahib, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, says:—When he has rendered such valuable service to Government, why is he being excluded from promotion? His abilities have been admitted by Government and he is held in great esteem by the Muhammadan community. Will not the Government make use of him by appointing him permanently as Muhammadan Inspector the necessity for which appointment is felt to be desirable for the well-being and the advancement of Muhammadan schools.

The Madras Collector's Darbar and the distribution of sanads and titles.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The editor, on behalf of the Muhammadans, says that the community has not been as pleased with the sanad and title being conferred on Khan Sahib as it would have been if he had been granted suitable, deserving and requisite promotion.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

47. Referring to that portion of the administration report of the Madras Municipality which dwells upon the high rate of mortality among children in the city, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th September, observes:—One of the reasons for this high rate of mortality is, as Dr. Raghavandra Rao says, the want of pure milk for children. The milkmen in the city always carry the milk in open vessels, which they do not clean properly, and add any kind of water to it. The cows themselves are not healthy and the cowsheds are kept very dirty. It is this milk which is given to some children and some parents make their children fast, not being able to purchase even this milk. As the Corporation is seriously considering about the best means of removing this defect, we will make a suggestion in this matter. It appears that goat's milk, while being equally nutritious is medically better than cow's milk and a goat is really cheaper than a cow, both in price and in the cost of maintenance. But some people may think it derogatory to breed goats and some again may feel shy to use this milk in their houses. What the Municipal authorities should do is to remove this impression from the people, by means of lectures on the qualities of goat's milk and to set an example to the ordinary people by using goat's milk themselves. We feel sure that, if this is done, the rate of mortality among children will go down.

Death-rate among children in Madras

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

48. In commenting upon the Administration Report of the Madras Corporation for 1915–16, the *Lokopakari*, of the 18th September, observes:—We are sure that the high death-rate in the city will decrease if the Corporation creates facilities for the supply of pure water and the sale of unadulterated foodstuffs. Though the rate of mortality in Madras was less in 1915 than in 1894, it is far more than the rate in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. This shows that Madras is not as sanitary as these three cities. The condition of drainage in Madras is really very bad. If drainage water is always overflowing in the streets, how can the sanitation of the city improve? There are not sufficient facilities for removing filth. The habitations of the Panchamas have to be improved. Helpless poor people have no place to stop in. It is these that spread the contagion of epidemic diseases. It is stated that the birth-rate in the city has been steadily going down since 1912, and this is attributed to the poverty of the people. The best way of remedying this is for the Government to provide facilities for improving the education, industries and trade of the people. We are glad that the work of Dr. Raghavendra Rao as Health officer has been noted with appreciation in the report. This is another proof of the fact that an Indian can successfully discharge the duties of any high post, if he is given an opportunity to do so. The appointment of Indians like Dr. Raghavendra Rao has also another advantage of saving money to the Corporation. The sanitation of the city was being looked after by two European officials of the Corporation, at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,500 per mensem. The duties discharged by both these officials are now being done

Sanitation of Madras.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

by Dr. Raghavendra Rao quite efficiently and he costs the Corporation only Rs. 750 per mensem. This shows clearly that the statement of the Europeans that Indians cannot hold any high appointment is due only to jealousy.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Elections of members of Local bodies.

49. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th September, condemns the present system of election of members to Local bodies, according to which all persons who pay a certain amount by way of taxes have the privilege of voting, and observes that, if, these bodies should be of any use to the people, it should enable discerning courageous and self-respecting people to enter them and that a mere increase in the elected members thereon can produce no material results.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The Madras Corporation.

50. In the course of its comments on the meeting of the Corporation to consider the Administration Report of the President, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th September, says:—At the commencement of the meeting there were 25 members, but when it dispersed there were only 11. The President had to compel one or two members to remain in order to maintain the quorum. The members were not patient enough to sit till the termination of the meeting. We hope they will once review their conduct in this matter. . . . . The Commissioners wished that model houses might be constructed for the poor Muhammadans. We recommend the construction of such houses for the poor among the Hindus and the Christians also. It is not proper on the part of the Commissioners to rest satisfied with affording facilities for Eurasians only.

(*h*) *Railways.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Indian railways.

51. In recommending that the Government may take the Indian railways under their management from the companies, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th September, says:—The reason given by the Sub-Committee of the Planters' Association, in Darjeeling, deserves special attention. If the Government takes the management of railways, the profits derived therefrom will be utilised for developing the Indian railways. There will then be scope for a reduction of rates on goods. The Government will note that there is not the slightest difference between the contention of the Darjeeling planters and that of the whole body of the Indians. We trust that ere long the Indian railways will come under the management of the Government and conduce to the advancement of the country.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

The disadvantages of railways.

52. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 16th September, contains an imaginary dialogue between a preceptor and a disciple in which is the following:—

Preceptor.—When there were no railways, our countrymen were enjoying all passenger fares and other conveyance charges. In the Telugu country there are now two thousand miles of rail road. Country roads have been constructed as a means to take goods to the railways. All this might have cost 30 crores of rupees. If our countrymen had laid out the capital it would profit India. But the greater part of the money had been contributed by the rich men in England, and the interest is enjoyed by them. In twenty-five years after a railway is opened, it repays the money invested therein along with the interest. But as the trains belong to the rich English merchants, all the money in India goes to them. A crore and forty lakhs of rupees are annually sent to England as net profits from the railways in the Telugu country. If this money is invested in industries, we will not be losers. But that is not done. This large sum under fares and freights goes from this country every year even after the capital outlay and the interest has been paid up. It may be said that each man is paying a poll-tax of 1 rupee.

Disciple.—But we are enabled to travel by rail without fear.

Preceptor.—The prices are everywhere the same. The man who had a harvest and he who had none do not possess any stock of grain at the end

of the year. They sell their grain for hundies, promissory notes, and rupees which when melted are not worth even 10 annas each. These will not protect the agriculturist in troublous times. If a war takes place in the north-western frontier and the trains are all engaged in conveying troops, our artificial economic situation will be laid bare. Money in the ryots' hands will be of no avail. Famine will overtake the country. Although we can travel safely by rail, yet it is only partially true that the railways have been opened to improve our economic situation. Nine parts out of ten they have been opened for the protection of the Government and for the export of agricultural products and the import of foreign goods. If our economic situation is to improve, we should have a net work of channels all over India connecting all the rivers. Exports and imports should be carried on by their means. Agriculture will then improve, and freights on goods will be enjoyed by our countrymen. The railways import foreign articles which are cheaper than the articles made locally, and have thus been a chief means by which our handicrafts have been destroyed.

(*k*) *General.*

The Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council.

53. In commenting upon this speech, the *Vaisyamitran*, of the 11th September, takes exception to that portion of it in which he advocated the nomination of a representative for the Indian troops in the Legislative Council, and observes:—The people will not derive any benefit by a Military man being nominated to the Legislative Council as a reward for the valour exhibited by the Indian troops in this war; for Military men cannot understand the details of the executive administration. Moreover when the Commander-in-Chief is already a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, guarding the interests of the army, what is a subordinate of his to do in the Legislative Council? The statement of Lord Chelmsford that the number of nominated members in the Legislative Councils should be increased, when the cry throughout the country is that these Councils should be fully representative, is not very encouraging.

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakotta*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

The Viceroy's speech at the Imperial Legislative Council.

In expressing disappointment at His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 15th September, points out that as His Excellency succeeds a great Viceroy, he cannot expect to command the respect of the people, unless he shows extraordinary administrative skill, and that, if the speech in question is to be regarded as a preface to his administration, they cannot expect much from him.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

The Viceroy's speech.

In commenting upon the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, which touches upon several important matters, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th September, points out that it is somewhat disappointing, endorses His Excellency's remarks on the subject of the indentured labour system, and dwells upon the necessity of explaining to the labourers the difficulties and hardships which they will meet with in the Colonies before they agree to proceed thereto.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 17th September, expresses disappointment at His Excellency's speech, which however is more like an administration report than anything else inasmuch as it did not touch upon any of the burning questions of the day such as the attitude of the local Government towards certain newspapers, the position of India in the Empire, and the final dicision to publish the report of the Public Services Commission. It demurs to the view that His Excellency's powers of nomination to the Legislative Council should be enlarged, thinks that His Excellency's utterances on the question of indentured labour will only tend to increase the agitation among the people, and concludes:—On a close perusal of His Excellency's speech it did not strike us that our new Viceroy is, like Lord

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 17th, 1916.

Hardinge, a broadminded, capable, courageous and far seeing statesman, who heartily loves the Indians. We only pray to the Almighty God that His Excellency may be induced to work incessantly for the advancement of India without being entrapped by the Anglo-Indians.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy's first speech.

Referring to the speech of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford delivered at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 5th September, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 15th September, remarks:—This is the first speech that His Excellency has made since he assumed charge of his august office some six months back as Viceroy of India. It is very disappointing, however, to see that the speech, which, really speaking, is only a resumé of past events, gives us no clue whatever as regards the line of policy His Excellency intends to adopt in the future. His Excellency has not given any direct or definite expression to his views as regards the many intricate problems of the day concerning which the Indian public is very keenly interested at present. It will certainly not be pleasing to the people to be told that His Excellency is considering the question of increasing the number of nominated members to his council, while the public is actually agitating for an increase in the number of seats now allotted to the elected representatives of the country. . . . . Rather than honour the Indian army by nominating a representative from among that class to his council, His Excellency could well have shown his appreciation of its valour and loyalty to the empire by placing the members of the Indian army on a footing of equality with their English brethren. . . . . His Excellency gave expression to a desire on the part of his Government to entrust the work of construction and repairs of public buildings, etc., hitherto done through the Public Works Department, to private agency hereafter. In these days when our people are very much suffering for want of proper walks of life, it is certain that this innovation will be thankfully hailed by them.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

The present Secretary of State for India.

54. The *Prapanchmitran*, of the 15th Septeptember, says:—The present Secretary of State for India does not know anything about India. When he was questioned in Parliament whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction caused to the Indian public by security having been demanded from *New India*, he said that he knew nothing about it. When he was asked again recently whether he was aware of a shop having been opened in Bombay, against the will of the public, for vending foreign liquors, he replied in the negative. It is curious indeed that one who does not take any interest in knowing anything of Indian affairs should be styled the Secretary of State for India. Why cannot the English Government confer this appointment on one who sympathises with the Indians and takes an interest in their affairs?

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

Mr. Davies and the students of the Law College.

55. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 18th September, writes:—Though we do not approve of the students of the Law College having struck merely because Mr. Davies increased the number of working hours, we do not think that the Principal was well advised in refusing to cancel his orders when the students complained that they were hard. We do not see the necessity for his treating the students of this college as school-boys. The notice now put up by him is even more cruel. He has stated that those who sent in a written apology for their mistake and disloyalty in having struck on the 11th instant, would lose ten days' attendance, that those who sent such an apology before the 12th idem would lose 25 days' attendance and that those who did not submit such an apology would be dismissed. Apart from the vindictive nature of the notice and the serious loss resulting to the students in their attendance, we take strong exception to the use of the word disloyalty in the notice, while referring to the conduct of the students. How can the decision of the students not to attend the college make them guilty of disloyalty?

We thought that, after the beginning of this war, the term disloyalty had no place in India. But the notice of Mr. Davies shows that it exists still, at least in the opinion of Mr. Davies. We would repeat that he should not have used this word at all. Coming to the penalty portion of the notice, we doubt whether Mr. Davies has the power to cut off attendance for a number of days at his will. If this notice is enforced, we dare say that the students will be injured materially. Some of them may find it difficult to make up the required attendance to appear for the examination. We hope the College Council will interfere and see that the prospects of the students are not affected by the mandate of the Principal.

The *Lakopakari*, of the 18th September, echoes the same view regarding the penalty imposed on the students, and says that if the Principal had been content with taking an apology from the students, it would have helped to restore amity of feeling between him and the students.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

56. Adverting to the enormous expenditure incurred by the Nattukottai Chettis in welcoming His Excellency during this tour, the *Lokopakari*, of the 18th September, thinks that the amount spent in this direction can well be utilised for feeding the poor and opening schools, and says that the Governor will be doing a good thing if he can prevent wasteful expenditure of this kind and divert it to useful purposes.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

Lord Pentland's tour to the Chetti land.

57. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 18th September, condemns the action of the students of the Presidency College who are stated to have misbehaved at a meeting at which Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar presided by hooting him out, and observes with regret that such individual follies only cast a slur upon the reputation which the students of this Presidency have gained from a long time for their regularity and obedience.

VIDYABHANU, *Konajet*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The Madras students and Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th September, refers to a second meeting of the planters of Ceylon to consider the best means of improving the condition of the coolies working in the plantations and observes:—Though we welcome the decision of the planters to do away with the system of giving advances to coolies, which are a permanent burden upon them and of allowing *kanganees* to exercise absolute sway over the coolies, we regret to note that no mention whatever was made at the meeting of the other recommendations made by the committee appointed by the Ceylon Government to enquire into the condition of these coolies. The number of hours a man can be made to work should be determined and the question of exacting work from pregnant women and those who have just delivered should also be considered. Steps should be taken to enable the cooly to live like a free man, getting adequate wages and enjoying all facilities which are essential to make life happy. The extent of land cultivated by Indian coolies was 650,000 acres in 1914, and at one cooly for each acre there should have been as many coolies in that year. When so many coolies were taken away to Ceylon, there is no wonder that there was a scarcity of labourers in India. At the same time, the planters cannot hope to get such a large number of coolies from any other country than India, and that is why they are prepared to introduce some reforms to improve the condition of these coolies. Our Government should not be satisfied with the half-hearted reforms proposed by the planters but should insist on all the grievances of the Indians being redressed. We hope that Mr. Todhunter, who has been placed on special duty to enquire into the condition of the coolies will make a thorough enquiry. As he is a European, the coolies may be afraid of approaching him and expressing their grievances. It is, therefore, the duty of leading Indians in Ceylon to make arrangements for Mr. Todhunter having genuine information from the coolies direct. This is the best opportunity for the coolies to get rid of their hardships, and we hope it will be availed of to the fullest extent.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

The Indian coolies in Ceylon.

59. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 19th September, welcomes the appointment of Mr. Gillman as Member of Council in the place of Sir Harold Stuart, and observing that the supersession of the claims of some seniors

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

Appointment of Mr. Gillman as Member of Council.

in this case proves clearly that the Government wanted to get the best man for the place, expresses the hope that the question of seniority will be similarly shelved in choosing a successor to the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar and the appointment conferred on Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

The Empire.

60. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th September, reports *New India* to have written thus:—If in the future reconstruction of the Empire India is left to remain a dependency, the Indians will surely become a discontented people. It is a historical fact that India is a dependency to Great Britain. India looks upon the English Sovereign and the British Parliament as her rulers. She has no such regard to the empire. She deems herself a part and not a dependency of the empire. So in the reconstitution of the empire she wishes to be made a partner and not a mean dependent. Those who will be responsible for the reconstruction should not forget this. If India has the power she will at once introduce a system of protective tariff within her own limits as the Colonies have done, and after safeguarding her own commercial interests, look to those of the rest of the empire. The writer of this article has spoken on this matter to Sir William Meyer and his predecessors in his office. They are not under any delusion about this.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

The Agricultural Conference at Pusa.

61. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th September, comments on the report of the Agricultural Conference held at Pusa and says:—The Sub-Committee of the Conference has made the valuable suggestion that a herd of the best cattle taken from the different stocks should be maintained for breeding purposes to help the agriculturists. But it must take a long time to carry out this suggestion. The conference has failed to take steps to preserve in the meanwhile the Karachi and the Ongole breeds which are already deteriorating from further deterioration. It might have considered the question of imposing a high duty as a temporary measure on the exports of cattle belonging to these breeds. Had the conference contained Indian representatives acquainted with local conditions, some such temporary arrangement would have been made.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th September, says that the Pusa Agricultural Conference have proposed very costly arrangements for the maintenance of cattle for breeding purposes, and doubts what the result may be of such a grand beginning.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Mr. Warburton's lecture.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th September, says:—It is highly gratifying that in his lecture in the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium, Mr. Warburton, a Canadian, expressed the hope that the Canadians might have their part with the Indians in making the empire what it should be, and in developing within the empire all those qualities which would go to make up a nation. It is the self-governing dominions that are in a position to assert emphatically the principle that the strength of the whole depends on the strength of each part. It augurs good for us as well as the empire that a citizen of one of such dominions should extend that principle to us also.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

Lord Chelmsford.

63. In the course of its comments on His Excellency Lord Chelmsford's opening speech at the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Desamata*, of the 13th September, says:—If the Government had advanced the commercial interests of India, knowing that it would profit themselves as well as the Indians, Japan could never have flooded the Indian markets with her goods. The East India Company adopted a shortsighted policy and mindful of their own interests, crushed the Indian industries. Their indifference and neglect has now seriously affected both the Government and the people. In spite of the fact that India occupies a very important position in the commerce of the empire, she was not given any representation in the Paris Conference. The indifference of the British rulers in such matters cannot but be characterised as improper and unjust. Japan which rose to commercial eminence only lately is now "robbing" India of its wealth by promoting her Indian trade.

The British rulers have, therefore, to be on their guard and begin to take active interest in developing Indian industries and commerce.

The proceedings of the recent meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council was not, on the whole, satisfactory. His Excellency the Viceroy merely referred to several items of administration and did not enter into details. He left several questions agitating the public at present untouched. We hope that he will make up these omissions by practical work on his part and render his rule popular and memorable.

Lady Chelmsford.

64. The *Manorama*, of the 15th September, congratulates Lady Chelmsford on her being able to deliver a speech in Urdu.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Garu.

65. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th September, says that by nominating Rao Bahadur Kommireddi Suryanarayanamurti Garu of Cocanada as a member of the Madras Legislative Council, the Government have honoured not only the public of Cocanada but also the class of Telagas, of which he is a member, and all the businessmen of this Presidency. It remarks that the efforts of the Government to advance the interests of the Telagas are praiseworthy.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Untouchables.

66. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th September, takes the following from the *Modern Review* :—Non-Brahmans may say many things about the custom of the Brahmins to desist from touching certain classes of people. Does not this custom prevail among the western nations? Do they not show the attitude of mind involved in the custom towards every Indian, whether he is a Hindu (Brahman or non-Brahman) or a Muhammadan? Why do the Europeans refuse to travel in railway compartments in which Indians are seated? Why should they be provided with separate compartments? Why are not the Indians allowed to build houses in certain places, and walk along certain paths in India? Why is not even a high-born Indian permitted to eat in an Anglo-Indian club? Why are Indians unfit to hold high offices in India, or to go to the British Colonies and the United States of America? Why has it been made difficult for the Indians to obtain passports to go to the above places? Why do the Educational authorities in Great Britain treat the Indian students with contempt? May the wise think if there is any other way of escaping from these indignities than the attainment of self-government! Let us suppose that the injunction not to touch certain classes is attributable to the unwisdom of the ancients. Does it indicate divine wisdom on the part of Europeans and Americans to treat countries after countries and continents after continents as untouchable? A bureaucratic system of Government may raise, to some extent, the status of the lower classes of people. But it is only by means of self-government that the Indian nation as a whole can rise to eminence and be placed on an equal footing with the other nations of the world.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1916.

The Volunteer Guard.

67. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th September, has the following note :—The Volunteer Guard; 92 men belonging to this went to Basra the day before yesterday by the Bombay train. They will there do the work of motor launch drivers.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Indians and the Military Service.

68. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th September, says :—*Truth* extracts certain passages from an article contributed by the Lord Bishop of Madras, and strongly recommends the enlistment of the Indians in the Volunteer Corps, and their appointment to military offices. Indeed, that paper, which is in full agreement with the Bishop of Madras and advocates the cause of the Indians, deserves its name. It is papers like this that mirror forth the heart of the British and do real service to the Empire. The *Manchester Guardian* and the *New Statesman* also referred to the question of the admission of the Indians into the military service with the same sympathy. Some of the English papers having thus taken up the cause of the Indians, we can believe

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

that the angle of vision of the authorities will also change. The question above referred to will be satisfactorily solved if Lord Chelmsford will follow the example set by Lord Carmichael. The authorities here in India can no longer exercise any influence over the English people in England whose liberty is their heaven.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

69. In commenting on the questions and answers in the recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th September, says:—The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma did well by his questions and the answers he received thereto to expose the fact that the Government are not contemplating any changes in the Executive and Legislative Councils to be introduced after the war. This confirms our belief that unless we work hard for it, self-government will never come within the range of practical politics. Our ideals must be ringing in the ears of the authorities when the Congress next meets, and the voice of thirty-three crores of the Indian population should, on the day of the meeting of the Congress, bring these ideals home to the minds of the rulers.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

The Press Association.

70. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th September, remarks that among those appointed to wait in deputation on Lord Chelmsford in connection with the Press Act, there is none representing any vernacular paper. Vernacular papers form the majority of the newspapers in India; and it is they that suffer most heavily under the Act. This omission, says the paper, must be due to an undue fascination for English papers or for the English language.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The Indian army.

71. In an article under this heading, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd September, writes:—Armies are of two kinds: Armies for the maintenance of internal peace, and armies for service outside the country. There are, besides, naval troops. No country which is without these two kinds of troops and no country which has a coast line but has no navy, can claim to have independence. This is exactly the condition in which India finds herself at present. The British Government are just beginning to think that Indians should be admitted to the army as territorials, and given military training so as to help the defence of the empire. This policy is equally beneficial to England and India. The British casualties amount to 40 per cent of those available for service. If the identity of interests now realised between England and India had been discovered some two or three years earlier, the result would have been productive of far greater good. India would have been in a position to supply 40 to 50 millions of troops. If Germany were to see that England had such a huge army ready for service, she would never have dared to enter the war. Europe would then have escaped this gigantic loss of men and money. The western nations could not then be said to grow wise only "after the event". It is their want of foresight that brought them to this pass No nation should cease to dread the effect of its misdeeds. The British could very well have succeeded in preserving this dread among nations. It is their failure to do this that brought Europe to this deplorable condition. If the British should now at least be liberal and fearless in admitting Indians to the army and navy, they would be greatly adding to the permanence of their empire.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

Weights and measures.

72. Referring to the absence of uniformity in the weights and measures used in this country, the *Manorama*, of the 15th September, points out that in the existing circumstances it is not surprising that the last year's report of the department, which is entrusted with the duty of verifying weights and measures, is not satisfactory, and hopes that the Government will soon give effect to the recommendations of the "Weights and Measures" Committee.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

Indians on the directorate of the Madras Bank.

73. A propos of the longstanding grievance of the Madrasis, namely, that there is none of them on the directorate of the Madras Bank, the *Yogakshamam*, of the 15th September, regrets that the Bank in which

there is a large amount of Indian money, should not have even a single Indian thereon, and points out that it is matters like this which make the people lose their confidence in it, and that it is the duty of the Government to nip in the bud this want of confidence on their part.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 17th, 1916.

The Punjab Government and the District Boards Bill.

74. The *Keralodayam*, of the 17th September, draws attention to the action of the Punjab Government in withdrawing the District Boards Bill, because it was vehemently opposed by the Indian representatives, and hopes that other Governments will follow in their footsteps.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Indian labour.

75. In its English leader the *Lokuprakasam*, of the 16th September, dwells upon the tricks played by the recruiting agents to induce Indian coolies to proceed to the Colonies, and expresses satisfaction that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1916.

The decline of our nationality.

76. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 13th September, writes:—There are in Egypt, Syria, Damascus and Beyrout hundreds of thousands of Christians whose mother-tongue is Arabic. Similarly in Turkey there are thousands of Christians and Jews who speak Turkish, dress very much like the Turks themselves. If all of us, Mussalmans, desire to call ourselves a nation, we should at least adopt the same language. In this regard all the Mussalmans of northern India may be called one nation, for, in addition to Punjabi, Gujarati, and Bengali, they speak and write Urdu, the *lingua franca* of India.

But such is not the case with the Madras Presidency. From Madras to Colombo, Mussalmans know only Tamil. At Bezwada, Waltair and Raichur they speak Telugu, whose home is in the Dakhan districts Maharathi, in South Canara Malayalam and in the Mysore districts Kanarese only.

To-day all Islamic literary treasures are to be found in Urdu; hence our Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Maharathi and Kanarese-speaking brethren derive no benefit from this store.

The feelings of clan patriotism cannot be created in a nation without the aid of the press. Newspapers are the means of rousing national enthusiasm. It is obvious that only those Mussalmans are benefited thereby who speak and understand Urdu. In the districts of the Madras Presidency no one knows who the famous poets Firdawsī, Sa'dī, Nizāmī and Jami are. Our Tamil Mussalmans are not acquainted with Hafiz, Amir Khusran, Sāib or Lahbai.

The city of Madras is famous for its intense religious enthusiasm, but how can the hundreds of thousands of people who speak different languages derive any benefit from this religious enthusiasm? From every side complaints are being made regarding religious education. But the question is what means do the abovementioned vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, etc.) afford for advancing our religious education? Mussalmans who study in district schools and colleges take along with English, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, etc., as their vernacular languages and with these Islam has no connexion whatever.

This is the strange part of it. Although all of us, Mussalmans, are the subjects of one empire and live in the same country, yet we are strangers and aliens to one another and are unable to converse together. As has been pointed out by Professor Monteith in his lecture, because of these differences we have lost all sense of decency and self-respect. The hold of Islam upon our hearts and minds has been weakened. The result of this decline today is that we are giving no thought as to how feelings of union and concord may be created among our Mussalman brethren. We simply sing of patriotism and love of country, but do not take into consideration the secret of the authority of Islam being always submissive to it. On the other hand, they think that the age of "Home Rule" is coming in, and we shall profit by being friendly with the Hindus. The reason of this negligence and decline is that most of us are singing the song "We are Indians first and Mussalmans next."

Great God! We first lost temporal power and now the spiritual authority of Islam is gone! We have forgotten that we did not bring empire with us. We came to India to deliver God's message to the people. Fortunately and by the will of God power also came into our hands incidentally, but in the fulness of time it was wrested from us. We gave it up with the very hands with which we had received it. But can you ever forget the fact of our bringing Islam with us? This power can never be taken away from us and we are responsible for that.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1916.

77. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 11th September, writes:—Islamic teaching was that God's creatures are all equal under the banner of Muhammad. The matter of wealth and poverty is a great thing, but here they are not even differentiated by their black or white colour. Under Islamic rule all enjoy equal rights and the divine law applies equally to all those who come under Muhammadan banner. Equal rights now exist even in Turkistan, Afghanistan, Persia, the Balkans and Africa. The Abyssinians, when they professed Islam, gave up all their barbarous customs and habits, the Chinese gave up their notions, the Persians their beliefs and the Tartars and the Berbers changed their fashions.

The decline of our nationality.

The secret of believing in one God, one religion and one nation was manifested to all the people whose hearts and minds bore the Islamic impress.

Every Mussalman knows that we are the followers of Traditions. Has any one ever thought of penetrating its secret? The thing is that whoever has professed Islam should not be allowed to act in accordance with the customs and habits of his community, he should act on Traditions. The order in Tradition is so very imperative that the Holy Prophet has proclaimed, "Whoever denies any Traditions is not my follower."

This Tradition alone sufficed to keep fresh the fervour of our sense of self-respect and honour among our elders and Islam has a hold on our dress and manners, but when we glance at our condition in India we are conscious of feeling pain.

Although the Muhammadans of the different sections of the same community adhere to the same form of worship, believe in one God, in one and the same Prophet and in the Korān, yet they differ very much in their manners, customs and ceremonies. But the spirit of nationality has been shattered to pieces and divided, and the fact is that no part of it contains the life of Islamic enthusiasm.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1916.

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 12th September in continuation of the article on the subject of "the Decline of our Nationality" in its previous issue, writes:—For example, consider the result of propagation of Islam. Hindus, who embraced Islam in the time of our ancestors, are not acquainted with any language common to all Mussalmans. They simply know their own tongue. On happy and mournful occasions they observe their national manners and customs. Their dress even is exactly like that of Hindus. This being the case, where is nationality and how can we call ourselves the faithful to God and the Apostle.

The Maimon community embraced Islam centuries ago, but it still acts in accordance with the principles of Hindu law in matters of inheritance and division of property. The Mappillas were the first converts to Islam in India, but they marry their nieces according to Hindu custom. The Lubbais and Kailans are averse to changing their dress or language, while in commercial matters they imitate Hindu manners and customs. In villages the people of those communities wear tufts of hair on their heads, allow females to wear saries and to go out without a veil and to plaster their houses with cow-dung.

Because of these differences the potency of our nationality has been destroyed and the non-Islamic habits exist among us, according to the saying of the great poet "Hali:"

"From being camel drivers we rose to the position of the rulers of the land;

"Hence the habits of camel-driver still exist in us."

I do not mean that the distinction in dress and language is objectionable: I am bringing such matters to light as are destructive to our nationality. I have heard of this objection that when Afghans, Turks, Persians, Arabs and Chinese differ in dress and languages, why do we not call them into question for having destroyed nationality. I submit that this question is not sound. But consider that the countries of Turks, Afghans, Persians and Chinese are separate and their Governments are separate. It does not rest with them alone. Mussalmans in Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, England, France and Germany also speak different languages and wear their respective dress, but it is not harmful to them, for their countries differ.

Our condition is not so in India. It is neither our country, nor our Government exists therein. How can we allow this difference to continue? If we cannot have uniformity in dress we should at least have in language. Nationality cannot be created without a language for its basis. The people whom we regard as the English do not belong to the same tribe; their languages also differ to a certain extent. They are called a nation for they all speak and understand one language, English.

A lesson in national self-respect.

78. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 14th September, writes:—I have been writing that the fundamental principle of nationality is language. In India there should be one national language for all the Mussalmans. So long as we are not prepared to subordinate our desires, manners and customs and habits to national self-respect, we can never obtain this boon.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1916.

There are many Mussalmans who are unacquainted with Urdu and have no use for it. But these people can never overcome the effect of the revolutionising power of time. But signs are of an awakening, and it will soon be incumbent on every one or every Mussalman to strictly obey the mandate of his nationality.

The editor, referring to the telegraphic information received this day regarding the speech made by Lady Chelmsford in Urdu to Indian ladies at the Purdah Club and the appreciation and astonishment expressed by Raja and Rani Hernam Singh, says:—It is not a matter of astonishment; for, when a real desire is created in the mind, it is not suppressed by any excuse, obstacle or difficulty. Desire is a strength of the soul and it fully produces its effect.

It is amazing that most Mussalmans do not know the Urdu language. The coursing of blood along their veins has been slackened by a knowledge of English and the vernacular languages. The strength of the soul is being sapped by the influence of habits and customs.

III.—Legislation.

The Indian Press Act.

79. The *Hitakarini*, of the 3rd September (received on the 19th September) says:—The trouble to which *New India* was brought is to be attributed to the existence of the Press Act in the Indian Statute Book. We trust that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford will repeal the Act, help the cause of papers like *New India*, which are devoted to the welfare of the country and win everlasting glory.

Hitakarini, *Ellore*, Sept. 3rd, 1916.

The Indian Press Act.

Referring to the public meeting held in Bombay under the presidency of the editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* in order to urge the repeal of the Press Act, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd September, in the course of a leading article on the importance of a free press, observes:—In the United Kingdom the leading statesmen are all alive to the advantages accruing from an unrestrained press as an effective check on the vagaries of the officials. They are, therefore, scrupulous in upholding its liberty. In spite of the check afforded by the press, there are officers of Government who sometimes use their power for their own private ends, thinking nothing of the effect of their deeds which may convulse the whole world. Even in these critical times, there is nothing to restrain the freedom of the press in England and yet she is not

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

free from disquiet. Would any justminded citizen for that reason urge a more rigorous press law to meet the situation? The result of gagging the press can never be salutary. Even an Emperor should be afraid of disregarding public opinion. While even schoolmasters are not allowed to use the rod in these days, it is surprising that administrators should seek to justify the use of so deadly a weapon as the Press Act. It is erroneous to hold that the measure would be necessary at least during the continuance of the war. In a crisis like the present, restraint on the freedom of speech is productive of even greater harm than in normal times. Those who are liberal and just have nothing to fear from intriguers and anarchists and the masses cannot be blind to the dangers arising from the existence of such promoters of evil in their midst, and would, in their own interests, help to bring them to book. When we find that some irresponsible officers of Government are unable to realise this fact and insist that the press measure should remain on the statute book, it is easy to see to what low level their qualities of discretion and prudence have sunk. Poison can never be converted into an elixir of life. The history of the world and all ancient lore is teeming with instances which prove what dreadful revolutions have been wrought by the denial of the freedom of speech. If there be any who would still be so shortsighted as to think that such gagging would be to their interest, the on-lookers can only exclaim, "Their deeds on their heads!"

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

The Hindu Limited Owners' Bill.

80. In expressing its approval of the Madras Hindu Limited Owners' Bill, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 15th September, points out that, if its application be extended to the *Marumakkatatyam* and *Makkatayam Karànavans* of Malabar, who in several cases mismanage their *tarwads* and thereby cause much unnecessary litigation, there, will no longer be any necessity for Mr. Rama Menon's Bill, and draws the attention of the Malabar representatives on the Legislative Council to the matter.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Sept. 17th, 1916.

Corruption in the Mysore Public Service.

81. The *Mysore Star*, of the 17th September, writes:—It is an open secret now that corruption is steadily on the increase in the public service of our country. However noble the Government and its higher officials may be, dishonesty and irregularities in the lower ranks frustrate the many liberal schemes devised by Government for the good of the country and the people, instead of enjoying peace and happiness, suffer from various wrongs. The people at large have little or no knowledge of the laws of their country or of their rights thereon and coming as they do into contact only with the lower officials, with whom taking bribes is a privilige sanctified by time and custom, there is no end to the wholesale plundering that is openly going on in every nook and corner of the country. It would take volumes to write in detail about the iniquities committed on the ignorant public by this class of minor officials, and it may fearlessly be said that no department is free from this evil. Of course, it must be conceded that here and there we do find an official who is God fearing, virtuous and loyal. To such men all honour is due, but then they are so few and far between. There can be no two opinions as regards the urgent need there is of putting down corruption and freeing the people from their miseries. But the question is what steps are the authorities taking in this direction. It is so difficult to prove cases of corruption and, besides, people are afraid of the law which looks upon either of the parties to the offence as guilty. Owing to the ignorance of law on the part of the public and want of unity among them corruption prevails unhampered and on a large scale. The spread of education may lessen this evil to a certain extent, but it is hardly proper for Government to remain indifferent towards it in the belief that their servants are honest. Our kings in ancient days used to wander in disguise to personally see the real condition of their subjects, and even today there are not wanting a few

devoted public servants who follow this wholesome custom. The only remedy that suggests itself to us is that Government should set up a new department on the lines of the Criminal Investigation Department for detecting cases of corruption and amply reward officials of that department whenever they successfully bring such cases to justice, and also inflict dire punishment upon persons proved guilty of corruption. This may go a long way to mitigate the evil. It is not the inadequacy of the salaries of the minor officials, as some believe, that is really at the root of this evil. There is no end to human greed, and once a man becomes addicted to corruption no amount of increase to his salary will really satisfy him and prevent him from going wrong.

Errata.

Report No 38.

Article 36, line 6, *for* "those" *read* "these".

„ 69, „ 12, from the end *for* "laterally" *read* "latterly".

And in line 2 from the end, in the same article, *for* "ever" *read* "even".

Page 1611, paragraph 22, line 17, *insert* "that" *before* "can".

„ 1613 „ 29 „ 6 „ "the" *after* "profess".

„ 1616 „ 38 „ 6, *substitute* "fast" *for* "far".

„ 1626 „ 66 „ 15 „ "set" *for* "said".

Issued, 27th September 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 40 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th September 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

South African justice 1691

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—
Waifs and strays in Calicut .. .. *ib.*
Deputy Superintendents of Police .. .. *ib.*
Motor car breakdowns in Malabar 1692

(b) *Courts*—
A Magistrate's order .. .. *ib.*
The Bombay High Court .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—
Students' strikes .. .. *ib.*
Germanism in education 1693
Students and politico-economic movements .. .. *ib.*
The Government of India Circular on Education .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Medical College .. .. *ib.*

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
Control of local bodies 1694

(h) *Railways*—
Reservation of compartments .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—
The new Member of Council .. .. *ib.*
"Impossiblism and opportunism in politics" 1695
Official corruption .. .. *ib.*
The Imperial Parliament and India .. .. *ib.*
The forthcoming Congress 1696
The Congress Presidentship 1697
Recruiting in Bengal .. .. *ib.*
Sir S. P. Sinha .. .. *ib.*
The Governorship of Bengal 1698
The Provincial Service 1699
Gubernatrioal tours 1700
The match industry .. .. *ib.*
Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S. 1701
Imagination and idealism .. .. *ib.*
The emigration enquiry .. .. *ib.*
The Censor 1702
New India and the Press Act .. .. *ib.*
A brave Christian lady 1703

III.—Legislation.

The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

	PAGE
The Travancore Christian Succession Bill	1703
Mysore Municipalities	1705
The water-supply of Ernakulam	*ib.*
The Baroda bubble	1706

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The reasons why the Allies are sure to be victorious	1707
The war	*ib.*
Conscription and the war	1708
India and the expenses of the war	*ib.*
A summary of the war	*ib.*
"Great push by the French and the Allies"	1709
"The British advance and the repulse of Hindenberg"	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
Gambling	*ib.*
Fabrication of evidence by the Police	*ib.*
The C.I.D.	1710
The Police and handcuffs	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
Criminal administration report	*ib.*
The recent notice in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	1711
The Bombay High Court	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
Universities and commercial education	*ib.*
The Madras University	*ib.*
"Mussalmans and college"	*ib.*
The need for Muhammadan education	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
"Purdah and the public health"	1713
(*h*) *Railways*—	
The report of the Pilgrims' Committee	*ib.*
The administration of railways	1714
(*k*) *General*—	
A political speech at Simla	*ib.*
A few higher appointments	1715
The deputation of Mr. Todhunter to inquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in other countries	*ib.*
Government bonds	1716
Sandal oil industry	*ib.*
His Excellency the Governor's tour	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant	*ib.*
The Philippine Islands	*ib.*
The Madras Bank	1717
The vernacular tests	*ib.*
A and B class lands	*ib.*
Indian coolies	*ib.*
The Moslems and the Home Rule	*ib.*
Mr. B. G. Tilak	1718
The Home Rule League	*ib.*
The dispensaries at Irikkur and Sultanbattery	*ib.*
Missionaries and the India Office	*ib.*
The Brighton hospital and the wounded Indian soldiers	*ib.*
Advisory Council of Ruling Chiefs	*ib.*
Sir S. P. Sinha	*ib.*
The ensuing Congress	1719
Weights add measures	*ib.*
Pay of certain Government servants	*ib.*
The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman as a Member of the Madras Executive Council	*ib.*
"His Excellency the Viceroy and the political condition of India"	*ib.*
Our press and theirs	1720
What is loyalty?	1721

IV.—Native States.

The Jail administration in Mysore	*ib.*
The Mysore Darbar and Indian labourers	*ib.*
The administration of Baroda	*ib.*
The Travancore Christian Succession Bill	1723

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasaraswati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Advertiser's (Free) Manual.**	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
4	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
5	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
6	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
7	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
8	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
9	Al-Mazmún	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
10	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
11	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
13	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
14	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
15	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
16	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
17	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
19	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
20	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
21	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
22	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
23	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
24	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
25	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Natanappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

*Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthy ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
27	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
28	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Weekly ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
29	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
30	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
31	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 33 years.	9,500
32	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
33	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
34	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
35	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
36	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
37	Bhaktha Sandesha * ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
38	**Bhanu** †	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
39	**Bharata Kesari** ‡..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
40	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
41	**Bharati** §	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
43	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
44	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
45	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
46	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
47	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
48	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
49	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
50	**Catholic Friend.** ‖	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** §	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
53	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
54	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Started, August 1916. † Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‡ Started, February 1916.
§ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ‖ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
56	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
57	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
58	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
59	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
60	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
61	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
62	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
63	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
64	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
65	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
66	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916.

† Not published for the last two years.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
89	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Everyman's Review.** *	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
92	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
93	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
94	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
95	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
96	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
97	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
98	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
99	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
100	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
101	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
102	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
103	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
104	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	500
105	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
106	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
107	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jagannatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
108	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
109	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
110	Indian Church News and Review. †	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
111	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
112	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
113	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
114	Indian [illegible]es' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
115	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
116	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500

* Started, January 1916. † Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
118	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
119	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
120	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
121	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
122	**Jananukulan** .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
123	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
124	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
125	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
126	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
127	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
128	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
129	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
130	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
131	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
132	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai. Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Simaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
136	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
137	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
138	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
139	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
140	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
141	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
142	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
143	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
144	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
145	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
146	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
147	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
148	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
149	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
150	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
151	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
152	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
153	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
154	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
155	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
156	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
157	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
159	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
160	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul-Islam** ‡ ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
163	**Loka Mitran** § ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
165	**Lokaranjini** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleawaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
167	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
168	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
169	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450

* Started, January 1916. † Started, March 1916. ‡ Discontinued, 13th January 1916.
§ Ceased to exist in June 1914. ‖ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
170	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
171	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
172	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
173	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
174	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do.	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
175	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
176	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
177	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
178	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
179	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
180	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
181	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
187	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
188	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
189	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
190	**Manavaseva†** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
191	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500

* Started, April 1916.

† Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
196	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
199	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
200	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
201	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
202	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
203	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
204	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
205	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
206	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
207	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govlignda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
208	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
209	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
210	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
211	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore .. .	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
212	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
213	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
214	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
215	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
216	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
217	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
218	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
219	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
220	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
221	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
222	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
223	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Started June 1916.

† Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
224	**Noor** *	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
225	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
226	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
227	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
228	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
229	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
230	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
231	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
232	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
233	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
234	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
235	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
236	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
237	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
238	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
239	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
240	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
241	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
242	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
243	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
244	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
245	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
246	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
247	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
248	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
249	Risāla-i-Alhadi ..	Urdu ..	Published at Darioha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
250	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
251	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
253	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzárain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
256	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
257	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
258	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,300
259	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
260	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
261	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnarua Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
262	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
263	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
264	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
265	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
266	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
267	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
268	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
269	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
270	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
271	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Achariu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
272	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
273	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
274	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
275	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
276	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chámarájanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
277	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Nagapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
283	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
284	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
285	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
286	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
287	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
288	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
289	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
290	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
291	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
292	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
293	Sri Krishna *	Canarese	Ksheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known
294	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
295	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
296	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
297	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
298	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
299	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
300	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 84 years	150
301	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
302	**Students' Own Magazine.** †	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Revived, August 1916.

† Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
303	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
304	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
305	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
306	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
307	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
308	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
309	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H[a] McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
310	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri 54 years, and A. Venkatasubbayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
311	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	625
312	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Kotesvara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	300
313	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Viswanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Ranganayaki Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,000
314	**Swadesha Bandhu**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
315	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
316	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 49 years.	600
317	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 51 years.	300
318	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
319	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 886, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Rahatti, 30 years.	Not known.
320	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
321	**Tan India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	600
322	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	600
323	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	600
324	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
325	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. E. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	600
327	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Venkatam, Europeanized, 40 years.	150
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Reay, Europeanized ..	250
329	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subramaniya Mudaliyar, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
330	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, Europeanized, 66 years.	3,000
331	Trichinopoly Magazine	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
332	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. J. J. Besinga, American, 38 years.	1,000

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916.

† Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
333	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	325
334	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
335	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gasapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
336	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
337	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
338	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
339	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
340	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
341	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
342	**Vartamanmitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press. Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
343	**Vedanta Dipika**	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
344	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
345	Vedisar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
346	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
347	Vidyodayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
348	Vidyasanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
349	Vidya Vilasi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
350	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Peramudiyur ameam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
351	**Vijaya Vikatan** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
352	Vikata Prabha ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
353	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Language in which published.	Where published.	Periodicity.	Name, nationality and age of editor.	Approximate circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
354	Vira Kesari ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 3, Thambu Chetti Street and printed at the Kesari Press, Triplicane; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Satya Rao, Rao Bahadur, 55 years.	600
355	Visvakarma Kula-pakasi.	Tamil ..	Vizianagram, Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Sundaram Asari, Kamalo, 40 years.	100
356	Visvakarman * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Exhibition Office, Mint Street, printed at the Gnanodaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Thangavelu Asari, Goldsmith, 45 years.	600
357	Viveka Bodhini ..	Do. ..	Published at the Ananda Sagara Co., Limited, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Sangamma Ayyar, Brahman, 55 years.	1,000
358	Viveka Chintamani.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Narasimha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	100
359	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. A. Subbiah, American, 50 years.	1,000
360	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	S. Gopalan Asan, Ezhava, 41 years.	600
361	Vokkaligara Patrike.	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatarangaya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,000
362	Vrittantamu or The News. †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras	Daily ..	S. Subbiah Ayyar, Brahman, 45 years.	600
363	Vrittanta Patrika.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 50 years.	1,000
364	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 24, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Appu Chetti, Vaniya, 50 years.	600
365	Vyavasaya Mitram	Malayalam.	Talipparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Ayyu Nambiar, Nayar, 40 years.	600
366	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 35 years.	1,000
367	Wealth of India ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyanathan, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	700
368	Wednesday Review.	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajagopala Rao, Brahman, 30 years.	600
369	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	600
370	West Coast Bulletin.	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Subramanian, Indian Christian, 30 years.	600
371	West Coast Reformer.	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
372	West Coast Spectator.	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 38 years.	600
373	Western Star ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 44 years.	600
374	Yathartha Vachani	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
375	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
376	Yogakshemam ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Pamyil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
377	Young Men of India.	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
378	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 20th September, has the following:—"We have once before alluded to the lack of any indications of the adoption of a new 'angle of vision' on the part of the Colonies towards things Indian. A concrete instance is furnished in a flagrantly scandalous case of official oppression in that—for Indians—dread of sorrows, South Africa. Keshav Purbhoo, the son of a duly registered Indian resident of Transvaal, a minor aged 14 years, wished to join his father from India. To this end the necessary certificates were procured from the authorities in India. He arrived at Delagoa Bay and applied for permission to enter the Transvaal. He waited some weeks without reply, entered the Transvaal with his father and was arrested and charged with non-production of registration certificate. The magistrate was, however, satisfied of his bonâ fides and acquitted him. Father and son proceeded on their way home, but they under-estimated the zeal of the immigration authorities for the equitable administration of the immigration laws. The son was re-arrested and again charged with *exactly the same offence of which he had before been acquitted*, the non-production of a registration certificate. The magistrate in question was more accommodating and the persistence of the authorities had its reward, for he disbelieved the certificates from India and ordered the boy's deportation. The Supreme Court was thereon moved in behalf of the boy and granted an interdict and costs against the Government, referring the matter back to the magistrate for a more thorough enquiry. This had the desired effect for the same magistrate now found the boy not guilty. The Immigration authorities, however, were not to be baffled. The boy was served with a prohibition notice under the Immigration Regulation Act of 1913, was re-arrested and refused bail. He is still in jail while an appeal to the board is pending. . . . . Such are the bare facts of a case which throws a flood of light on the activities of the immigration authorities and their sense of justice, which might put even a German court-martial to the blush."

South African justice.

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

2. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st September:—"A correspondent writes to us calling attention to the large number of waifs and strays in Calicut. These pitiable mites grow on uncared for amidst unhealthy and immoral surroundings loading ultimately to the jail. It was only the other day one of these unfortunates was lying dead in a shop verandah for hours together. State is the guardian of such castaways, and how is this duty discharged by its officers? The less said the better.

"Born and let loose in the street they drift on to crime and constitute a danger to society. There is no provision in the Police Act of this country made for the protection and control of these friendless. In England police magistrates are empowered, on the motion of the police, to send waifs and strays to a training ship or to a reformatory. This excellent provision in the English law ought to be incorporated in our statute book. This is a matter for the non-official members of the Legislative Councils."

Waifs and strays in Calicut.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd September, writes:—"It is announced that a selection for the direct appointment of Deputy Superintendent will be made shortly. In recent times, these selections have

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

not been exactly happy, probably owing to the 'recommendation' system which plays so much mischief in official India. We know cases in which applications from candidates possessing high educational qualifications have been rejected in favour of mediocrities with poor qualifications but well connected.

"Appointment by selection has been a downright failure. We attach great importance to sheer merit and ability which can have no chance unless they go back to the old method of competitive examinations. . . . . Competition weeds out undesirables, whether high or low placed, and the public service is not the haven for younger sons of aristocacy who cannot put their brains into their work".

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

Motor car breakdowns in Malabar.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 26th September, observes:—"The increasing popularity of motor traction in Malabar calls for the increased attention of the police and magisterial authorities. We are constantly receiving complaints of breakdowns and accidents which not only cause serious inconvenience, but result in injured limbs, and though not yet, lives. One does not, surely, like to be stranded in a strange locality in the dead of night by old engines and ricketty cars. Stricter supervision by the authorities will be greatly appreciated."

(*b*) *Courts.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

A Magistrate's order.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd September, has the following:—"The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has passed an order forbidding clerks and menials of his office to hold any conversation with private parties or vakils' clerks during office hours, 'complaints having been received of the taking of illegal gratifications by clerks and menials of the court from parties'. We respectfully commend this notice to the thoughtful attention of Mr. Jackson, who can do no better than follow Mr. Pelly's example".

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

The Bombay High Court.

6. *New India*, of the 29th September, writes:—"Almost all the Bombay papers are now protesting and criticising adversely the appointment of a Barrister in England to the Judgeship of the Bombay High Court in place of Mr. Davar. We sympathise with these protests, but we cannot understand such a go-ahead Province as Bombay entering the field so late. Time and again, the Bombay public have of late met with disappointment, for Bombay has become a citadel of bureaucracy, and high-handed action flourishes because the voice of the people is raised too late. . . . . If the public and the press had agitated clearly for an Indian Judge, they would have succeeded. In a case like this little can be done after the event. The position of the people would be strong if their voice was raised but not regarded. One great drawback of our public work is that we have gone into the habit of memorialising after the event, while our policy should be the making of a clear statement of our just demands beforehand. Home Rulers, please take note and learn from the injustice meted out to our Bombay brethren."

(*d*) *Education.*

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

Students' strikes.

7. The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 23rd September, remarks:—"There has of late been so much political and other discontent and restlessness of a scarcely desirable type in so many parts of this country that its most sincere friends and well-wishers cannot but feel very grave regret at the tendency which would seem to be setting in among Indian students and school boys to imitate the lead of certain sections among their elders by going in for concerted agitation on even the most trivial pretexts. . . . . The tendency which is now beginning to betray itself in this country is for students and school boys to get out of their natural element and to make themselves disagreeably seen and heard under obviously and highly objectionable circumstances and conditions. . . . . Perhaps, what is most deplorable is that, among

certain sections of grown-up politicians and demagogues, it is now the regular thing to encourage students and school boys to go very much out of their legitimate bounds. This is bringing about what appears to be an evil, which, if not firmly checked, may produce the most lamentable consequences to the future of this country. From participating unduly in political agitation, students and school boys are now betraying a most undesirable tendency to agitate on their own account, and the several unfortunate students' strikes that have lately been reported represent one manifestation of this extremely unhealthy tendency."

Germanism in education.

8. *New India*, of the 25th September, writes:—"Mr. J. E. G. DeMontmorency, of Lincoln's Inn, has written a letter in a late issue of the *Times*, which, although written primarily from an English point of view, is most applicable to the India of the present day. He says:

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

SIR,—There are two outstanding questions in national education of the first magnitude that need very careful consideration. One is the goal that the Government have in view, the other is the parallel effort of the churches. Your columns show that there is a great fear among educational thinkers lest the German educational goal is the one in view. Germanism in education has obtained a great hold in England and has gone much further than the casual observer thinks. The German goal of knowledge divorced from morality, of efficiency divorced from responsibility, of life divorced from religion, has made terrible headway during the last twenty years, and if that is our goal in education this righteous war will have been waged by England and her Allies in vain.

"This spirit of 'Germanism in education' is as noticeable in India as in England. The tendency of all English education in schools and colleges has been non-religious, a body without a soul, and as Mr. DeMontmorency has truly said: 'There must be daily religious teaching in all schools.'"

Students and politico-economic movements.

9. Referring to the criticism of the *Madras Mail* on Dr. T. M. Nayar's address to students on "Social service", *New India*, of the 27th September, says:—"As regards the so-called 'politico-economic movements,' the *Madras Mail* might take note that Indian students call these 'National' movements. It is absurd to blame Indian youths for trying to train themselves for future citizenship, the duty of every student, when the present system of education discourages them from any overt acts of patriotism. In western countries, students are taught, through Boy Scout and other, may we say, 'politico-economic' movements, to be patriots above all else. In India it does not much matter what a student is so long as he is not a patriot. Patriots in India are 'professional agitators.' Madras students convey their thanks to the *Madras Mail* for the guarded concession that 'by natural inclination' they are good fellows. The phrase 'the atmosphere created about him' sounds as if somewhere there were some very wicked people!"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

The Government of India Circular on Education.

10. *New India*, of the 28th September, writes:—"The resolution of the Government of India on the proposals of the Decentralisation Commission on the delegation of control over educational institutions to local bodies and administrations will be approved by the public in the main. . . . . The only point concerning which we should have desired a different decision on the part of the Government of India is with respect to the committee or board of visitors to the Government educational institutions. . . . . If the committees are found useful in Bengal and the United Provinces, we do not know why Madras should not have them too. It is certainly out of the question to assert that colleges here are administered to the satisfaction of unbiassed people, and there are good reasons why the association of non-officials with the management is likely to produce better results."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

The Madras Medical College.

11. *New India* of the 29th September, observes:—"'The desirability of having a separate Medical College for Women is now under consideration and will be shortly reported on.' This welcome statement appears in the covering letter

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

of the Surgeon-General in the report of the local Medical College. That one institution has long failed to meet the demand of our young men aspiring to join the medical profession. Not only are a larger number of them applying for admission, but the facilities now available are being increasingly used by young men belonging to the neighbouring States and Provinces."

(e) Local and Municipal.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

Control of local bodies.

12. Writing under this heading, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd September, states:—"One of the chief bars to the progress of local self-government in this country is the academic way in which questions relating to it are discussed and disposed of. There is a good deal of irresponsibility and wanton waste of public money in our civic governments; and the absence of proper and timely control and sympathetic guidance makes matters worse. As a result, in several towns municipal government is regarded as a nuisance that has to be endured. These abuses could be removed were our local authorities controlled by a central authority with the only business of looking after them. A local Government Board at the Imperial head-quarters with branches subordinate to it in provincial capitals will be of immense advantage, and accelerate the progress and growth of the municipal idea. . . . . It is time, we think, the Congress committees and other political organisations took up this subject and hammered it on till it received attention in official quarters. The municipal conference that is to meet shortly can, also, do no better than take it up."

(h) Railways.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1916.

Reservation of compartments.

13. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 24th September, writes:—"The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has just delivered an interesting judgment involving issues which have, of late, attracted a good deal of attention. Our readers would remember that the root cause of the ill-feeling between Indian students and Eurasians which led up to the deplorable affray at the Fort station, Madras, was the question of reservation of compartments by the Indian Railway Companies for a favoured community. . . . . So far as we are concerned, the question involved is really one of principle, and we hope that the matter will not be allowed to rest here; and if that is really the law, the Government should be induced to take early notice of it and alter it."

(k) General.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

The new Member of Council.

14. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st September, writes:—"The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman as Sir Harold Stuart's successor in the Madras Executive Council must have created flutter and heart-burn in the official dovecotes. Mr. Gillman is the Fourth Member of the Revenue Board and has many seniors in the service, including the present Chief Secretary who would in the course of events have gone up to the Council The people must, on the other hand, welcome this appointment, for Mr. Gillman is one of those very few civilians who are after the Indian's own heart.

"As Collector of Coimbatore, as Inspector-General of Police, as President of the Forest Committee, Mr Gillman has given eminent satisfaction and demonstrated his living sympathy for the people. It is such able and popular officials who are wanted in the Executive Council. More seniority is no qualification; and we are glad that Lord Pentland has, at least in this matter, done an act that will give general satisfaction. We hear in this connection that Diwan Bahadur Rajagopala Achari's succession to Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's seat is almost certain.

"We would rather have an Indian official as Executive Member than a non-official who is liable to muddle and bungle and does not possess enough, courage to exercise his individuality and to make his voice effectively heard. Such type of member is a positive danger at times. Whatever his faults, Mr. Rajagopala Achari is no moral coward, he has a will of his own, and

above all, has lost caste among Brahmans both on account of his trip to England and his refusal to succumb to Brahmanical influences and prejudices. He is no doubt a bureaucrat, but is above the ordinary run."

15. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st September, writes:—"The Home Rule controversy is still going on. Even after the publication of the objects and aims of the league announced at the recent Madras meeting, people still continue to cavil at the movement, and to say hard things of Mrs. Besant. We are, however, afraid that the opponents have a cause of action, so to speak, though very feeble. We have reason to believe that the league harbours certain people who are nothing but extremists, who would fain see every Englishman embarking tomorrow for England. We are justified in this belief by the conversations we have had with some Home Rulers who, we fear, have misunderstood the real objects of their league and who consider that India is completely ripe for self-government. The greatest service Mrs. Besant can do is to keep this type of people within proper bounds, to bridle their tongue and pen and to disillusion them before they spoil a cause that is undoubtedly noble and do not try to achieve the impossible."

"Impossiblism and opportunism in politics."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

16. In a leader on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st September, says:—"Our recent remarks on official corruption, which we are glad to note have attracted attention in responsible quarters, have brought us a crop of correspondence some of which we cannot publish on any account possessing, as we do, a salutary fear of the law of libel. We are afraid that the cap exhibited in our columns fits more people than we had thought, for, to quote one single instance, a correspondent sends us an angry letter in which he says that the Sub-Magistrate of — has turned over a new leaf and that it is too ungenerous of us to open old sores! For obvious reasons, we are unable to reproduce here several other stories we have heard, but the general trend is that the octopus of corruption is widespread in its ramifications especially among the lower strata of the public service. In fact, bribery and corruption in these circles are regarded as fine arts, and they have made themselves fixtures to such an extent that they have incorporated themselves in the every-day life of the people. . . . . Even well-known administrators of the type of the late Sir Henry Cotton fought against the system, only to be vanquished. We are, therefore, to bow before the divinity who rules unconquered. A change can come only if the people set their face strenly against this system of blackmail, and report such cases to superior officers. But we are afraid this will never be. . . . . On the whole corruption flourishes in the lower ranks of the public service; it has not become a *positive* danger, but, still then, it has to be rooted out. The task is not easy for reasons already stated; we are almost disposed to think that there is no likelihood of its total destruction, but certain remedies do exist, and what they are, we shall point out in another article."

Official corruption.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

17. *New India*, of the 23rd September, observes:—"The *Manchester Guardian* is practically the only important paper in England that is keeping a close watch on Indian affairs; it is, therefore, not surprising that it has taken the Parliament strongly to task for not devoting the customary day for Indian affairs. . . . . We owe this misfortune largely to the general attitude of indifference which Parliamentarians have always assumed toward India. . . . . The reasons for a discussion this year were very strong. After nearly five years, a Secretary of State, and not his subordinate, represents the Indian Government in the Commons; and 'it is surely an anomaly and something of a scandal that not once since his appointment has the House had an opportunity of hearing from Mr. Chamberlain a full statement upon the condition of India and an exposition of his policy'. Unhappily, the present Secretary of State had kept himself silent on Indian

The Imperial Parliament and India.

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

policy outside the Commons as well, and in the interests of the Empire it is necessary that his studied silence should be broken. . . . . If the sins and mistakes of the Government here are not enquired into by the Parliament, it ceases to be Imperial, and the Empire comes to be governed by a more or less absolute administration of the Dependency itself. In fact, unless the Parliament gives up its Imperial functions, there can be no shadow of excuse for ignoring the doings of the bureaucracy in India."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

The forthcoming Congress.

18. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd September, states:—"The All-India Congress Committee will decide in a few days who is to be the President of the coming Congress at Lucknow. The Reception Committee having declined to accept the decision of the majority of Congress Committees, the responsibility has fallen on the All-India Committee for the final decision; and we have not much doubt as to what their decision will be. They will confirm the vote of the majority, and Mr. Muzumdar will be installed as President. But the election of the President will not settle the differences between those who are for Mr. Muzumdar and those who want Mrs. Besant. Mr. Muzumdar is a staunch Congressman, and has been such ever since it was started. He is an orator of the first rank, and has larger experience and deep knowledge of affairs. He has an imposing personality and a voice that will laugh at interruption. He has every qualification to guide the assembly, the power to persuade and the power to command. . . . . Mrs. Besant, though she gave in to the leaders of the Congress last time, may not show the same disposition this time. Seeing a larger following at Lucknow than at Bombay, she may be encouraged to divide the Congress in the hope of capturing a majority for her Home Rule. What the result will be we cannot say.

"Except in regard to changes in the constitution of the Congress, the votes that will count will be the votes of individual delegates and not of provinces and in the United Provinces, where Mrs. Besant's influence is large, there will possibly be a majority for her Home Rule. There will be supplemental contingents from other provinces, and there is every chance that Mrs. Besant will feel her increased strength at Lucknow; and when she feels this strength, she will not hesitate to employ it against those whom she calls the older Congressmen. . . . . Mrs. Besant will attach great importance to her conquest of the Congress for Home Rule. What will Congressmen do who have laboured for the Congress the last thirty years? They have passed through one crisis in the history of the Congress at Surat. They will have passed through another at Lucknow. All who have been watching the progress of the Congress since Mrs. Besant joined it have anticipated a rupture as the result of her incessant activity. That rupture is no longer a distant possibility. If she is to succeed, she must succeed at Lucknow. Elsewhere she has not the same glamour. And she will make a mighty attempt at the next Congress. If she were in the chair of the President, her success would have been easier. But with Mr. Ambika Charan Muzumdar in that place, her task will be made a little more difficult. Other circumstances are so much in her favour that she will not hesitate to employ them at the opportune moment. . . . . Mrs. Besant bowed to the decision of the older Congress men at Bombay. She undertook not to start her Home Rule movement without the sanction of the Congress. But she has not adhered to her resolve. Before a year had passed, she made preparations to celebrate the Home Rule Day, and she celebrated it in triumph and started Home Rule Leagues in as many places as she could find people willing to organise them. . . . . When the Empire is in the grip of war, when the utmost anxiety is felt by responsible men, Mrs. Besant finds that the most opportune moment to prosecute a campaign which, to say the least, must embarrass the Government, and in any case, must divert the attention of the people to objects which are inconsistent with the attitude which we are expected to maintain by right-thinking people. Mrs. Besant clearly aims at conquering the Congress, if she cannot convert it. . . . . She is an agitator; but something more than the qualities of the agitator is needed to sagaciously guide a great national

movement. Mrs. Besant has yet to make a conspicuous exhibition of this superior virtue; and India is certainly not so poor in intellect and wisdom as to invoke the aid of an English lady, who has changed so frequently without making a corresponding change in her surroundings for effecting her national salvation."

People's Opinion, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

19. The *People's Opinion*, of the 23rd September, has the following :—

The Congress Presidentship.

"Our readers may remember the trials and tribulations of Mrs. Annie Besant and how she has sought the presidentship of the Congress, to serve as an effective rejoinder to a Government which has proscribed her publication and set its mark of displeasure on her Indian politicians are now hopelessly divided over the question of conferring the presidential honor on Mrs. Besant this year. The extremists are for electing her, while the moderates are against it. Already the trend of the elections by the various Provincial Congress Committees on which depends the final election of the President has gone against Mrs. Besant, Mr. B. Muzumdar of East Bengal scoring. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, a leading Bengal organ and one which represents advanced political thought in the country, comes to Mrs. Besant's rescue by a powerful support."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept 23rd, 1916.

20. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 23rd September :—"In spite of the huge noise created, we are told that recruitment to the Bengal Double Company is very poor, so far only a couple of scores of young men having come forward. From the highly coloured notices and flattering advertisements of individuals appearing in the Bengal papers, one is liable to think that the company is more than filled up!! What is this poor result due to? Are not the Bengalees going to accept a boon they were louldly clamouring for?

Recruiting in Bengal.

West Coast Spectator *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

21. Referring to the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as a member of the Bengal Executive Council, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd September, writes :—

Sir S. P. Sinha.

"We are glad that Sir S. P. Sinha has been persuaded to give up the forum, where he has achieved such brilliant success, for the calm atmosphere of the Executive Council. It is not the lust for gold or desire for fame that has led our distinguished countryman to don the official armour. He possesses both, to a remarkable degree, being the leader of the Calcutta bar and a sagacious leader of the moderate section of his countrymen. In fact, his acceptance of office is at very considerable sacrifice. Agreeing with almost all his views on Indian political questions, we are glad, again, that he has sought a new sphere from where he could be of great use to his people. . . . . There is no doubt that in the present state of Bengal a Council Member of the strong personality of Sir S. P. Sinha is needed and he has responded to the call of duty. We cannot endorse the surprise and indignation generated in certain quarters by Sir Satyendra's acceptance of office. A certain paper whose views are a combination of both the extremist's and the moderate's is sorry as well as surprised. . . . . We are further told by the same paper that it is sorry that the 'person (Sir S. P. Sinha) who acts in this manner is an Indian who was honoured only last year with the presidentship of the National Congress.' We are rather amused to see such virtuous indignation. Does the presidentship of the Congress preclude one from accepting office? What about the ex-presidents of the Congress who have been elevated to the High Court bench or to the Executive Councils? In the case of several Presidents who accepted office there was the consideration of rupees, annas and pies, but for reasons already stated there is no such motive underlying Sir Satyendra's resolve. The fact that when making high appointments the Government have, perforce, to go to the Congress camp, must in itself be flattering to that body. We have quarrel only with those who uses the presidentship of the Congress as but a stepping stone to official preferments. It has become the fashion now-a-days to throw mud at leaders like Sir S. P. Sinha for no fault of theirs other than that of their inability to shout with political dreamers, idealists and faddists, but the country knows

what value to attach to such undignified performances. According to this class of people, a mere nobody or a mofussal pleader of yesterday becomes a great body to-day if he subscribes to their creed, and he gets advertisements in season and out of season free of all costs and perhaps, unasked. . . . . We do not deny that extremists in disguise, and extremists 'in uniform' never liked Sir S. P. Sinha's election, but the croakings of a few ravens should not be taken as those of a whole flight, and we know 75 per cent of our Congressmen approved the selection, and they are not sorry. Whatever they may say, there is absolutely no denying that Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment has given very considerable satisfaction in the country; and we congratulate the Government on their having persuaded one of the sanest leaders to enter their inner circle."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 24th September, says:—Whatever it might be, the appointment is certainly a very clever move on the part of the Government, as the newly-appointed member enjoys the confidence of a large section of Indian politicians, and the undoubted favour of Anglo-Indians, even of the *Englishman* type. A man of strong convictions, courageous and statesman-like Sir S. P. Sinha's advice, founded on sure knowledge, is quite certain to prove a tower of strength to the Government of Lord Carmichael."

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

In commenting on the remarks of the *Leader* and the *Statesman* on the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha to the Bengal Executive Council, *New India*, of the 25th September, observes:—"The new post of Sir S. P. Sinha is a puzzle to all. . . . . Sir Satyendra served the bureaucracy from his place in the Congress presidential chair by portraying Home Rule as a far off event and has, in return, won his reward. The defender of the Press Act and the offender in reference to Home Rule is, of course, not a people's man, and, if he was, the Government at this juncture would not have offered him the post. However, in this land, we are accustomed to hoping against hope and so—well, we will wait and see what Sir Satyendra does for his countrymen."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th September, remarks:—"Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha who refused to encourage Mrs. Besant's Home Rule propaganda at the last Bombay Congress is being treated in *New India* with becoming rancour. Mrs. Besant is the author in India of a kind of journalism of which we are yet to find a parallel. . . . . Sir S. P. Sinha is one of the most honoured men of Bengal; and against him not a single Bengalee newspaper has written anything so malevolent and disrespectful. But Mrs. Besant is a free lance. She thinks she is entitled to bespatter mud at anybody who does not obsequously follow her. . . . . Fortunately, no Indian journal has degraded itself to such a depth as to write in this strain about a man who is universally honoured, and perhaps it is impossible to suggest a remedy for this kind of reckless writings in the case of one whose sex deserves considerate treatment."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

The Governorship of Bengal.

22. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th September, states:—"Those who are acquainted with the circumstances under which Lord Carmichael was transferred from Madras to Bengal will find it difficult to believe the report to be true that Sir Michael O'Dwyer is to succeed Lord Carmichael as the Governor of Bengal . . . Between Lord Carmichael and Sir Michael O'Dwyer there is a great difference. No doubt, Sir Michael has been deemed to be a success in the Punjab; but the Punjab has always been under a Lieutenant-Governor. Bengal, though it had been under a Lieutenant-Governor, had, even when the Government of India had been in Calcutta, been dissatisfied with his rule, and with the removal of the Government of India, there was no chance of governing the province under the old system. And it must be admitted that the Government of Bengal, under Lord Carmichael, could not have been excelled. Much of its success has been due to the influence of the Governor himself; and to the confidence he has inspired in the minds of the people by his wise guidance and direction. It is to be doubted whether a

member of the Civil Service, who has always exercised autocratic authority, will ever be able to adapt himself to the novel conditions of Bengal which are so different from the state of a comparatively backward province like that of the Punjab where the people have been long accustomed to render unquestioning obedience to official authority. . . . . And we believe that Bengal cannot stand the strain of another Lieutenant-Governorship, even of a man like Sir Michael O'Dwyer to whose special credit it is said that he has destroyed anarchism in the Punjab. We need not enquire whether the anarchism of the Punjab is of the same sort as that of Bengal, whether the latter has risen from the same cause, whether the remedy can be the same. In any case, the people of Bengal, their character and their temperament are essentially different from the character and temperament of the people of the Punjab. It is well to recognise the difference, the causes for the difference. The mass of the people in the Punjab are easy to manage, but not the sharp witted people of Bengal. Bengal has a reputation as the most difficult province to govern, and this is due to the different cast of mind of the people and their different nature. Experience of the Punjab will be inimical to success in Bengal. The experience of English public life, with its customary concomitant of public criticism which teaches toleration, has a superior advantage and value which cannot be realised in the Punjab. . . . . And it seems to us on the whole that a more ill-advised change cannot be contemplated at present. There may be special reasons for giving Sir Michael O'Dwyer an advancement which he cannot expect in the Civil Service wherein he has risen to the highest position open to a member of it. But there are also special reasons, we think, why an unpopular selection should not be inflicted on Bengal. . . . . It is not expedient at such a time to give any cause for the impression that Bengal is being slighted. Sir Michael O'Dwyer is certainly an admirable man, and he may even succeed in Bengal. But it is not desirable to try an experiment just now when there is a more or less certain chance of the experiment proving prejudicial before it is tried and its wisdom confirmed by actual experience. Such an experiment is always risky. It is much more risky at a time like the present when we want, not administrative experiments, but administrative success."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

Writing on this subject the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 27th September, says:—"A strong rumour is going round that His Excellency Lord Carmichael is to be succeeded in the Governorship of Bengal by His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. . . . . However good and well-intentioned a civilian, by his very training and association with the bureaucratic ideals of efficiency, is, as a rule, incapable of dealing with Indian aspirations with that liberal and sympathetic spirit which we associate with a statesman, fresh from the free political atmosphere of England. Of course there are rare exceptions and Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself is a civilian whose love and sympathy for the people he governs has made his regime a marked success in the Punjab. . . . . Public opinion can never get reconciled to a departure from the usual practice of appointing the Governor of a Presidency; and we trust the authorities will be wise enough not to raise another stir in Bengal at the present time."

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

The Provincial Service.

23. The *Hindu*, of the 25th September, remarks:—"The report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India is about to be published shortly, and we are certain that the publication of this report will give rise to a most acrimonious controversy throughout India. . . . . Whatever may be the reasons, we are inclined to think, notwithstanding the prognostications of several press correspondents in England, that the conclusions of the Commission are likely to cause profound disappointment, and we shall not be surprised if public dissatisfaction with the recommendations of the Commission finds very forcible expression throughout the length and breadth of the land. . . . . In the meanwhile the Provincial Services all round will have to chew the cud of discontent for several years to come if they are to wait for the Secretary

of State's orders on the Royal Commission to ameliorate their condition. In some of the provinces the Local Governments and administrations have offered some *solatium* by listing some superior appointments for the Provincial Civil Service, but the Government of Madras have not done anything of the kind. To make matters worse they have systematically preferred members of the Indian Civil Service not only for all new appointments but also for appointments hitherto held by the members of the Provincial Service in this Presidency including Diwanship and other high offices in Native States . . . . These offices gave some opportunity to the members of the Provincial Civil Service for initiative and the exercise of administrative independence, and if they are not now held by the members of the Provincial Civil Service, it is not because that eligible men are not to be found among the members of that Service. Apart from these appointments, in the Revenue administration of the country, a proper field for the employment of indigenous talent, a great many new appointments have been created to which members of the Indian Civil Service have been appointed without any corresponding compensation to the Provincial Civil Service. In fact, every officer placed on special duty by the Madras Government is an officer of the great service which knows very well how to look after its interests. . . . . In our opinion the experience of the senior members of the Provincial Civil Service could well have been utilised to the public advantage and to the advantage of the estates of the zamindars of Sivaganga and Vijayanagram and the Zamorin of Calicut in the discharge of the duties pertaining to these posts in preference to the very junior members of the Indian Civil Service employed by the Government. To one and all of these appointments we feel that the members of the Provincial Civil Service could have been chosen with advantage, and public interests would, in our opinion, have been promoted rather than retarded by the selection to these posts of Provincial officers. . . . . The neglect of all these opportunities for the employment of Provincial officers suggests the inference that the Local Government does not believe in the capacity of the Provincial Civil Service. As we have already stated, members of the Indian Civil Service run the administrative machinery of this Province, and if on every occasion they deliberately choose the members of their own service for every new appointment, they are open to the charge of looking after themselves to the detriment of economy. We are bound to state that there is serious discontent amongst the members of the Provincial Civil Service which it would be wise policy to remove early by appropriate and speedy action. . . . . We beg to express the hope that the Government of Madras would, at least, take some steps now in this direction to remove the great soreness that now prevails in the Provincial Civil Service. Several men at the top of the service are brilliant products of the University of Madras; and we consider it very impolitic that their abilities should be allowed to languish for want of suitable opportunities for distinction."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Sept. 25th, 1616.

Gubernatorial tours.

24. In concluding a leader on this subject, the *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 25th September, says:—"Having seen the utter inutility of gubernatorial tours from the point of view of the ruler as we deem it should be and from the point of view of the people we are constrained to observe that the time, energy and money spent on these tours conducted as they are in the present form are out of all proportion to the advantage gained."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

The match industry.

25. In commenting on an article in the *Indian Trade Journal* on the possibilities of the match industry in India, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 26th September, states:—"The lack of industrial spirit and the failure of the Government to subsidise industries have persuaded Japan to capture the match market. Japan's monopoly is so complete that the very few indigenous factories have before them the very gloomiest prospect. . . . . The secret of the Jap's success is protection, and how can 'free trade India' hope to fight against him successfully? Nothing short of protection from all comers, British and foreign, will save India from industrial dependence; and with the

example of Japan before them, the people cannot be found fault with if they demand State aid in all directions. It is useless to speak of industrial regeneration unless the Government are prepared to give us the only remedy that is really efficacious. But, we are afraid, this remedy will not be forthcoming till we are a self-governing nation."

26. *New India*, of the 27th September, writes:—"The appointment of Mr. Couchman in the place of Mr. Gillman will be received with very keen disappointment in the Province. Mr. Couchman is rarely anywhere known for sympathy as a district officer, and as the Director of Industries for a short term, we know very little except in respect of the Glass Works for which he was pleased to invite hands from a single community. He will be in charge of a department that was slowly becoming useful and popular under Mr. Gillman; and frankly speaking, we are doubtful whether the same broad-minded policy will be followed by his successor. Among those superseded by the new appointment are both Indians and Europeans some of whom would have better filled the vacancy on the Board of Revenue."

Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

27. *New India*, of the 27th September, observes:—"Napoleon once called the British Nation a nation of shop-keepers, and while we may demur to the sweeping nature of the assertion, it remains true that the British people are singularly lacking in constructive idealism and practical imagination. Indeed, the lack of these qualities is, we believe, one of the difficulties in the way of Indian administration, for, to weld India into a united whole, idealism and imagination are of essential importance. . . . . Just now, when reconstruction is in the air, the ideal must be seen as the archetype of the new order, and any indifference to idealism, or to the imagination by which the ideal is perceived, becomes almost a crime. . . . . The Indian imagination grasps eagerly at the opening made by the war for a new order of society. The memory of the past surges up into the present, and amidst scenes of past splendour the Indian patriot dreams of a glorious future for his beloved country. To the Englishman, much of all this appears as hysterical exaggeration. He, too, dreams of a future for his own country; but it is a dream 'without any nonsense about it,' a dream which means a long process of steady labour. . . . . The outcome of the difference of attitude is the present condition of this country, and unless the Westerner learns to understand the temperament of the people over wh m he has been called to rule, he will find the gulf ever widening to the very real peril of the stability of the Empire. Our rulers have, what we admit to be, the very difficult task of throwing themselves into the spirit of the Indian people. They have the task of capturing the imagination of the inhabitants of this country by themselves opening the doors of their minds to the imaginative process, and through it drawing down into their intelligence the vivid image of a great ideal. By a stroke of constructive idealism and practical imagination, the Government of India might, as by a master-stroke, harness the Home Ruler's patriotic energy to the purposes of the State. Were the Government of this country, by an act of the highest statesmanship involving, indeed, great individual sacrifice, to stand for Home Rule after the war, a wave of unparalleled devotion to the British Raj would sweep through India, and set free for the Empire's service a mighty and invincible force. India is tired of the tinkering process of Government, the only process known in Great Britain. . . . . To go against the grain is doubtless hard, but it will be found harder to go against the grain of India; and if Great Britain is ruling India for India's sake there surely should be little hesitation as to which course to take. To the Britisher the proposal may be as a leap in the dark. To the Indian there is no darkness at all, and it might be well to trust the intuition of the Indian as regards the welfare of his own land."

Imagination and idealism.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

28. Referring to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S, on special duty to enquire into the conditions of labour recruiting in South India, the *Hindu*, of the 28th September, says:—"We have heard a great many

The emigration enquiry.

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

complaints as regards the condition of the coolies that are recruited to the tea estates in Assam from the Northern districts of this Presidency. The Local Government have merely contented themselves hitherto with giving the necessary permission for recruitment for the tea estates in Assam and, so far as we know, no official enquiry has even been made as to the treatment meted out to the emigrants in that Province. . . . . The Agency Tracts which are already sparsely populated are being depleted of labour, and it is the duty of the Local Government to look into this question from the standpoint of this Presidency. Finally, we venture to think that the deputation of an official, however able he might be, to undertake an enquiry of this kind without the association of one or two non-officials is a great mistake. We regret that the Government have not as yet realised that the facts elicited by such an official will not be accepted by the public as wholly correct, much less his conclusions. . . . . We would suggest to the Government to associate with the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter two non-official Indians to thoroughly go into this question, and trust that the Government will respond to public opinion in this respect. We also invite the attention of Government to the fact that a resolution to this effect was passed at the last session of the Tanjore District Conference held recently at Negapatam."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*. Sept. 29th, 1916.

New India, of the 29th September, observes:—"The aim of the Government in deputing Mr. Todhunter is evidently to find out what safeguards are necessary to replace the indenture system by one of free labourers. There is certainly undisputed need for such an enquiry and the whole country will welcome any steps undertaken with that idea. What, however, has disappointed the public in this connection is the deputation of an officer who cannot get full first-hand information on the subject of his enquiry. Mr. Todhunter, so far as we are aware, is not so proficient in the vernaculars of this province as to enable him to hold conversations with the coolies, whose views are certainly of the utmost importance to the Government. . . . . No one has disputed his sincerity or his personal capacity. Our complaint is that he has been appointed to perform a duty which he is not in a position to discharge to public satisfaction. It is on that point that the press note should have given us some fresh information, but, strangely enough, it is silent in that very respect."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

The Censor.

29. *New India*, of the 29th September, writes:—"The reply of the Government of India on the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's interpellation on Censorship is far from satisfactory. The withholding of the messages is said to have occurred 'in the exercise of the somewhat wide discretion necessarily vested in the Censors.' We were under the impression that the Censors were empowered to use their wide powers only in the case of military matters, and not concerning a purely civil affair like the agitation against the Press Act. The Government's answer does not also explain the peculiar feat of returning the messages after a delay of a day or two. How were the wide powers of the Censor there brought into play?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

New India and the Press Act.

30. *New India*, of the 29th September, remarks:—

"A real thunderer.

"Commenting on the news supplied by *Reuter* regarding the forfeiture of the *New India* security of Rs. 2,000, the *Times*, referring to the Home Rule League, says that 'the mischievous tendency of Mrs. Besant's propaganda has been strongly condemned in the Indian press.' This is a piece of news to India but perhaps the *Times* does not recognise any other press than the Anglo-Indian, which is always hostile to all Indian aspirations. It also utters another falsehood when it says that Mrs. Besant and the Home Rule League attempt 'to set Indians at loggerheads with the British in India.' We, in this country, are familiar with all the nonsense the *Times* puts forward on the basis of coloured information supplied by its Anglo-Indian correspondents, who are not in a position to know the real mind and heart of India. Such stories as the above are not, therefore, of any serious consequence."

A brave Christian lady.

31. The following appears in *New India* of the 29th September:— "Indians must feel grateful to Miss Hughes, a Missionary lady, for the part she has played in the case in the Bombay Magistrate's Court in the matter of reserved railway compartments. Mrs. Bird's improper behaviour called forth a protest from Miss Hughes. In this land which has so many Europeans, people of the type of Miss Hughes are very few, while those who are akin to Mrs. Bird are many; the latter person has objection to travelling with 'natives' and looks upon them as 'fools and niggers'; she wanted 'a damned native' to be 'smacked in the mouth'. This all is not quite new, for such things happen now and then. We, who stand for a happy relation between Indians and Europeans, can only desire for more ladies and gentlemen of the nobility of Miss Hughes, who affirmed that 'the people of India are not niggers and nobody has a right to say so'; we, Indians, on the other hand, must learn to maintain our dignity under exciting circumstances never forgetting that we are, man for man, equal to members of any European nation and will not be put down by rough and ungentlemanly behaviour of bullies; as to Mrs. Bird and creatures of the same feather we wonder why they do not fly to their native clime when they loathe this country of warmth and sunshine."

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

III.—Legislation.

The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

32. In commenting on the appointment of a committee of enquiry to consider this Bill, the *Hindu*, of the 27th September, states:—"Two years and a half have elapsed since the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and is it in reason to suppose that if a Commission had been appointed as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghava Acharya it would not have finished its work by this time? Legislation in a piece-meal fashion, and as a sort of patch-work is very unsatisfactory. Some of the important principles underlying some of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code need reconsideration in the light of experience and the progress made by the country. There is no non-official member in the committee to take suggestions from the non-official public and to suggest amendments in the code."

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

IV.—Native States.

The Travancore Christian Succession Bill.

33. In a second article on this subject, the *Western Star*, of the 21st September, remarks:—"From the moment of its inception right down to the stage at which it has now arrived, this Travancore Christian Succession Bill, rather should we say its authors, have been answerable for the most glaring defiance of every canon and principle by which the law-maker in civilised countries is required to abide. . . . . With regard to the odious Travancore measure that now hangs like a sword of Democles over the heads of 80 per cent of the communities for whom it is intended, this cardinal doctrine, to which we refer, has been trampled under foot, in much the same way as some German statesman would trample the most sacred treaty or convention under foot. . . . . This Bill, to be plain, is a one-man measure. It has not in the least allowed for the circumstances, the aspirations, needs or requirements of 80 per cent of the people on whom it is to be imposed. As has been shown over and over again, in petitions, in the columns of the press, in the resolutions passed at representative meetings, and most lucidly in the dissenting minute, every principle of the measure is antagonistic to the vast majority of the concerned communities, but manifestly represents the idiosyncrasies of the chief author and his satellites. Is Travancore at so low a level of development that it depends for its laws upon the inclinations and arbitrary dictates of the individual rather than upon the consciousness and common sense of the community? Are the 80 per cent of the community, who unequivocally repudiate this Bill, to be classed with

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

Papuan or Congo aborgines, savage, mentally and morally undeveloped children of the world, who do not know what they want and what they should have in the way of laws and regulations, and for whom it is necessary to legislate upon despotic lines?

"We can understand an arbitrary, objectionable, ill-considered measure being drafted for the acceptation of a people, we are supposed to need it or to have asked for it, and consequently, we can understand how this eccentric Christian Succession Bill, arrived upon the legislative anvil. The matter is as plain as a pikestaff. Codification of existing custom and usage was asked for by a section of the community. This simple demand was grossly misunderstood by some of those who were entrusted with the duty of examining the demand and ascertaining how it should be treated. . . . . Like all faddists, they fancied they were brought into this world with a mission. They drafted this Bill in the eccentric belief that they had produced a magic wand which would perfect State and society. . . . . What is to be said, however, of a Legislative Council and of a Government which 'mistakes the rustic cackle of the burgh for the murmur of the world'? Faddists produced a legislative freak. The vast majority of the affected communities uprose in righteous indignation and denounced this freak. The Government should have forthwith thrown away the Bill. Instead, it kept the miserable thing dangling fearfully in the sight of the people. That was not wisdom neither was it expediency, neither did it reveal statesmanships. . . . . We believe, we write much more strongly than is our wont, but we feel that we have the fullest justification. When the vital interest of very nearly eight lakhs of the Christian communities of the State are at stake, we have to express ourselves with all the plainness and force we can command. We write strongly, but we write reasonably. We employ only the language of constitutionalism. Ours is the voice of truth, of loyalty and of trust in the final verdict, for which we shall look elsewhere than to a Government and a Legislative Council, out of whose portals the genius of statesmanship has departed, let us hope, only for the time being."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

In the third article on this subject, the *Western Star*, of the 23rd September, states:—"We concluded our second article on this miserable and melancholic theme by stating that the manner in which the Bill had been resuscitated reflected no credit on those responsible for the process. The previous administration had clearly promised that legislation would not be thrust upon an unwilling community. Seeing that this undertaking had been given, it is not possible to twist or contort the pledge in any such way as to give it a significance different from that attached to it by the responsible administrator who made it in his responsible official capacity, and by those to whom it was made. . . . . This being so, we are justified in saying that the manner in which the measure was resuscitated reflects no credit on those responsible. Apart from the pledge, given by the previous administration there was no lack of the soundest reasons why the Bill should never have been disinterred, and it will sufficiently answer our present purpose if we mention only one of these several reasons. . . . . Thus, if the Bill pretended to have at anytime, *raison d'etre*, this is no longer existent and the measure resolves itself into a superfluity. Had it been a harmless superfluity, no one would have minded. There is the gravest anxiety and alarm because, as it stands, the Bill is a harmful superfluity, with no scope for good, but with plenty of potential power for evil. . . . . It is the case of the Syrian Christians, however, that is most deplorable in connection with this nondescript piece of legislation They form the vast majority of the affected community, but are treated in a manner extraordinarily and unprecedentedly different from that in which majorities are generally treated in the matter of legislation. . . . . It is claimed for this Bill that it is experimental, and we most readily concede the claim, but would point out, at the same time, that there are experiments and experiments. It may be a rational experiment to grow a Kew pineapple on a Peermade plantation. It would hardly be a rational experiment to

plant a Travancore cocoanut seedling under the shadow of Mount Erebus. Again, it may be a rational experiment to give nationalists Ireland the gift of Home Rule, but who would say that it would be a rational or statesmanlike experiment to force Home Rule upon Ulster? . . . . The Government and the legislature are not at all likely, however, to heed at this stage the legitimate cry to which they have turned deaf ears for so long a time. Therefore, the thousands and thousands of the loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharaja respectfully and confidingly approach their beloved Sovereign and crave succour and deliverance at the just and sympathetic hands of His Highness. They beseech His Gracious Highness to save them from this impending calamity by the exercise of His Highness's great prerogative. Never before has a wise and loving ruler had occasion more appropriate for winning the highest happiness a ruler could confer both upon himself and his loving and trusting subjects than our beloved Sovereign has to-day, when so many thousands of his subjects implore him to uplift his powerful arm, in justice and benevolence, to save them from the calamity which threatens to descend upon them and their children, upon their ancient and cherished institutions, which they have hitherto preserved inviolate only because, under the wise and beneficent rule of successions of illustrious Sovereigns, every community in this State has enjoyed justice and the freedom to exist and develop along its own lines of evolution, provided these are not immoral or subversive of the general weal. . . . . In the name of the Syrian Christian communities of the State, we most humbly and earnestly pray that our wise, just and loving Maharaja will mercifully heed this sorrowing wail and grant the boon of exempting, by Royal prerogative, the Syrian Christian subjects of His Highness from the operation of a law, that would deprive them, as a community, of their legitimate rights and liberties in the vital matter of their social and domestic polity."

Mysore Municipalities.

34. The *Karnataka*, of the 23rd September, writes:—"It is said that Mr. A. R. Banerji, C.I.E., has, in some connection, expressed it as his opinion that the municipality of a growing city like Bangalore,—where projects of vast magnitude involving an enormous outlay of public funds are to be carried out,—should have a paid official President, and that an honorary non-official *regime* [of which we have just made a *beginning*] is not calculated to secure the highest possible amount of efficiency in municipal administration. To make such a proposal at the present time—when public opinion in the State, and more markedly outside the State is eager as it never before was to obtain municipal freedom,—requires an amount of bureaucratic one-sidedness which we were till now not prepared to credit Mr. Banerji with. Our impression of him was that, being a kinsman of such distinguished congressists as Sir K. G. Gupta and even Sir S. P. Sinha,—he would, far from attempting anything likely to weaken the fibres of representative government in this country, be anxious for opportunities to encourage honorary public work and strengthen the cause of self-government. But if the rumour above noted be true, we are only compelled to admire the wisdom of the progenitors of the Indian Civil Service system which can, as effectively as a machine, bureaucratize Indians no less than non-Indians."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

The water-supply of Ernakulam.

35. In a leader on this subject, the *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 23rd September, says:—"Whenever we have occasion to write about the water works in the neighbouring town which lies across the lagoon, we are forcibly reminded of what the Madras Government has been doing, for well-nigh half a century, if we are not mistaken, to improve our water-supply. Proposals after proposals have been made from time to time in this connection, and yet the unfortunate people of British Cochin have to live like the Jews expecting the advent of the Messiah, and the probabilities seem to be so strong that the expectation of the people, for a supply of good drinking water, will be like that of the Jews: with this difference, that the latter will be eventually disappointed in their hope of seeing the Messiah just as the former in

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

en joyinga pure water-supply for their physical regeneration. Be that as it may, one particular point has to be noted. A poor and insignificant Native State (i.e., Cochin) with a limited revenue, has been able to supply the people of its capital town with fresh water from the Alwaye river within a period of nearly four years, while the Engineering Department, with its plentiful resources both in men and money, has not been able to confer a boon on the people of British Cochin by improving the water-supply of this town. This is, indeed, a sad commentary, and yet we have to be satisfied with it, probably because we are not looked upon with that measure of sympathy which is determined by the fact that Cochin contributes a large share to the Provincial revenue."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

The Baroda bubble.

36. Referring to the administration of Baroda, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th September, observes:—"Income that is almost stationary, a population that is slowly dying down, a people that are poor beyond all description and administrative departments that are acknowledged to be in confusion—that is the picture that comes from Baroda, acknowledged to be the most advanced State, and held up as an example worthy of imitation. A few years of compulsory education have not certainly brought in the millenium; and a State has not much glamour for us, whose working population is drawn away in search of work and wages."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, writes:—The fact that Roumania, which patiently waited for nearly 24 months to decide which side to join, has now joined the Allies is a positive proof of the certainty of victory for the Allies. She knows the plight to which Belgium and Poland have been reduced and she is fully aware of the losses suffered by Servia. Further, the King of Roumania again is a scion of the German Royal family and should naturally have a regard for the German Emperor. From the beginning of this war, Roumania has been receiving her stock of arms and ammunition from Germany. Thus she is bound to Germany in numerous ways and when she cuts asunder this tie and joins the Allies, there is no doubt whatever that she has thought well before she moved and that she feels certain of the Allies' victory, and hopes to gain some advantages by joining them. Now let us see what the Allies have gained and what Germany has lost by Roumania having joined the Allies. The strength of the Roumanian army including officers is one million, and she has 1,500 guns. None can deny that this is a clear advantage to the Allies. Apart from Germany having lost the co-operation of this big army, she has lost also in another way. She was till now receiving wheat, one of her main foodstuffs, from Roumania. She cannot have it hereafter, seeing that the British blockade has made it impossible for her to get articles from any other country by sea, what doubt is there in Germany having incurred a serious loss by being deprived of even the articles which she was getting from Roumania by land?

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

The reasons why the Allies are sure to be victorious.

Besides the gain to the Allies by Roumania having joined them, there are other reasons also why they are sure to gain a victory. It is to be noted that the Allies have realised that it would not do for them to fritter away their strength individually and that they have, for the last three months, been working conjointly. The efficacy of this conjoined effort is seen clearly from the fact that Verdun has been attacked by the enemy only once within the last three months and that even this attack proved a failure. Then again the details of the war were till recently attended to by the Civil Government. But the whole responsibility in this matter is now vested in the military authorities. The introduction of the compulsory recruitment system in England has also come in timely to stengthen the British army materially. There are still 3,800,000 men in the British Isles available for the army and arms and ammunition are being manufactured in very large quantities. That Russia has got over her difficulties and is now in full vigour is clearly shown by her victories in Galicia. Thus the Allies are growing stronger every day, while Germany has no means of improving her strength. So it is certain that Germany will be defeated, if not this year, at least in the next year.

38. Referring to the various conjectures and forecasts made by astrologers and also by notable men, such as Sir Conan Doyle and Sir Alfred Turner, regarding the termination and result of the war, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd September, writes:—There is, however, one element of truth in all these forecasts. Not only the enemy but all those who have entered the war will have to face the calamities which would result from the depletion of the nation's manhood. However that may be, as the British are fighting for justice, their best reward will be its vindication. Their economical loss is, therefore, not very material to them. As regards the heavy loss of men, it may be said that it wards off the prospect of another war for several centuries to come. The loss of the allies, therefore, is tantamount to positive gain. The loss of the Germans, on the other hand, is their positive ruin.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

The war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

Conscription and the war.

39. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th September, in its news columns, writes:—All those that are born in Europe must lay their lives on the battlefield. For the present this compulsion does not extend to women. But even women may not succeed in escaping it. It is now an accepted creed everywhere that every citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life in the cause of his country. For the present, however, this creed is not being followed in our country. It is desirable that those who wish to offer their lives for the cause of the country should be enabled to do so. It seems likely that eventually conscription will be extended to India too.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

India and the expenses of the war.

40. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 25th September, writes:—The War Office is asking the Government of India to contribute to the expenses of the war. If we contribute, we shall have the right of enquiring whether what we give is being usefully spent. We can ensure that our voice in this respect becomes effective. But the taxes we are paying at present are already heavier than we can bear. It is impossible that we can pay more. It is imperative that there should be a careful scrutiny of the ways in which the taxes are being utilised at present. A close and impartial scrutiny will show that at present a large part of the revenue is being spent on wasteful extravagance. The salaries and allowances paid to officers are exceedingly high. If we compare these scales of pay with those of Japan, we shall find that the Government of India are a most extravagant type of administrators. While even the Prime Minister of England receives a salary of seventy-five thousand rupees per annum, the Viceroy of India receives three lakhs as pay and another 3 lakhs as allowances. If we should contribute to the expenses of the war, it must first be ensured that there shall be no fresh taxation on that account, but what can be saved by arresting lavishness in the administration will be contributed towards the expenses of the war. Those who draw a pay of Rs. 100 can be asked to pay 10 per cent and even 50 per cent of their income, if the situation demands it. The poor are already on the verge of death because they are starving. Out of a population of 310 millions more than 40 millions can get only one meal a day. How can fresh taxes be imposed under these circumstances? Enamoured of the grand style of the Government of India, the Native States are ruining themselves by beginning to ape them. Extravagance needs to be checked in these States, too, so that what they save thereby may be contributed to the war fund. Retrenchment can never be possible when this work is entrusted to the officers themselves. The Mysore Retrenchment Committee is an instance in point. The higher officers increase their own salaries and decrease the pay of peons and petty officials. It is, therefore, imperative that a Retrenchment Committee should include also a few bold, independent and truthful non-officials. If this is done, the Government may then rightly call upon the merchant classes to bear a larger share of the expenses of the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 28th, 1916. (English columns.)

A summary of the war.

41. In an article giving a retrospect of the principal events since the beginning of the war, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 28th September, observes:—"The tide of offence has been stemmed. The German retirement or rather their expulsion from Verdun has commenced. The war is not yet ended. But we have begun to see the beginning of the end. When Germany had to retire from the precincts of Paris, her weakness became visible. Their retirement from Verdun has more than established their importance (impotence?). Their diplomacy, too, is not of a high order. The very fact that Roumania, so much attached to the central powers and so indebted to Germany, should have joined the Allies goes to show that low ebb to which German diplomacy has drifted. The situation in Greece is another illustration of the point. The revolutionary movement is visible everywhere. The success of the Allies is completely assured, and it now appears to be only a question of time."

42. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th September, writes:—We published in a recent issue that the Allies had commenced their formidable and universally successful attacks on all fronts. Sir Douglas Haig, Great Britain's capable General, acted with great foresight in the battle of the Somme, and left no stone unturned in his efforts to capture important positions.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

"Great push by the French and the Allies"

A glance at the war news reveals the fact that the position at Somme, which the Germans took nearly two years to prepare, was very strongly fortified. There were dug-outs, subterranean hospitals and other substantial constructions. Our gallant Commander, General Haig, has by the capture of these strong positions shown to the Germans how the British with their munitions of war and their military strength were able in a few weeks to reduce these fortresses which their constructors imagined to be impregnable.

Since their capture Great Britain and her Allies have suspended their attacks in order to consolidate these positions. Now again we are put in possession of the good news by the telegrams of the day before yesterday that our gallant General has renewed his offensive against the positions constructed only a few months ago. What will be the fate of these when those which it took years to construct could not stand? We hope that our brave General will raze these German fortifications to the ground. It is a matter of pleasure that most of the positions in that locality have been captured by Great Britain.

Where are the Kaiser and Von Hindenberg who have been priding themselves on their munitions, supplies of powder, bombs, science and militarism? General Sir Douglas Haig will now have taken the measurement of Von Hindenberg who has recently been transferred to the western theatre from the eastern front where he was responsible for the numerous defeats sustained by Germany.

From a careful consideration of all these matters emerges the fact of the limitations of German strength. Hence no one can hope to withstand the Allies, especially Great Britain whose resources are so vast. We have often thrown light on this subject and it is unnecessary therefore to labour the point.

It is sufficient to say that in this third year of the war the destruction of Germany will be complete.

43. The *Juridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 22nd September, writes:—A few days ago a report was spread that the Germans were engaged in an attempt to start their campaign on the British front and Field-marshal Von Hindenberg had been transferred thither.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

"The British advance and the repulse of Hindenberg."

The editor, referring to the accounts given by the *Pioneer's* special correspondent and other correspondents regarding British success and German defeats, says: "There is no doubt that the British success definitely proves that successive German reverses have begun and that the Germans will very soon be defeated at every point."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

44. Referring to a case in the Bombay Presidency in which the police charged certain Muhammadans with gambling in a mosque, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd September, remarks:—There is none to arrest big officers playing at cards in English and Indian clubs staking their money. The police do not make their appearance there but they are ever ready to arrest the voiceless.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

Gambling.

45. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd September, refers to a murder case in which the Allahabad High Court acquitted the accused who were sentenced to death by the District Judge of Meerut, and

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

Fabrication of evidence by the Police.

remarks that it is impossible to guess how many lives would be sacrificed on the strength of evidence fabricated by the Police, if there were no High Courts in the country.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

The C.I.D.

46. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd September, says:—It is a surprise that the annual expenditure on the C.I.D. has, in the course of the ten years following 1904–1905, increased sevenfold. Is such an increase found in any other department of the Government? A twofold increase of expenditure on education is considered very high. The expenditure on sanitation has not grown to any considerable extent. What can be the reason for such a large expenditure on account of the C.I.D. whose officers make much ado about nothing? It will be seen from the figures that this increase, which has created consternation in everybody's mind, is attributable to the suspicion with which the different provinces in India are looked upon by the Government. No doubt, the rulers should be careful, but it is wrong to suspect unnecessarily and increase the cost of administration in consequence. The sympathetic utterances of His Majesty King George V and of statesmenlike Lord Hardinge bear testimony to the loyalty of the Indians, and it is improper to continue the C.I.D., which came into being under conditions which no longer exist. It is still more improper to increase the expenditure on that department. We, therefore, pray that the Government of India will take steps to abolish the department.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 22rd, 1916.

The Police and handcuffs.

47. Referring to the prayer of the Nattukotta Chetties of Devakotta to His Excellency the Governor relating to the handcuffing of members of their community, the *Manorama*, of the 22nd September, points out that it is not proper to give special concessions in such matters to any community on religious grounds, but that if the petty police officers ever abuse their powers out of evil motives, it is the duty of the higher officers to see that it is put a stop to.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd September, points out that it is both unnecessary and improper to handcuff all offenders when arrested, that, as far as possible, bail should be allowed, in such cases, and that if the Nattukotta Chetties should have their grievances redressed, His Excellency the Governor should take care to appoint only honest and capable persons as Magistrates.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

Criminal administration report.

48. In commenting on the review by the Government of the Madras criminal administration report for 1915, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd September, says:—It is highly gratifying that the Government will enact a Village Courts Act ere long. Village Panchayat Courts are to be constituted which will play a very important part in the administration of criminal justice in the Madras Presidency. But to give the village magistrate an important place in such a Court will not be productive of any new good. Ordinarily a Magistrate is subordinate to the Collector and cannot act independently. We hope that the Government will consider this and free the Panchayat Courts from official control. . . . . A perusal of the review of the Government will make it plain that with this review the Government have begun a liberal era in the administration of justice.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

Administration of criminal justice in the Presidency.

Referring to the administration of criminal justice in the Presidency during the year 1915, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd September, rejoices at the decrease in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, and thinks that the increase in those under Special Acts should be attributed either to the wickedness of the people themselves or to the defective administration of justice. It notes with satisfaction that the cases tried by the village magistrates have increased in number, and that the proposed Village Panchayats Bill provides for the abolition of the system of putting in

stocks, now often resorted to by certain village magistrates, and draws attention to the necessity of reducing to a minimum the inconveniences now experienced by witnesses in criminal cases.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

The recent notice in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

49. Referring to the recent notice, put up in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts in Madras, to the effect that the clerks and peons should not converse with the parties during office hours, the object of which is to prevent the clerks from receiving any illegal gratifications from them, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd September, observes that this practice, which also obtains in some of the *Cutcheries* has no doubt to be put a stop to, but that the higher authorities ought to see that the clerks do their duties properly, as otherwise, the parties who now gain their objects by paying a small sum of money to them, however illegal it might be, would and could be put to great inconvenience and hardship by these clerks under some pretext or other.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

The Bombay High Court.

50. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 25th September, criticises the appointment of an English Barrister as a Judge of the Bombay High Court in the place of the late Mr. Justice Davar, in spite of there being several competent vakils in Bombay, and observes that it is unfortunate that such an appointment should have been made at a time when the Indians are clamouring for a larger number of appointments being thrown open to them.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

Universities and commercial education.

51. Referring to the importance of increasing the popularity of scientific knowledge of commerce among Indian youths, and to the reluctance of the latter to follow this branch of study unless their attainments are likely to find recognition in the shape of a University degree, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 22nd September, remarks that while the Bombay University has already instituted a Faculty of Commerce and the Calcutta University too is about to make like provision before long, we cannot help deploring the inertness of the Madras University in this respect.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

The Madras University.

52. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 28th September, writes:—The Madras University goes on committing blunder after blunder. They extended the two years' B.L. course to three years, and again reduced it to two years and were also the cause of a strike among the students. If individuals commit such blunders, it is easy to ascribe it to the limitations of their intellect. What shall we say of the blunders committed by such cultured and learned men as constitute a University? It is useless to become members of a body like this unless each individual member is alive to the duty before him and realises the consequences of any measure he may assent to.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

"Mussalmans and college."

53. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 19th September, concurs in the views of the South Indian Educational Association of Madras that a certain number of seats should be reserved for Muhammadan students in Government and aided colleges, and that college classes should be opened in the Government *Madrsa-i-Azam*. The paper hopes that Government will not delay in disposing of these demands which are just and reasonable.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

The need for Muhammadan education.

54. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 20th September, writes:—This week the Muhammadan Educational Association of Madras invited the attention of Government to two important points upon which we cannot avoid throwing some light. The first suggestion of the Association is that "some seats may be reserved in colleges for Muhammadan students and the second that the Madrasa-i-Azam may be raised to the grade of a college."

We have recently written that in the Madras Presidency the education of Muhammadan boys is becoming harder every day. It is a deplorable fact that students, who, by virtue of their having passed the Matriculation or

School Final Examinations and being eligible to join college, may not do so. They have either to give up the idea of higher education in despair, or are obliged to seek admission into district colleges and leave their native places and separate themselves from their people.

The Presidency College is the only Government educational institution in Madras and when its doors also are practically closed to Muhammadan students where are they to go to? Every year those boys, that issue from the various high schools after completing their courses of study and with the object of obtaining higher education, are first confronted with the difficulty of securing accommodation in the colleges. This s disagreeable and deplorable. On the one hand Muhammadans are blamed for their backwardness, while, on the other, when they try to advance they are brought face to face with such difficulties.

Colleges are intended for students and conversely students are intended for colleges and if in one college accommodation is not available, it should be in another.

It is also evident that most Muhammadan boys prefer going to Government Colleges because most professors attached to them are able men, the laboratories large and well-equipped and the management satisfactory. Besides some consideration is shown in the matter of fees which is not the case in Mission colleges. In the latter the full fee is charged and some of the optional subjects are actually made compulsory.

For example, a glance at the city of Madras will reveal the fact that there are two important Missionary institutions, the Christian College and the Veterinary College (sic); Pachiyappa's College is intended only for Hindus while the Presidency Government College serves all. There is not a single national Muhammadan college either in Madras or in the districts. The result is that generally Muhammadan boys are not provided with accommodation in the Presidency College and hence they are obliged to apply for admission to Mission colleges. The difficulty does not, however, end there, for, often the students are sent away for want of accommodation and the poor seekers after knowledge are obliged to migrate to Trichinopoly, Vellore, Banglore, Tinnevelly and even to Hyderabad.

It can easily be imagined how difficult it is or easy for those poor students to leave their homes and to go further afield for their education. But who is responsible for this? We do not disclaim national responsibility in this matter. Undoubtedly we ought to have established a college of our own but the fact of our national poverty is manifest. We cannot undertake such a difficult task unless the need is felt by the wealthy and sympathetic members of the community. Hence we must ask our benign Government by virtue of the sympathy, which it has with Muhammadan aspirations after higher education, to remove this obstacle, for, no one but the Government can lightly bear the burden of educating the poor. If accommodation is not available in the Presidency College, the inevitable conclusion is that the Government should establish another college, and for this purpose the Madrasa-i-Azam is the most suitable of all institutions. This high school, under the supervision of the Government, is conferring an appreciable benefit upon Muhammadans, as the Association has just mentioned "The time has now surely arrived for the Madrasa-i-Azam to be raised to the grade of a college".

Recently His Excellency Lord Carmichael's Government of Bengal has sanctioned certain concessions and facilities for Muhammadans especially in the matter of education. One of these is that a fixed number of seats shall be reserved in colleges for Muhammadan students and, if all the seats are not filled up by them, the vacancies may be filled by students of other communities. We consider that a similar resolution by which Muhammadan boys may be assured of gaining admission to any college if they happen to be within the prescribed number can be enforced in the Madras colleges and in similar institutions elsewhere. Assuming that the number of Mussalman students seeking admission is small in any year, it will be no loss to a college, for the seats can be filled up after the appointed date.

We hope that His Excellency Lord Pentland will pay special attention to the suggestion made by the Association, for, this is a long-felt want beset with difficulties every year. As the improvement of higher education among Mussalman youths is a pressing necessity, it should not be put off much longer. Our benign Government is fully aware that this is one of the many obstacles that bar the way to higher education in this Presidency. Another special reason for reserving seats expressly for Muhammadan boys in the Presidency College, is that our kind Government has recently appointed a special Assistant Professor for teaching Arabic, but what advantage can be derived from such an appointment when no accommodation is provided for the students? In view of the actual existence and importance of the Arabic class this matter cannot be delayed any longer and our long-felt need compels us to request our benign Government to grant us this concession.

The Government of Madras is sure to follow the example of the Government of Bengal very soon and relieve the Muhammadan boys of these disabilities and difficulties. It is hoped that the Director of Public Instruction, who is well acquainted with the facts, will support the Association's resolution, and do his utmost to get the Mussalman's reasonable request sanctioned.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

55. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 20th September, writes:—There was a long discussion at the meeting of the Corporation held on Saturday last on the subject of its annual report. The most deplorable portion is the page on which the President has placed it on record that "a large number of deaths has taken place among Muhammadans on account of their purdah system." This is a very erroneous idea which has often been exposed; but most Europeans are under the same wrong impression. They neither take the trouble to understand the principles of Islam; nor do they care to make themselves acquainted with the condition of Muhammadans, but in season and out of season they exert themselves to display their base in false reasoning. It is regrettable that although these persons live with us, among us and near us, yet they seem to have vowed not to know our real conditions.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

"Purdah and the public health."

More regrettable still is it to find that the President has not admitted his mistake. On the contrary, he has committed another blunder and written: "The purdah system observed in Madras differs from that observed in Arabia, Turkey and Egypt."

We cannot but point out to the learned President that he has not considered the exigencies of purdah in this country. It is requested that he may kindly think over this question at his leisure. The Muhammadan law is not enforced in Madras in the same way as it is in Arabia, Turkey and Egypt. Are the quarters, houses and bazaars in Madras constructed on the same principles as those in the aforesaid provinces? This is a question which touches civilisation and in giving a reply to it thousands of politicians will have to take sides.

(*h*) *Railways.*

56. Referring to this report, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st September, says:—We are surprised at the statement in the report that the Railway Companies have done all that lay in their power to secure the convenience of the pilgrims during their travel. We do not think it was one of the duties of this committee to plead for the Railway Companies. The only question which the committee had to decide was whether the rule that only eight persons could sit in a compartment was contravened or not and this is answered in the affirmative. The duty of offering an explanation for this rests on the Railway Companies and not on the committee. It is stated in the report that Railway Companies have now put an end to the conveyance of pilgrims proceeding to see festivals in cattle trucks, and it is recommended that the Government should prevent the companies from resuming this

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

The report of the Pilgrims' Committee.

practice. As far as we know, the statement of the committee does not seem to be borne out by facts. The reason assigned by the committee for overcrowding in trains, namely, that passengers crowd into a train whether there is room in it or not and refuse to get down is a curious one indeed. We do not see the rationale of the argument that passengers refuse to get down once they get into the train, when it is the duty of the companies to provide sufficient carriages in every train for carrying the passengers travelling in them. Referring to the sanitary arrangements in trains, the committee says that they are very satisfactory and that the only reform it would suggest is that a scavenger should go in every train to clean the lavatories as often as possible. We wish that it had made some suggestions for improving the quality of the water supplied to passengers at intermediate stations. While we agree with its remark that the sweetmeats sold to Indian passengers at some stations and the refreshment stalls where these are kept are not as they should be, no Indian can approve of the remedy suggested by the committee for this, namely, that the old system of leasing out the right of vending sweetmeats in stations may be revived by the companies and with the money collected thus a number of officials may be appointed to test the quality of the sweets. If the vendors are made to pay for the right of vending sweets, they will only raise the price of these sweets. No fees are collected from those in charge of the European Refreshment rooms and the Railway Companies carry all their things free of charge. Mr. Ramachandra Rao has rightly protested against the recommendation of the committee in this matter on the ground that, instead of the companies providing the same facilities for Indian travellers as are enjoyed by the Europeans, even the existing facilities should not be removed. We hope the Government will note this point.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The administration of railways

57. Quoting the remark of the *New Statesman*, a liberal newspaper in England, that the management of railways by private companies will be detrimental to the interest of the people, and referring to its advocacy of the State management of railways in England, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd September, writes:—If there should be a complaint in England that in railways under the management of private companies, the interests of the people are not cared for, what are we to say of India? In England the capital required for the railways is supplied by the companies, while in India the major portion of the capital invested in railways belongs to the Government. Even in the matter of management in England, it is the persons born and bred up in that country that exercise the powers, while in India we need not say much of the share which the Indians born and bred up in India have in the management of the railways. Therefore we cannot but reproduce here the statement of the *New Statesman*, with reference to railways in England, that if their management were left in the hands of private companies, they would be intent only on getting the largest amount of money from the agriculturists, merchants and travellers. We agree with the opinion of this paper that, if a country is to prosper, the Government should itself take over the management of railways from the hands of private companies, so as to allow the agriculturists to make a living, to enable the merchants to improve their condition by overcoming foreign competition and to secure to the people all conveniences.

(*k*) *General.*

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

A political speech at Simla.

58. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 22nd September, writes:—There was recently a public lecture at Simla by Sirdar Yogendranath Singh in which he pleaded for the establishment of a Council of rich and influential men to help the Government of India in the administration of the country. When every one is saying that the time is gone when the people could be ruled by the arrogance of wealth and power and that this is a period of democracy, it is surprising to see this Sardar attaching importance to wealth and power. An attempt was made in the time of Lord Minto to constitute such a council as is now

suggested by the Sardar; but it proved fruitless. Now the whole country is ringing with the demand for *swaraj*. The people are anxiously awaiting the end of the war and the grant of this boon by the British public. If the Sirdar pleads for the constitution of a council of notables at this juncture, one can easily conceive what impression will be created in the minds of the Indians by his speech. The gentleman who presided at the Sirdar's lecture is none other than Sir Valentine Chirol, against whom Mr. Tilak has filed a suit for defamation. He seems to have remarked that the Indians were idealists, and that they were aspiring for things which they could not easily get in the near future. Let any one say what he pleases. We hope the Government realises that there is a unanimous cry for *swaraj* from the Indians.

A speech at Simla.

Referring to the speech of Sirdar Yogendra Singh at Simla, the *Keralodayam*, of the 26th September, adversely criticises the view of the Sirdar and of Sir Valentine Chirol, namely, that a Chief's, Council is an essential thing, takes exception to the remark of the latter that the difference between Englishmen and Indians is, that the former deal only with practical politics, while the latter are such as hold Utopian ideas, and observes:—As Anglo-Indian papers, like the *Capital*, criticise the action of the Viceroy and others, who entertain such politicians as their guests, we have every reason to think that our future is likely to be a splendid one.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

A few higher appointments.

59. In a leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 22nd September, takes exception to the appointment of a European Judge in the place of Mr. Justice Daver of the Bombay High Court and observes:—The number of Indian Judges in this High Court was only two, and this appointment has now reduced it to one. It is rather surprising that there should be only one Indian Judge in the Bombay High Court, when there are more in the other High Courts. We cannot appreciate the wisdom of the Bombay Government in depriving the Indians of even an appointment which was held by them till now, when they are anxiously expecting to have larger privileges and appointments.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The deputation of Mr. Todhunter to inquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in other countries.

60. Referring to this subject, the *Prapancha Mitran*, of the 22nd September, observes:—How can an Englishman and that a member of the Indian Civil Service understand the grievances of the Indians as easily and well as an Indian? It would have been better if a highly placed Indian official had been deputed for this purpose, and it would surely have given better satisfaction to the people, if a non-official Indian had been chosen. Even now, it is not too late to depute an Indian along with Mr. Todhunter to make the inquiry.

PRAPANCHA MITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd September, comments on the same subject as follows:—The *Ceylon Times* says that the Government of Ceylon denies all knowledge of the deputation of Mr. Todhunter by the Madras Government. The wording of the telegram which announced the deputation of Mr. Todhunter was, no doubt, vague. But it was stated therein that he was to inquire into the circumstances under which the Indian coolies were recruited in Ceylon and the Malay States, and, if it was intended that Mr. Todhunter should go to these places and make the enquiry, would not the Government of Madras have communicated the fact to the Ceylon Government? The denial of the latter Government of any knowledge of this deputation raises a doubt as to whether Mr. Todhunter will make the inquiry in Ceylon and other places or in the Tamil districts here. It is not the method of recruitment alone to which exception is now taken. We agree with the *Bombay Chornicle* in asserting that, if Mr. Todhunter has been deputed only for enquiring about the method of recruitment, it would not at all be sufficient. It will be the duty of the Local Government to explain its intention by means

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

of a communiqué. The sufferings undergone by the Indian coolies in other countries have to be ascertained. The competition between planters themselves have made their own condition as well as that of the coolies pitiable, and the former are now prepared to suggest remedies to improve the situation. Our Government should see whether the grievances of the coolies will also be removed, if the suggestion of the planters is adopted? It is the duty of the Government, which stands *loco parentis* to its Indian subjects, to see that they are treated as men, that they get adequate wages for their labour and that they live happily in sanitary surroundings, wherever they are.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

Government bonds.

61. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th September, says:—Mrs. Besant offered Government promissory notes in payment of the security demanded from her in connection with the "Besant Press," but the Chief Presidency Magistrate refused to take them and wanted the whole amount to be paid in currency notes. The public are under the impression that Government bonds are legal tender in Government offices. But from the security proceedings referred to above, it follows that the Government are not bound to accept them. This gives room for the apprehension that when the Government themselves who issue the bonds do not accept them as legal tender, nobody else will accept them. The Government will, therefore, do well to order their acceptance in all public offices.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

Sandal oil industry.

62. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd September, invites the attention of the Government to the large measure of success that has attended the sandal oil industry in the Mysore Province, and trusts that they will follow the example set by the Mysore Government and create facilities for the establishment of factories for the extraction of oil from the sandal wood available in the British territory.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

63. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd September, notes with great satisfaction the fact that in his recent tour His Excellency the Governor of Madras arranged for his replies to addresses presented to him, being translated into Tamil, printed and distributed among the people beforehand.

SUVARNALEKA, *Tanuku*, Sept. 15th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

64. Referring to the new deposit amounts paid by Mrs. Besant, the *Suvarnalekha*, of the 15th September, says:—What should be said of a person who is wasting her money like this without knowing where and how to spend it usefully? See, in two days the Government are going to devour these Rs. 10,000 and the printing press also. Could she not have paid this sum to the War Fund? We must see to the Press Act being repealed and freedom restored. What is the use of wasting a large amount unnecessarily?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

The Philippine Islands.

65. In its column for contemporary opinion, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd September, has the following:—The Philippine Islands have a Governor-General and a Council like our country. The Council consists of eight members of whom only three are Americans, while the rest are the natives of the Philippine Islands. In the Council of our Governor-General, on the other hand, only one member is an Indian out of the eight members. The Assembly in the Islands corresponding to our Imperial Legislative Council consists of members who have all been elected by the people. It sends two of its members to the United States to represent it there. In our Legislative Council, on the other hand, only a certain number of members are elected and the Council does not send any representative to England. Again the people of the Philippine Islands elect their own Governors except in a few backward provinces. At least half the number of officers in the higher grades of judicial service and all the Subordinate Judges should be the natives of the Islands. In 1911, 67 per cent of the Civilians were natives.

66. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd September, says:—If the Madras Bank and Banks of that sort should be of any use, Indian representatives should be given a share in their management. Work is being done in this direction and we hope it will bear fruit.

The Madras Bank.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

67. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd September, in its editorial columns on "the vernacular tests," observes:—The compulsory tests for Deputy Collectors, District Munsifs and Sub-Judges have hitherto had text-books prescribed for them. The candidates used to gain facility in reading the second vernacular and writing grammatical prose in it; but the Government have now introduced a radical change. They held that the tests as they existed were literary, while the officers needed only a knowledge of the colloquial tongue; and so, there are to be no longer any text-books prescribed. . . . . It may be admitted that for those who know a language to some extent, no text-books need be prescribed, but it is a wrong notion to think that those that are entire strangers to the language can gain any accurate command of it without studying text-books. One result of these new regulations is evident to us. The Deputy Collectors, District Munsifs and Sub-Judges that pass the vernacular tests in future will have less knowledge of the vernaculars than those of a previous batch, and there will be fewer opportunities for the cordiality between officers and people such as now subsists on account of a love, on the part of the officers, of the literature of the people. Many other benefits that exist under the present arrangement may also be lost on account of this change. We regret that regulations have been published which render valuable tests merely nominal. From a good many considerations, it will be seen to be highly essential that Deputy Collectors and such officers should have an adequate knowledge of a second vernacular. We, therefore, request that the Government will not deprive their officers of a love of the literature of the people and the consequent sympathy of the former towards the latter, by dispensing with the small acquaintance that may be cultivated with the literature of the vernacular through a study of the prescribed text books.

The vernacular tests.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

68. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th September, says:—The Government have now abolished the division of lands in the Kistna delta into A and B. It would have been better if the Government had considered along with the question of A and B class lands, that of the earthenware pipes which do not allow a sufficient supply of water to flow through them. It appears that the Government have already ordered the suspension of the division of lands into A and B classes during the cultivation seasons of 1915 and 1916. The experience gained during these two periods will help towards the solution of the question of earthenware pipes. We pray that this question may not be considered as settled, but that the Government will, in the liberal spirit in which they have dealt with the question of A and B class lands and that of darkhasts, deal with this question also, so that the ryot may enjoy the full benefit of their decision in the matter of A and B class lands and allow his co-ryots also the benefit of timely water-supply.

A and B class lands.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

69. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd September, says:—The Government of Madras have appointed the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter on special duty to enquire into the grievances of the Indian coolies in places like Ceylon and the Malay States. It would have been better if a non-official European or an Indian had been appointed. The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter may perhaps be favourably disposed to the cause of the employers of these coolies. Some are of opinion that he may not be able to understand the grievances of the coolies well.

Indian coolies.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

70. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd September, in its news columns, writes:—The Indian Moslems have begun to organise meetings in order to proclaim that the demand of parliamentary rule for India is

The Moslems and the Home Rule.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

an unavailing cry. This has led to a feeling among a section of the Hindus as to whether it would be possible to continue their brotherly attitude towards the Moslems.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

Mr. B. G. Tilak.

71. Referring to an article in the *Commonweal* taking exception to the demand of security from Tilak and observing that his dauntless adherence to the cause of the country places him on a level with men of the type of Garibaldi and Mazzini, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th September, writes:—Mr. Tilak aspires to none of the fame of these men. He is content to render what service he can to his country and to the world, by espousing the good and stamping out the wicked elements in it. He thinks it his duty to bear up whatever trouble he may come across in the attainment of his object, and he hopes that nemesis will overtake those who frustrate his object: This is what is generally believed of Tilak. We are unable to analyse his true character. Whatever it may be, the fact that many an honest and truthful person adores him proves that Mr. Tilak has in him some extraordinary qualities. We would, therefore, wish to see the Government of India remain on good terms with Tilak and win his affection. It is the prime duty of a Government to befriend those who are staunch and fearless advocates of truth and justice and who are for that reason adored by the masses.

Sampad Abhyudaya. *Mysore*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

The Home Rule League.

72. In an article referring to the progress of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 27th September, proceeds to express its warm admiration for Mrs. Besant and concludes as follows:—Mrs. Besant is the one person truly able to build up a sincere feeling of cordiality between Englishmen and Indians so as to lead to the salvation of both these nations. We deem it the prime duty of every Indian to support her Home Rule propaganda and help her to reach the goal for which she is striving.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The dispensaries at Irikkur and Sultanbattery.

73. Referring to the closing of the dispensaries at *Irikkur* and *Sultanbattari* for want of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, the *Manorama*, of the 22nd September, points out that if there be a paucity of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, retired persons may be employed as such, and observes that it will be better to close, if necessary, the dispensaries in healthy quarters than do so in malarial places.

Satyanadam, *Ernakulam*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The Missionaries and the India Office.

74. In approving of the measure taken by the India Office to prevent the indiscriminate despatch of Missionaries to India, the *Satyanadam*, of the 22nd September, says:—The object of this measure is to prevent the Germans from coming out to India, and it is certainly proper and essential. Hence there is no room for any misunderstandings on the part of the people in this matter.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The Brighton hospital and the wounded Indian soldiers.

75. The *Manorama*, of the 22nd September, speaks in glowing terms of the arrangements that are made in the Brighton Iospital for the accommodation of the wounded hndian soldiers and of the services rendered to them both by the Government and the people of Brighton.

Yogakshemam, *Trichur*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

Advisory Council of Ruling Chiefs.

76. Referring to the concessions to be secured as a result of the war, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 22nd September, points out that, so far as could be gathered from certain actions of the Government and some official utterances, they intend to establish an Advisory Council of Ruling Chiefs who, by the bye, cannot bestow adequate attention on the affairs of their own States, and observes that, if these be the reforms that are proposed to be made, the Indians are not, in the existing circumstances, likely to be content with them.

Yogakshemam, *Trichur*, Sept. 22nd, 1916; Lokaprakasam, *Trichur*, Sept. 25th, 1916.

Sir S. P. Sinha.

77. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 22nd, and the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 25th September, fail to understand why Sir S. P. Sinha, who some time back resigned the membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council, should have now accepted that of the Bengal Executive Council.

Sir S. P. Sinha.

Referring to the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as a member of the Bengal Executive Council, the *Keralodayam*, of the 26th September, observes that he, who resigned the Executive Membership of the Viceroy's Council, appears to have accepted this appointment, because he promised at the time of his resignation that he would serve the Government, either in England or in India, if he should be called upon to do so.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

The ensuing congress.

78. Referring to the election of the Congress President, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th September, points out that though Mrs. Besant's strenuous efforts for self-government qualify her in every way for the high honour, the Government's attitude that towards that lady makes her election impossible, and hopes that the All-India Congress Committee will duly consider the matter, and elect to that place one who is loved and respected by all.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

The Indian Congress.

In a long leader under the heading "The Indian Congress," the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 26th September, refers to Mrs. Besant as being an extremist of the type of Mr. B. G. Tilak, and observes that, if she, who has incurred the displeasure of the Government by the tone and manner of her advocacy of "Home Rule" for India, be elected as President of the next Congress, as some Indian leaders wish to, it will certainly be a death-blow to the Congress itself, in that it will then fall into the hands of the extremists, which means that it can no longer expect to command the respect and confidence of the Government, which were testified to last year by the presence of His Excellency Lord Pentland at its sittings.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Kottayam*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

Weights and measures.

79. In reviewing the last year's report of the Revenue Board on the subject of weights and measures, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th September, says:—It is petty merchants that generally use false weights and measures, and it is the poor that suffer mostly therefrom. The authorities concerned ought to do everything possible to prevent this, in view of the fact that the prices of almost all articles have gone up.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

Pay of certain Government servants.

80. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd September, dwells upon the necessity of increasing the pay of subordinate officers, such as schoolmasters, sub-assistant surgeons, the clerks of the Registration department, etc., and hopes that the Government will be pleased to consider the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman as a Member of the Madras Executive Council.

81. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd September, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman as a Member of the Executive Council, in succession to Sir Harold Stuart, though the claims of several of his seniors have thereby been overlooked, and observes that seniority alone cannot count for much in the matter of an appointment to the Executive Council.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and the political condition of India."

82. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st September, referring to the long speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 5th September in which His Excellency expressed his appreciation of the loyalty shown by Indians notwithstanding all the enemy's intrigues and threw light on such questions as the new laws, regulations, industry, commerce, the increase in financial power and other important matters, says:—From the views of the Viceroy it is certain that His Excellency has the fullest confidence in the loyalty of the people of India, and that we shall surely secure the reward of this directly the war is over. The Muhammadans of India especially will be amply compensated for having rendered loyal service to their King and country at this critical juncture, for having tried to maintain peace and for having kept their word.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1916.

All Indian subjects should ungrudgingly render all possible aid to the Government. They should also endeavour to fully justify this speech of the Viceroy's.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1916.

Our press and theirs.

83. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 19th September, on the authority of the *London Times*, dated 4th September, writes:—"The Society of the Yorkshire Press convened a meeting of the proprietors, editors and managers of the weekly papers at Leeds, and it was unanimously resolved that the prices of all the weekly papers should be raised from one anna to one and a half annas."

This is the condition of papers in countries like the continent and England where there are thousands of paper factories and where all commercial facilities are fully available. But our country "India" which, though dependent, is still patient with and grateful for her lot. In any case our papers are published but readers purchase them reluctantly. Subscribers are indifferent to the condition of the press, nor do papers know what is going to happen to them.

When the *Qaumi Report* was first issued, the price was fixed at three pies per copy, as neither the proprietor nor the editor was a burden upon its resources. Its objects were national service and the education of the people. But owing to the extraordinary effect of the war the editor was obliged to give up his appointment. Although it was optional to him either to continue the paper or to give up his appointment; but he did not give preference to his personal advantage. By giving up his appointment he gained independence. Even now the editor is not a burden to the *Qaumi Report*, he has resigned himself to God and maintained the paper and its policy.

At this juncture no mention need be made of the many difficulties that confronted the editor. He has not been unaffected by the extraordinary war regulations. He was overcoming unimaginable difficulties with great resoluteness. Added to this is the treatment extended by envious and short-sighted men to the *Qaumi Report*.

All this has been done and it is hoped that it will continue so to be done. But we do (not) wish to besmirch the reputation of the *Qaumi Report* either with flattery or fear. We know full well what our patrons are like. Not one of them will befriend us in bad times. Our nation has not yet learnt what sympathy is, and it does not know how the editor of a paper lives in this dangerous time or when he is going to die. Undoubtedly some papers are well-to-do and are excepted, for, they consider the paper to be a commercial commodity and the means of realising their ambitions and greedy aims. They are innocent madmen and no one questions them as to how many teeth they have in their head.

But the state of free and independent papers is complicated and dangerous and according to the saying:—

"Afraid of the hunter and concerned about the gardener;
"Our nest is between these."

The greatest difficulty is how to get paper which is being sold at a marvellous price.

We have neither thousands of factories, nor commercial facilities in our country, nor has the nation sufficient sense of self-respect to tolerate the high price willingly. We are obliged to arrange the *Qaumi Report* on the principle—

"If the time does (not) suit you, you must make endeavour to suit time."

Until we get a fair supply of paper we shall study economy. We do not know what more difficulties we may have to face in future. We are not concerned about the continuance or otherwise of the paper, for, by the grace of God we have, to a certain extent, succeeded in giving publicity to, and exposition of, our object. Now national feelings and enthusiasm are echoing and no Mussalman is untouched by the *Qaumi Report*.

84. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd September, writes:—By the maintenance of loyalty, God, His Apostle (may God bless and preserve him!) and all are pleased. God says, "Whoever does not thank man does not thank God." While this is the commandment of the one God, who will strive to be deprived of this gift? See what favours have been shown to us by our mighty King-Emperor. What has not been done by His Majesty for our convenience and comfort and what is not being done in this respect, not only as regards our secular affairs but also in our religious matters. In spite of the fact that war has been declared on the Turks a proclamation was issued to keep our holy places immune from any attack. This promise was made not only on behalf of His Majesty, but also on behalf of the Allies and we have thus been reassured and put at our ease.

What is loyalty?

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

If we do not return thanks for this, we shall be regarded as acting contrary to the divine command. Will not this be the case? We do not mean that we are ungrateful, but what we do mean is that we should leave no stone unturned to show our gratitude in every possible way. Now is the time for it. There are several ways of doing this. Some are possible and others are impossible. We should adopt only the possible ways and thus assure His Majesty that in our loyalty to him we are not swerving a hair's breadth. Such a manifestation of loyalty would be productive of excellent results after the war.

IV.—Native States.

85. In a leading article commenting on the annual report on the jail administration in the Mysore Province, the *Shimoga Vrittanta*, of the 20th September, observes:—The fact that 4,940 persons or over 67 per cent of those who were arrested were subsequently acquitted shows that the police and also the people were guilty of bringing a large number of false or frivolous charges. Unless the Government strike terror into the minds of the police by meting out deterrent punishment to those who concoct cases, the police establishment which avowedly exists for the protection of the people will, on the other hand, operate as a source of harrassment. We congratulate the Government on the facilities they have provided for imparting religious instruction once a week to Christian, Moslem and Hindu convicts through Missionaries of their respective cults.

The jail administration in Mysore.

SHIMOGA VRITTANTA, *Shimoga, (Mysore Province)*, Sept. 20th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject the *Vokkaliyara Patrike*, of the 27th September, making the same comments as above, adds:—It is surprising to see, however, that the report states that as many as 835 among the convicts belong to the class of cultivators. We cannot help wondering how these simple-minded and God-fearing rustics who are alien to the extravagant ways of city life could go astray in such large numbers and merit jail life. It seems probable that the *Koruchās* and other tribes who have latterly taken to cultivation have been included among the cultivating classes. It is impossible that crime can be said to be increasing among the agriculturists proper.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

86. The *Yogakshemem*, of the 22nd September, congratulates the Mysore Darbar on their decision to take such measures as will attract Indian labourers to *Malanad*, and hopes that this step, which will give them work in their own country, will be a means of preventing their emigration to foreign countries.

The Mysore Darbar and Indian labourers.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

87. The *Keralodayam*, of the 26th September, speaks in very high terms of the administration of Baroda, and observes that the Cochin Darbar will do well to follow in the footsteps of that State, especially in the matter of the village panchayats, so as to make them useful to the people.

The administration of Baroda.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

Malayali, Quilon, Sept. 23rd, 1916.

88. The *Malayali*, of the 23rd September, points out that most of the Christians in Travancore are against the "Christian Succession Bill," which, they think, will tend to increase the volume of litigation and create dissensions among the members of a peaceful community, and hopes that the Darbar, especially His Highness the Maharaja, will not do anything which is so stoutly opposed by a majority of the community.

The Travancore Christian Succession Bill.

Issued, 3rd October 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 41 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 7th October 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*b*) *Courts*—
High Court Judges 1739
Whipping in Madras .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
The study of English .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Municipal election 1740

(*k*) *General*—
Sir S. P. Sinha .. .. *ib.*
Henke's tile works .. .. *ib.*
The European Association 1741
The new Member of Council .. .. *ib.*
The emigration enquiry .. .. *ib.*
Indian Christian representation .. .. *ib.*
The President-elect of the forthcoming Congress 1742
The Bengali Double Company .. .. *ib.*
Indians and the Board of Revenue .. .. *ib.*
Indian political reform 1744
"Is emigration essential?" .. .. *ib.*
Political inconsistency .. .. *ib.*
The Censor 1745
"Real Indian Nationalism" Tracts .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

An Executive Council for Travancore 1746
Prospects of a popular upheaval in Mysore. The representative assembly—A power of a plaything 174

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The hardships suffered by the Indians in South Africa	1748
The South African problem	*ib.*
The Sumatra revolt	*ib.*
India after the war	*ib.*
The war and the Balkan States	1749
A license for money-lending	*ib.*
The law regulating money-lending in Ceylon	*ib.*
The Indians in South Africa	*ib.*
A note by Greece to Germany	*ib.*
Revolution in Crete	1750

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—

The Police administration	*ib.*
The police and handcuffs	*ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—

Criminal courts	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

Necessary reforms in the system of education	*ib.*
National education	1751
Educational reforms in England and India	*ib.*
The educational policy of the Government of India	*ib.*
The Lalgudi exhibition	1752
India and the present system of education	1753

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Municipalities and official members	*ib.*
Madras Municipality	*ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—

The system of reserving compartments for Europeans and Eurasians in railways in India	1754

(*k*) *General*—

The deputation of Mr. Todhunter	1755
The deputation of Mr. Chadwick	*ib.*
The Supreme Council	*ib.*
Devasthanams	1756
Curious methods	*ib.*
Co-operative movements in Mysore	*ib.*
What India wants	*ib.*
Appointment of a Member of the Board of Revenue	1757
Indukurpet hospital	*ib.*
"The world-esteemed B. G. Tilak"	*ib.*
The Home Rule League	*ib.*
Administrative divisions on the language basis	*ib.*
The arrest in Bengal	1758
Sir S. P. Sinha	*ib.*
A university for Kerala	*ib.*
A special grievance of the Registration department	*ib.*
The Madras Sanitary Board	*ib.*
The next Congress	1759
The Chiefs' Conference at Delhi	*ib.*
"Our future hopes"	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Patna University Bill	1760

IV.—Native States.

The Raja of Rāmnād	*ib.*
Government aid to a hotel	1761
Dasara festivities in Mysore	*ib.*
Duty on tiles	1762
The birthday celebrations in Travancore and Cochin	*ib.*
The Cochin Raja's birthday	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Advertiser's (Free) Manual.**	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
4	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
5	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
6	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
7	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
8	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
9	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
10	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
11	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
13	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
14	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
15	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
16	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
17	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
19	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
20	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
21	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
22	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
23	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
24	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
25	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthy..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
27	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
28	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
29	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
30	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
31	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 33 years.	2,500
32	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
33	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
34	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
35	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
36	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
37	Bhaktha Sandesha * ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
38	**Bhanu** †	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
39	**Bharata Kesari** ‡..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthencbanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
40	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
41	**Bharati** §	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
43	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
44	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	250
45	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
46	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
47	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
48	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
49	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
50	**Catholic Friend.** ‖	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** §	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
53	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
54	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 36 years.	300

* Started, August 1916. † Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‡ Started, February 1916.
§ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ‖ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kusa, European ..	400
56	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	350
57	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
58	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
59	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
60	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
61	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
62	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
63	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
64	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
65	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
66	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916.

† Not published for the last two years.

No. (1)	Name of publication. (2)	Language of publication. (3)	Where published. (4)	Edition. (5)	Name, caste and age of editor. (6)	Circulation. (7)
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
89	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Everyman's Review.***	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
92	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
93	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
94	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
95	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
96	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
97	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
98	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
99	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
100	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Brahman, 60 years.	1,500
101	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
102	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
103	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
104	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
105	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
106	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
107	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
108	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
109	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
110	Indian Church News and Review. †	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
111	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
112	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
113	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
114	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
115	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
116	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Lee Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500

* Started, January 1916. † Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
118	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
119	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
120	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
121	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
122	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
123	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
124	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
125	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 28 years.	350
126	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
127	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
128	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
129	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
130	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Na[illegible], 33 years.	800
131	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
132	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
136	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
137	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
138	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
139	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
140	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
141	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
142	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
143	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
144	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
145	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
146	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
147	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
148	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
149	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
150	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
151	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
152	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
153	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
154	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
155	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
156	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
157	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
159	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
160	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul-Islam** ‡ ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
163	**Loka Mitran** § ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
165	**Lokaranjini** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
167	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
168	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
169	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450

* Started, January 1916. † Started, March 1916. ‡ Discontinued, 13th January 1916.
§ Ceased to exist in June 1914. ‖ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
170	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
171	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
172	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
173	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
174	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
175	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
176	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
177	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
178	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
179	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
180	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
181	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
187	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review.*)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
188	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
189	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
190	**Manavaseva†** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
191	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500

* Started, April 1916.

† Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
196	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
199	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
200	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
201	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
202	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
203	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
204	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
205	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
206	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
207	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
208	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 42 years.	900
209	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
210	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
211	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
212	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
213	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
214	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
215	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
216	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heasman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
217	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
218	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
219	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
220	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
221	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
222	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
223	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Started June 1916.

† Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
224	Noor*	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
225	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
226	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
227	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
228	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
229	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
230	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
231	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
232	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
233	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
234	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ...	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
235	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
236	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
237	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
238	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
239	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
240	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
241	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
242	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
243	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
244	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
245	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
246	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,300
247	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
248	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
249	Risala-i-Alhadi ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
250	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
251	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,250
253	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Musafirain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
256	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nasur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
257	**Sadguru .. ..**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
258	**Sadhvi .. ..**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
259	**Sahaya .. ..**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
260	**Sahifa .. ..**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
261	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnarao Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
262	**Saiph-ul-Islam ..**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
263	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
264	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
265	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
266	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
267	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
268	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 39 years.	500
269	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
270	**Sarva Vyapi ..**	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
271	**Sasilekha .. ..**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
272	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
273	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,200
274	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
275	**Satyanadam ..**	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
276	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chámarájanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
277	**Savinudi .. ..**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
283	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
284	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
285	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
286	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
287	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
288	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
289	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
290	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
291	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
292	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
293	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
294	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Ksheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known
295	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
296	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
297	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
298	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keralasyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
299	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
300	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
301	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
302	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
303	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
304	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
305	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 38 years.	550
306	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Gödâvari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
307	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
308	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
309	**Sukhadara Bodhini.**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
310	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H[a] McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
311	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
312	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
313	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntûr ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
314	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
315	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
316	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
317	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
318	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
319	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
320	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
321	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
322	**Temperance News.** ‡	Do.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Do.
323	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
324	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ...	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
325	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
326	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
327	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. E. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
328	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
329	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntûr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
331	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
332	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
333	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
334	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
335	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
336	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
337	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
338	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
339	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
340	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
341	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
342	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
343	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
344	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press. Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
345	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
346	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
347	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
348	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
349	Vidyadáyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
350	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
351	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
352	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
353	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
354	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
356	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
357	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
358	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
359	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
360	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
361	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
362	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
363	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
364	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
365	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
366	Vyasa Neean	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
367	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
368	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
369	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
370	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
371	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
372	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
373	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
374	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
375	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
376	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
377	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
378	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
379	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
380	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th September, writes:—"An Anglo-Indian contemporary asks why appointments to Indian High Courts are not sought after by leading English barristers. There was a time when eminent jurists like Comer Petherham, Arthur Collins, James Mackay and Douglas Straight thought it worth the while to accept posts in India. The times have changed and we get only third or even fourth rate lawyers. Does the reason lie in the deterioration of the independence of the High Courts and the steady executive encroachments thereon? Another reason may, probably, be the unattractive salary, namely, Rs. 5,000, which is easily made even by junior barristers in England."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 28th 1916.

High Court Judges.

2. *New India*, of the 4th October, writes:—"Whipping as a punishment even for adults is being still resorted to in a large number of cases in India, though not on so extensive a scale as prior to the amendment of the Act in 1909. . . . . The agitation raised against that inhumanity, largely assisted from England, induced the Government of India to decrease the number of offences punishable with whipping. Consequently there was a decided drop in those so punished, and in 1911 only 618 were whipped, though Magistrates had the power to whip 3,029 more criminals. . . . . Happily, magistrates are not now as much inclined to inflict the maximum number of stripes as they were prior to 1909. But what is objected to is not so much the severity of the punishment as its degrading tendency; and from that standpoint the position is certainly worse to-day than a decade ago. . . . . Whipping should be utterly abolished. It is cruel, brutalising, degrading, and against all sound penology."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

Whipping in Madras.

(*d*) *Education.*

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd October, observes:—"It has become a sign of patriotism to decry the study of the English language and to eloquently praise the beauties of the vernaculars. To study a foreign language is difficult, it is argued, and when the key to knowledge is the foreign language, very few get it. . . . . English is the language of the modern world. Our aspirations we owe to the spirit we have imbibed from that language. They are enemies of Indian progress who belittle the study of English. By all means paint in the most brilliant colours the greatness of the vernacular. But what is our want at present from the view point of a nation? . . . . In our schools and our colleges English must occupy the same high position as it does to-day. Transfer it to a minor level and less attention will be devoted to it. Our lawyers must know the language well; so must the large number who are employed in the service of Government. . . . . In British India the English language must be studied, if anything even more accurately and elaborately than now. Only our glamour for the language should not end in the disastrous denial to scientific students access to higher study; because they have not a high percentage in English. . . . . The vernaculars must do for the masses more than the mere study of the English language; but in the field of higher education in any subject we cannot neglect the language of our rulers. Native States may very well do without English, but in British India, that language must always lead to distinction and wealth."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

The study of English.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

4. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 28th September:—"'There are insurmountable material and moral obstacles to a fair election in India' writes a contemporary. We agree; and the obstacles are nowhere more serious than in the field of municipal politics. The generality of would-be Councillors proceed to work on the belief that everything is fair in love, in war and elections. Misrepresentation, undesirable influences, weight of power and wealth are the weapons generally used in Indian election campaigns—and even bribery is sometimes resorted to.

Municipal elections.

"A fair election, whether it be to the Legislative Council or to a Municipal Council, is almost an impossibility in the present state of affairs in British India. And we are afraid there will be no improvement unless the voters realise their responsibilities, and candidates are inspired by nobler motives. Something could be achieved by public opinion strenly discouraging candidates whose only qualification is that they can afford to spend a few hundreds or thousands on their election campaigns."

(*k*) *General.*

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

5. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 27th September, remarks:—"The acceptance of the membership of the Executive Council of Bengal by Sir S. P. Sinha has set the croakers once more reviling him, and we are not surprised that Mrs. Besant in her *New India* condemns him as betraying the cause of India by accepting office. . . . . Two things are clear, first, it is not lucre that induced him to resign his first appointment; and, second, whatever reasons might have induced him to resign the law membership cannot be made public now. As for searching explanations of his actions, that may be left to his professed enemies among whom there is not a single Indian who is anybody in this country; they are apparently confined to a certain clique in Madras who have no other business than bespattering with mud our best men.

Sir S. P. Sinha.

"We would not, of course, care for Mrs. Besant's criticism: her antipathy towards Sir S. P. Sinha as for every sane Indian politician, is due to his very severe handling of her half-a-sheet of note paper on Home Rule at the Subjects Committee of the last Congress. The personal bias and prejudice which she has against him is an explanation, as it cannot be an excuse, for her criticisms."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 30th September, states:—"Commenting on Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment the *Bengalee* says:—'The country will appreciate his surrender of a splendid income for the service of the motherland, and we wish him every success in the great position he will soon fill.' The *Bengalee's* comments are valuable in that they are those of a nationalist. And Sir S. P. Sinha is the man who was so ruthlessly attacked the other day by *New India* for accepting the post. We have very great respect for Mrs. Besant, and we can only regret that she has thought it fit to level an unwarranted attack on a most distinguished countryman of ours, whose only fault is that he is suspicious about the Home Rule ginger bread so alluringly dangled before our eyes by Mrs. Besant."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

6. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th September, states:—"We understand that the Government are getting down a Bengalee to run Henke's tile works at Feroke. Rumours are also current to the effect that the works will shortly be placed on the market. If this is true, we should ask why the Government should get down a stranger when there are people in Malabar who can be expected to work the concern. The proprietors of Shoranur tile works have shown commendable enterprise; can they not be asked to run the works either as managing agents or lessees?"

Henke's tile works.

The European Association.

7. *New India*, of the 30th September, has the following :— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

"**Persons of 'Greater importance.'**

"The following passage occurs in the note explaining the objects of the European Association of Calcutta :—

Every European in this country should endeavour to realise that as one of the ruling race he has far greater importance as a political entity than he might ever have attained to in the British Isles. May be he is to a considerable number of Indian subordinates the embodiment of British rule His status in the country as one of the ruling race gives him political responsibilities not necessarily involving personal activity which he should not hesitate to accept.

"Commenting on it, the *Leader* observes that 'the racial arrogance reflected in the above extract is responsible for that assumption of superiority which hurts and irritates the Indians most. The existence of this sort of feeling must stand in the way of the much-desired reapproachment between Indians and Europeans in this country'. We entirely agree."

The new Member of Council.

8. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 28th September, writes :—"When Sir Harold Stuart retires from service next month his place in the Madras Executive Council will be occupied by Mr. Gillman. The new member is an able civilian and is much less unsympathetic with Indian aspirations than many members of the heaven-born service." UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

The emigration enquiry.

9. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 28th September, remarks :—"The Government of Madras have deputed Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., for a period of four months to enquire into the conditions of the recruitment of cooly labour for Ceylon and the Malay States. As several thousands of Indian labourers from South India are now in those Colonies the decision of Government to appoint an officer to report on the state of affairs is to be welcomed. But we cannot say the same thing with reference to the officer selected for this delicate task. No one doubts Mr. Todhunter's ability to conduct the enquiry ; but he labours under certain disabilities which are likely to detract from the usefulness of his report. In the first place he is an official and a member of the bureaucracy generally supposed to be in sympathy with the planters and employers of Indian labour. Secondly, he is not conversant with the South Indian vernaculars and he will thus be seriously handicapped by being unable to converse with the labourers to obtain first-hand information concerning their wants and grievances. Perhaps the most serious objection consists in the fact that Mr. Todhunter will not be associated with an independent non-official Indian gentleman in conducting the enquiry. . . . . As it is not too late even now, we hope that the Government of His Excellency Lord Pentland will consider this aspect of the question and supply the omission if the result of the proposed investigation is to command general acceptance at the hands of the South Indian public. Mr. Todhunter was, we believe, once Protector of Emigrants in Madras, and in this capacity he was not known to have evinced in any way deep sympathy with them. Although there is no reason to suppose that he will enter on his duties in an unfair spirit we would like an Indian gentleman, in whom the people of the Presidency impose confidence, to be associated with him." UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

Indian Christian representation.

10. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 28th September, observes :—"The *Christian Patriot* has properly drawn attention to the singular fact that among the members of the Madras Legislative Council there is not even a single Indian Christian member either official or non-official. This is an anamoly which scarcely admits of any justification, for the omission cannot be due to any paucity of qualified Indian Christian representatives. Until recently there was at least one official member on the council, Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, who worthily represented Indian Christian interests though in the restricted capacity of an official member. Now, however, even he has disappeared with the result that a highly intelligent and thoroughly loyal UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

community like the Indian Christians, numbering more than two millions in India, is not represented on the Madras Council although Madras is one of the most advanced Provinces in India and Indian Christians form one of the most advanced communities in the Presidency. The Indian Christians of the Presidency have an undoubted grievance in this respect and we hope that the Madras Government will soon rectify so glaring an omission involving injustice to a community which has deserved well at the hands of the Government."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1916.

The President-elect of the forthcoming Congress.

11. *New India*, of the 2nd October, writes:—"We congratulate Babu Ambika Charan Muzumdar on his election as the President of the coming Congress at Lucknow. . . . . We sincerely hope Babu Ambika Charan Muzumdar will undo the mischief of his predecessor in the Congress chair. What we want is a clear statement of the country's demand for Home Rule immediately after the war. His presidential address will be looked forward to with eagerness and anxiety, and we sincerely trust his pronouncement will be such as to meet with the approval of all his countrymen, a major portion of whom are believers in Home Rule. Meanwhile, our hearty congratulations to our Venerable President-elect."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd October, says:—"We congratulate Mr. Muzumdar on his election as the President of the next Congress which will assemble at Lucknow in December next. Of his qualification for the office there can be no doubt. He is an accomplished orator, and can move vast audiences. A venerable and imposing personality, grown grey by age and service for the country, well equipped with knowledge of administrative problems, an incisive critic, a valiant defender of the noblest aspirations of the Congress, but never aggressive or violent in his utterances, Mr. Muzumdar holds a high place in the esteem of his countrymen. . . . . Nobody who knows Mr. Muzumdar or his political views could suggest for a moment that he will fall short of the Congress ideal. . . . . No man knows better than Mr. Muzumdar what the Congress stands for. He has fixed ideas on each one of the subjects, considered and accepted by the Congress, and never can a doubt be entertained of his steady adherence to the principles underlying them."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

The Bengali Double Company.

12. Referring to the remarks of the *Englishman* on the failure of Bengalis to come forward to enlist in the Bengali Double Company of the Indian army, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd October, remarks:—"Why should an Anglo-Indian paper exult at the failure of the Bengalis to make up the full number required. We have no doubt whatever that the required number will be forthcoming. Military service is entirely new to Bengalis yet they are taking to it, though it may be slowly. A military race is not produced in a day. Circumstances, association and traditions have all an effect on recruitment for military service. The Bengalis have had no recent experience to induce them to take with avidity to military service. The men who have come forward have shown an admirable spirit. Why not encourage that spirit instead of ridiculing it? We do not think that the attitude of the *Englishman*, the language used by it, is anything more than playful. Nevertheless an antagonism is created without any purpose. Does the *Englishman* really desire that the Bengali Company should be a success? Does it rejoice at the prospect of Bengali soldiers displaying the same heroism and valour that other soldiers do? There is nothing in the remarks of the *Englishman* to show that it welcomes the services of Bengalis. It seems to think that the war can be managed without the preferred aid of the Bengalis; and it is rather sorry that the war gave them an opportunity to boast of their possibilities which, however, it is glad, have not been realised. The spirit is bad; it is contemptuous."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

Indians and the Board of Revenue.

13. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd October, says:—"In our leading columns early last week, we pointed out that there is serious discontent among the members of the Provincial Civil Service in this Presidency in consequence of the stepmotherly treatment

which they have been receiving at the hands of the Madras Government, and we urged upon the latter to throw open immediately a number of superior appointments to satisfy the present claims of the members of the Provincial Service, and to take every opportunity to employ them in the appointments newly created by the Government. We have to recur to the subject with another substantial grievance of the members of the Provincial Service which has since taken place. In May 1910 the late Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao moved in the Madras Legislative Council a resolution to the effect that an Indian, if duly qualified, might be appointed to one of the Memberships of the Board of Revenue, and in doing so, urged the simple consideration that if the law permitted, and there were Indians in the service fit to occupy the place, he did not see any reason why the Government should not appoint one of them. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick who then replied on behalf of the Government, said that at that time though there were Indians fit to be appointed, they were not sufficiently high in the grades of the service either in the Provincial or the Indian Civil Services, to be appointed to one of the Memberships of the Board; but that when in due course, Indians did come to occupy such senior places the Government will find no serious technical difficulty in appointing them; for the time being they found themselves unable to do so. . . . . It is now six years since this debate took place, and the contingency then contemplated by Sir Murray Hammick has arrived in the circumstances which have caused a vacancy in the Board of Revenue by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to the Executive Council. What has been the result? This week's *Gazette* will announce the appointment of Mr. M. E. Couchman, a Collector of the second grade in the Indian Civil Service, to the vacancy in the Board of Revenue. Having regard to the declaration of the views of Government made by Sir Murray Hammick we cannot conceive the reasons which have influenced the Government to pass over the claims of all the three Indian Collectors of the Provincial Civil Service, two of whom are in the first grade and one in the second grade doing the duties of a special appointment and all of whom are senior in service to Mr Couchman. If any one Indian had been superseded, it is conceivable that he did not, in the opinion of the present Government, come up to the standard of fitness they may have fixed for the Board of Revenue, but it is impossible to believe that all the three Indians who have been made Collectors because they possessed, in the words of the statute of 1870 which enabled their appointment, 'proved merit and ability,'—that all these three Indians have lost that merit and that ability by having been Collectors for a number of years . . . . Is it that the Indian Collectors as a class have deteriorated in efficiency, or is it that Indians *qua*-Indians are found unfit to be in the Revenue Board? We refuse to believe that Lord Pentland's Government hold the latter view and would fain consider that they had failed in their efforts to act under the special powers of the Act of 1861, or to obtain the Government of India's permission to 'list' the post. But if this is not so, there could be no more striking commentary upon the extent to which the claims of Indians to higher appointments in the Public Services of the country, are being resisted resolutely at the present time by the representatives of vested interests. . . . . Lord Pentland's Government would have earned the thanks of a devoted class of Indian public servants if, under the special circumstances of the case, sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 had been availed of by them at present. . . . . Does the Madras Government desire to shut the door against even such small acts of justice to Indian claims, that it should now pass over all the Indians now in the rank of Collector in appointing to a Membership of the Board of Reveuue? . . . . It is difficult to believe that His Excellency Lord Pentland would have acceded to an appointment which, if the significance of all the facts had been appreciated, we think he could hardly have consented to make. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be lost sight of by Non-official Members of Council who will assemble for the Council meeting in November and that they will consider it their duty to elicit the circumstances under which the claims of Indians have been so deliberately ignored."

Hindu, Madras, Oct. 4th, 1916.

Indian political reform.

14. The *Hindu*, of the 4th October, writes:—"A cryptic telegram from Simla, through the Associated Press, informed us yesterday that the Non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, with three exceptions, have submitted a joint memorandum to His Excellency the Viceroy on constitutional reforms to be introduced after the war. It is pointed out apparently by way of accentuating the importance of the memorandum that its signatories include three ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress and three ex-Presidents of the All-India Moslem League. We have not, however, been favoured yet with a copy of this memorandum which must be valuable as containing the opinions of the distinguished individuals who are the Non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Nor is any clue given to the public as to why these gentlemen felt it incumbent upon them to precipitate at this juncture their views upon the Viceroy upon a subject, which is an all-important and all-absorbing one in the minds of the people of the country, without taking the numerous other leaders in the country into their confidence and without waiting for the resolutions of the Indian National Congress, the next Session of which is not far off. The step which the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council have taken seems to us to be a regrettable one for various considerations. The country in general is in the dark as to what their proposals are. They had no mandate whatever from the constituencies which elected them to act on their behalf in this matter, and the scheme of reforms which they have suggested may be either sound or unsound, may fall short or be in excess of the reasoned expectations of the bulk of the intelligent Indian public. There is a general impression that the question of Indian reforms to be introduced after the conclusion of the war is a matter in correspondence between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State. The most hardened optimist cannot cherish the delusion that we shall get any substantial reforms in the course of a few months, and it is vain to imagine that we shall be worse off when the reforms do come for not having put forward our suggestions before the Government at the earliest possible date. To our mind, the country is advancing in rapid strides, in intelligence, knowledge and enterprise and the aspirations of the people for a proper political status are growing in an ever-increasing degree. It does not seem wise on the part of our representatives in the Imperial Council to fetter the future of the country by putting forward unnecessarily any hand-to-mouth scheme of political reforms."

New India, Madras, Oct. 6th, 1916.

"Is emigration essential?"

15. Referring to the suggestion of the *Bombay Chronicle* that the Emigration Act be abolished, *New India*, of the 6th October, says:—"If emigration should continue to grow as unpopular as it has during the past four years, the number of Indians to be benefited by it will be almost infinitesimal. . . . . The question is whether such a small 'outlet for our surplus population' is worth being kept up when we consider the disadvantages of having to maintain it. In the first place the persons that return to India after a stay in the Colonies are generally of a type whom it is advisable to pay for staying out of the country. We send out healthy labourers of unobjectionable morals, and when they return, they are broken down both physically and morally. Then we have to take note of the influence on this country. The Colonials, having come into contact with our lowest class of people, entertain a feeling of disgust towards Indians of all classes. Thirdly, there is the unsettling influence on the public mind caused by the unjust treatment meted out to our emigrants. No doubt the Government are now trying to diminish it; but how far their efforts will be successful is an open question. All these disadvantages strengthen the case for the abolition of the Labour Emigration Act; and we hope the suggestion will not be set aside as unpractical by the Government of India."

New India, Madras, Oct. 6th, 1916.

Political inconsistency.

16. *New India*, of the 6th October, writes:—"We are surprised to see, in the brief notice in the *Madras Times* of the entertainment given to Sir Harold Stuart yesterday by his 'friends and admirers,' some names of Indians who lately

protested strongly against the Press Act at the great Madras meeting in Victoria Hall. The presence of High Court Judges was, of course, proper enough, as they are outside politics, and ought to show courtesy to any high official. But it is painful to see the names of some of those who took an active part in the protest on behalf of *New India* showing honour to the man who took an equally active part in putting the Press Act in force against it. Happily, some of the leaders of the meeting were more consistent and refused to do honour to the man against whose action they had protested. Quite properly, the 'friends and admirers' sent no invitation to *New India*, but the editor learnt with horror that good Mr. Kesava Pillai, in the kindness of his heart, had asked for an invitation for her, which was, again quite properly, refused. One does not shake hands with one's would-be executioner, and presumably the would-be executioner does not wish to shake hands with his hoped-for victim. We believe that Banquo's ghost was not ivited to Macbeth's banquet, and the editor has not yet a ghost, to go uninvited."

17. *New India*, of the 6th October, has the following:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1916.

The Censor.

"The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma.

"This good representative of Madras in the Supreme Council has drawn the attention of the Government and of the country to the improper behaviour of the Madras authorities in regard to telegraphic messages addressed to *New India* and to the *Hindu*. Major-General A. N. Bingley admits, but does not condescend to give any reason for, the delay or withholding of telegraphic messages to the two papers named. He states that the messages were delayed or withheld by the Censors, and evades the third question by the extraordinary statement that it is not possible to discriminate between messages connected with and messages unconnected with the war! If the Censors are gifted with so little intelligence as to be unable to distinguish a message condemning the Press Act or the imposition of a security on *New India* from a message conveying war news, it would be well to employ gentlemen of a higher grade of intelligence, as they are obviously unfit for their duties. A 'failed F.A.' might be engaged in their stead.'

18. The following appears in *New India*, of the 6th October:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1916.

"Government and Controversial Pamphlets.

"Real Indian Nationalism" Tracts.

"With reference to the 'Real Indian Nationalism' Series, and its being sent out on 'His Majesty's Service Only,' with service postage stamps, I have received the following letter:—

"OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL
"OF POLICE, RAILWAYS AND C.I.D.,
"Post Box No. 602, Madras S.,
"*Dated the 29th September* 1916.

"No. 33/25 N.P.

"DEAR MADAM,

"With reference to the paragraph under 'On the Line' headed 'Government Tracts' in *New India* of the 18th instant, I write to say that the circulation of the 'Real Indian Nationaliam' Series of Tracts 'On His Majesty's Service' is quite unauthorised, and I will be obliged if you will give me any information that may lead to the detection of the person or persons, who are improperly using service postage stamps in the manner alleged.

"Yours truly,
"(Sd.)
"*D.I.G. of Police, Rys. and C.I.D.,*
Madras.

"To the Editor, *New India*, 13/14, 2nd Line Beach,
Georgetown, Madras.

"This is what I expected. I replied at once, saying that the envelope and enclosures could be seen at *New India* Office at an hour named, and have held them ready ever since. The Inspector did not come, but has written

asking if the envelope cannot be sent. I do not care to let it out of my own custody, as it is the only proof I possess of the accuracy of my statement.

"A considerable expense must have been incurred in buying thousands of these tracts and circulating them through the post. Has money been placed at the disposal of some Collectors for the purpose, or are they generously buying them by thousands out of their own pockets? Would it not be more dignified for the bureaucracy to come out openly, and to use public money publicly to oppose me in the press by argument, as well as to use their power to handicap me, in any answer I may make to their arguments, by the danger, if my replies do not suit them, of losing the Rs. 19,000 which they hold of mine? My anonymous opponent, safe in bureaucratic support, will not be checked if he stirs up hatred and contempt against the lovers of freedom in India; whereas a careless word of mine, or an effective reply, may make the Local Government forfeit one of my various securities. However, perhaps the combat is not so unequal as it seems. 'Thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just.'

"ANNIE BESANT".

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

An Executive Council for Travancore.

19. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 30th September, has the following:—"The question has again been raised by some of the Travancore papers, whether the time has not yet come for the constitution of an Executive Council in Travancore, or for the adoption of such arrangements as would contribute to the lessening of the functions of the Diwan, by a process of decentralization. . . . . It was, we believe, during the *regimé* of Mr. P. Rajagopala Achari that we persistently insisted upon the necessity of this reform. But, nothing practical has come out of it, while the question is again pressed by those who seem to be in close touch with the Travancore administration. . . . . If we go in search of practical instances of decentralisation we have a surfeit of them both in British India and in other advanced Native States as Travancore. And the fact that such has been the case elsewhere affords ample proof in support of the contention that the conditions in Travancore are as favourable for the introduction of a system of decentralization as those which demanded its necessity in British India and Mysore, to speak of a Native State nearer home. Travancore ranks next to Mysore in point of administrative and political importance. And if the Diwan of Mysore can be helped, as he is, by a Council, we do not see any reason why a similar body cannot be created in Travancore where the exigencies are as pressing as they were in Mysore. If Travancore is to be considered in relation to any of these points, the opinion would decidedly be that some arrangement must be adopted in the State to relieve the Diwan of his official pressure which he has to bear under an antiquated system. . . . . An Executive Council, while assisting the Diwan materially in the discharge of his administrative functions, has the advantage of being a popular body which will necessarily be in touch with the aspirations and the wants of the people. To say that the deficiency caused by the absence of this body is supplied both by the Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council, is to deny the utility and importance of an executive body. This point may be emphasized by the fact that, though there are a Representative Assembly and a Legislative Council in Mysore, the need of an executive body has been practically recognised by its creation. . . . . Apart from the usefulness and the intrinsic value of an executive body, there is another point which has to be considered as being equally important. The cry all along in Travancore has been in regard to the absence of a continuity of policy. In virtue of a time-honoured custom Travancore has been a happy hunting ground for amateur administrators or for those who were craving for administrative distinction to be acquired at the expense of Travancore. With the change of a Diwan, most of whom were imported from the British service every five years, a continuity in policy

could not be successfully maintained with the unfortunate result that at the expiry of every five years Travancore undergoes an administrative upheaval which scarcely contributes to the efficiency of its administration. A foreign Diwan comes not so much for the purpose, as it should be, to promote the welfare of the people or raise the tone of the State administration, as for gaining a clap trap reputation in order to make his official position in the British Service more comfortable and lucrative. . . . . Such, in brief, has been the State of Travancore under foreign Diwanship, and let us hope that, with the disconnection of Mr. Rajagopala Achari, this importation nuisance with its concomunittant evils, has ended."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

Prospects of a popular upheaval in Mysore.
The representative assembly—A power or a plaything ?

20. In a leader under this heading, the *Karnataka*, of the 4th October, has the following:—"It is sometimes said that Mysore is a *Swaraj* State, and that there are no two elements here to occasion a conflict of interests. A more idle and misleading doctrine was never formulated. Considered racially, Mysore has, it is true, a full measure of *Swaraj*;—that is to say, its governing class and the governed population are both children of the same soil. But considering the question from the people's point of view, the Government here is scarcely less bureaucratic than in Bombay or Madras. Only our officialdom is covered with an Indian skin, which, in one respect at least, operates as a distinct disadvantage inasmuch as we are not so free as our brethren in British India are to criticize and censure."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

The hardships suffered by the Indians in South Africa.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th September, reproduces from the *Indian Opinion* in South Africa the details of a case in which the son of an Indian merchant, who has permanently settled in that colony, was not only prevented from entering it, but also arrested thrice and kept in confinement for not having proved his legitimacy, in spite of the facts that he had a certificate from a District Magistrate in India testifying to his legitimacy and that he was acquitted by the colonial courts every time he was put on his trial, and says:—When a compromise was effected between the Indians and the Colonials in South Africa, an assurance was given that a certificate by a Magistrate in India regarding the legitimacy of a person should be taken to be conclusive evidence of the same by the colonial officials. The Immigration Appeal Board has also consented to treat this in the same manner. Even when the law is on the side of the Indians, what is the meaning of their being subjected to unnecessary hardships; Mr. Quins is at the bottom of the whole mischief. We hope our Government will insist on the Colonial Government removing this official, whose conduct tends to create a feeling of hatred against that Government in the minds of the Indians at a time when every attempt is being made to establish a friendly feeling between the Indians and the Colonials.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

The South African problem.

22. In an article under this heading, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th September, condemns the attitude of the Emigration officers who, the paper states, repeatedly prosecuted one Kesava Prabhu, who had been twice acquitted under the same charge, and makes the following remarks:—Though a settlement was made so far back as in 1914, it is regrettable that the Emigration officers should still continue to act as they pleased. . . . . It is strange that they should so far press their repressive policy, despite the decisions of two of their courts. It is a hopeful sign that the courts have been inclined to the side of justice. All the same the struggle is a source of annoyance to the countrymen of Kesava Prabhu who is still in jail. It is essential that adequate steps should be taken to see that a due warning is given by the Supreme Government of South Africa to the Emigration officers. It remains to be seen whether Lord Chelmsford would take interest in this problem, acting in the footsteps of Lord Hardinge.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

The Sumatra revolt.

23. Referring to the disturbances at Sumatra, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 29th September, writes:—The Dutch forces available on the spot are inadequate. Holland is unable to despatch any reinforcements at this juncture. Owing to the European war every State has to be constantly on the defence. It is deplorable that a rebellion should have taken place at such a critical moment as this. A ruling power should always be just and affectionately disposed towards its subjects. When this is not so, in normal times the people will remain law-abiding and in a crisis like this they will rebel. The world is always full of revolutionary changes in family circles as well as in the Governments of States. We cannot help regretting that the Dutch gave room for such revolutionary attempts.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

India after the war.

24. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th September, in its English columns, observes:—"Mr. Henry, Bishop of Madras, contributed an article under the title of 'India after the war' to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century and After*. He shows in the article how India has been taking a direct part in

the war, how Indian blood is being freely shed, how Indian treasure is being lavishly spent towards the success of the British arms, and how all these sacrifices on the part of India are bound after the war to lead to the extension of self-government to India. . . . . More farsighted and statesmanlike utterances have never been made by any sincere friend of the British Government. India and Britain must swim or sink together. We have great faith in the wisdom of the British Government, and we have no doubt that, after the war, a policy such as the one outlined by Mr. Henry of Madras will be adopted to the glory of the British Empire."

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

25. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th September, writes:—These two years Roumania has been hesitating to join the Allies. Her aim was not that she should help the conclusion of peace, or help any State to regain its lost territory, or help the vindication of justice, but help herself, by taking advantage of the present struggle to extend her territory. She has been asking both parties as to how she was going to benefit by her intervention. Russia promised to help her to gain fresh territory and also to restore Besarabia and certain other tracts which were rightly her due. The Allies promised her more than Germany and Austria. Roumania next began to ask herself which side was more likely to win ultimately in case she joined, and finally threw in her lot with the Allies; and events now are taking a turn exactly as she anticipated. It is these same motives that prompted Bulgaria to join the enemy and Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro were all taken. Bulgaria's wishes, too, had been fulfilled in like manner. Man proposes but God disposes. The tide of events seemed at first favourable to Bulgaria; it is now about to turn against her. She is now in a fix and is unable to determine her policy for the future. Attempts are being made to pay her back in her own coin. She too is displaying great heroism. The result cannot be foretold. It is surmised that she might try to conclude peace with the Allies as soon as she realises their superiority. But it is too early to make these conjectures. Greece too is in a critical condition. She may, on the whole, be taken to be on the side of the Allies. Crete is on the Allies' side. We may expect a huge revolution in the Balkan States before long.

The war and the Balkan States.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

26. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th September, approves of the order of the Ceylon Government, making it penal to carry on money-lending business without a license, and advocates the passing of a similar law in India.

A license for money-lending.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

27. Referring to the law, proposed to be passed by the Ceylon Government on the subject of money-lending, the *Keralodayam*, of the 3rd October, dwells upon the necessity of passing a similar measure in India, and observes that it is the duty of the Government to see that innocent people, who execute pro-notes without receiving any consideration, are saved from the consequences, arising from their thoughtless action.

The law regulating money-lending in Ceylon.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

28. The *Keralodayam*, of the 3rd October, points out that, from the arrest of one *Kesava Prabhu*, aged 14 years, who accompanied his father to South Africa, and the subsequent proceedings against him, it is to be thought that the South African trouble is not, as was believed, at an end, regrets that the white men in that country, which forms a part of His Majesty's dominions, should still feel bold enough to behave like this towards Indians, and hopes that the leaders of the people would bring such cases to the notice of the British Ministers, and that Lord Chelmsford will not forget that the Government of India too have certain responsibilities in this matter.

The Indians in South Africa.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*. Sept. 25th, 1916.

29. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th September, referring to the note sent by Greece to Germany, says that Greece has now begun to realise that she had committed a great blunder for not having thrown in her lot with the Allies against Germany. It is not too late for Greece to join the Allies and save herself from loss. It is not understood what the enlightened statesmen of Greece are thinking about losing such a golden opportunity.

A note by Greece to Germany.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

Revolution in Crete.

30. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th September, referring to the present revolution in Crete, says that for several years dissensions have been going on between the Greeks and Turks and Christians and Muhammadans of that place. But the present revolution is not in the interest of Turkey. It is clear that Mr. Venezelos, who is a native of Crete, took an important part in the revolution of 1896.

But as Greece did not change her neutral position contrary to the will of Mr. Venezelos she is now obliged to repent for it. For the people of Crete are heart and soul in favour of the Allies and further are anxious to gain their independence.

These incidents prove the correctness of the predictions that Greece had to suffer many difficulties for not having joined the Allies. If the ruler of Greece, her ministry and nation are concerned about the interests and welfare of their country, they have no alternative but to join the Allies forthwith and take up arms in defence of the innocent and for the maintenance of the independence of small States and for saving themselves from the clutches of a cruel and bloodthirsty foe.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

The Police administration.

31. In commenting upon the report of last year's administration of the Police department, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th September, points out that respectable men do not enter the department, because, in addition to the smallness of the salary, the higher officers, most of whom have risen to their positions from the lower grades, or have little knowledge of the people and their customs, do not behave properly towards their subordinates, but hopes that the department will gradually improve in its tone as a result of the recent reforms, and that, instead of hating and fearing the police, respectable people will co-operate with them, which, however, would be rendered possible, only if the department contains a large number of honest and respectable persons.

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

The police and handcuffs.

32. The *Bharata Kesari*, of the 27th September, thinks that handcuffing should be rarely resorted to, especially in the case of respectable people, and that too only after a person has been found guilty, and hopes that the prayer of the Nattukotta Chetties of Devakota regarding this matter would be granted by the Government.

(*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

Criminal courts.

33. In reviewing the work of the Criminal Courts in this Presidency, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th September, welcomes the decision of the Government to introduce the "Village Panchayats Bill" with a view to starting more Village Panchayat Courts with increased powers, and notes with satisfaction that the Governor in Council intends to pass a "Children Act" so as to avoid juvenile offenders being sent to jail. It, however, draws attention to the inconvenience and hardship of the witnesses attending the Courts of Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates, and to the objectionable practice of their being summoned to appear before these officers even when they are on circuit.

(*d*) *Education.*

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

Necessary reforms in the system of education.

34. Referring to the hue and cry raised in England that the whole system of education in that country should be reformed after the war, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 29th September, observes:—If in the advanced country of England itself a thorough reformation of the system of education is found necessary, need we lay stress on the necessity of such a reformation in India? A committee consisting of representatives of educational institutions in England was recently appointed to ascertain public

opinion regarding the lines on which the system of education should be reformed, with special reference to the attention to be paid in elementary schools themselves to the development of a spirit of unity and self-control among the boys and to the improvement of their physique. When the people in England are anxious that these two points should be especially attended to in schools, how can we in India ignore them? But the system of education now obtaining in India is quite contrary to that followed in England, at least in regard to these two points. The educational authorities here are very careful in preventing our boys from having any idea of unity citizenship or self-control. Our schools and colleges are not managed by popular representatives, but are subject to the control of Government officials, and it is therefore a spirit of submission to authority that is appreciated in these schools and colleges. The teachers have no idea of respect begotten of love and deem the students to be slaves and themselves to be their sole masters. At times they treat the students most cruelly. This makes the latter lose all spirit of manliness and become timid. But it is these students that form the basis of the communal structure. How can they justify their position, unless they are taught the main principles of unity and citizenship and trained to have self-control from their school days? As for the physique of our young men, we should be ashamed to speak of it. The poverty of our boys accounts in a way for their poor health. So it is the duty of the Government to see that the system of education in this country is reformed soon, with special reference to the two points referred to above.

National education.

35. In an article under this heading, a correspondent to the *Desamata*, of the 27th September, makes the following remarks:—The present system of education in this country, destroys patriotism, a desire to serve one's society and country, national life, the amelioration of life, purity of heart, saintly character, and other things. It brings affliction to boys. It fosters discord between the teacher and the taught. It stamps out the mother-tongue and the history of the mother country. It does not tolerate *Swadeshism*. It undermines health. It is destructive of morality and of the fear of sin. It makes one forget his mother country. It leaves one in want of bread after one has sold away his lands and fields. Hundreds of hands have been turned out for Government service; but there are none who possess the scientific knowledge and industrial skill that is required for the country.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

Educational reforms in England and India.

36. In a leader under this heading, the *Desamata*, of the 27th September, has the following remarks:—There is a world of difference between education in England and that in India. The leading men in England declare that there must be an improvement in school education, in respect of social life, self-government and citizenship. Self-government may not be mentioned in connection with our schools; social life and citizenship cannot be thought of. These are all gall and wormwood to the Educational officers in this country. . . . . The system of education obtaining in our country is defective in so many ways. Lala Lajput Rai once remarked, "If Japan is quarter of a century behind Europe in the matter of education, we are half a century behind Japan". . . . . Europeans that cannot understand the Indian heart come out as great educationists, and they sometimes blunder. . . . . India stands in need of greater reform in the matter of education than England. The Government should in future take greater interest in the education of this land, and introduce changes and reforms in the educational system; but will they do so?

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

The educational policy of the Government of India.

37. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th September, in a leader under this heading while commending the delegation of elementary education to local bodies, condemns, as obstructive to the progress of education, the powers conferred on Collectors to interfere with curricula arranged and text-books prescribed when considerations other than educationol call for such an interference. The paper remarks that such powers are not

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

only superfluous, but will also defeat the very object with which the control over elementary education is made over to local bodies.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

In a leader of the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th September, on the same subject continued, the paper remarks:—It will be evident from the Educational memorandum of the Government of India that whatever may be their reasons for such a course, the Government intend to reserve for themselves the control over secondary and collegiate education. The Commissioners and Collectors are constituted as controlling authorities over such education, with the Educational officers at their back to advise them.

* * * * *

If more evidence is wanted about this changed angle of vision of the Government of India with regard to education we have to turn to the Legislative Council, and observe the policy underlying the constitution of the Patna University. . . . . It is said that the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri had an idea to introduce a Bill to remove some disabilities under which the Universities have been labouring under the Universities Act of 1904, but that he gave up the idea, seeing that the Patna University scheme only strengthens Lord Curzon's Act of 1904. To alternate the liberal policy in the case of elementary education with a narrow one in the matter of higher education is to give the people a sweet and a bitter thing to swallow in succession; and this is not proper. We hope that the Government of India will reconsider this question, and come to a more liberal decision, such as will give the Local Governments a broad outlook of matters. We trust that the Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nayar will help the Government to take a liberal view, and that the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri will not give up his question in despondency, but will try to bring it to a full discussion in the Council.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

The Lalgudi exhibition.

38. In an article under the heading "Mere Noise", the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 29th September, referring to the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's opening address at the Lalgudi exhibition says:—Sir Sivaswami Ayyar congratulated the teachers on having succeeded in raising subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 400. We are however disposed to think that this burden of supplying funds should more appropriately have fallen on the shoulders of those for whose benefit the exhibition was primarily organised, namely, of the parents of the children of these schools. Sir Sivaswami Ayyar remarked that our children were only clever in the habit of cramming and took no pains to develope their powers of observation. When he has himself openly confessed that the chief characteristic of our educated people is to exhibit their learning by dilating upon some dry subject, we have no need to discuss the point further. To the question, however, as to how the teachers with a monthly grant of Rs. 3-8-0 can be expected to provide for the school museum, school garden and manual training, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's reply is that the subject will receive the attention of the Government when more funds become available. It follows therefore that until that happy time arrives, the efforts of the teachers in this direction will be unavailing. How can a teacher who has not even the income of a peon be expected to provide all these facilities? Further, most of our schools are under private management. The local boards and municipalities, being too poor to support these schools themselves, annually receive aid from Government. We fail to make out therefore what was intended by the remark that these local bodies should help the Teachers' Associations with funds. When the Government themselves are said to be unable to take up this work for want of funds, how can the local boards be expected to help? Knowing, as we do, what low pay or grant the poverty-stricken school-master gets at present, it is useless to blame him for not turning the attention of the children to nature study. Our educational policy is still based on the same ideals which were first formed when the British were establishing their supremacy in this country. So long as the Universities are producing only scribes able to do correspondence work in English, how can we expect any among us who are capable of helping nature study? We should be saying an unpleasant truth, if we remark that under the present dearth of funds,

these exhibitions and lectures can do no more than mere noise. If it is believed that the merits and demerits of the numerous exhibits received from hundreds of schools can be fully explained to these elementary school-masters in one or two weeks, the teachers of Trichinopoly must be of a better order of intellect than any that we know of among teachers generally. In short, we must observe that it is useless to seek to give a teacher instruction through lectures of this kind, unless his status is first raised. We cannot help pitying the condition of the ignorant school-masters who are led away by the noise made by the inspecting officers who act like the clever milkman who carries a dead calf on his head and makes a bellowing sound to induce its innocent mother to follow him.

39. In comparing the ancient and modern systems of education in India, the *Malayali*, of the 27th September, points out that, while the former created love and respect in the minds of the taught towards their teachers, the latter tends to make them disobedient and insolent, and observes that the treatment of the students by the teachers, as if the former were menials, the prescribing of difficult text-books, increasing the difficulty of passing examinations, undue enhancement of school-fees, absence of means by which the students could gain knowledge of things essential to them during life, engendering a tendency to imitate the western people in everything, etc., etc, are some of the chief causes to which the want of respect on the part of the students towards their teachers, and their inability to distinguish between liberty and impudence, may be attributed.

India and the present system of education

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

40. In an article under this heading the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th September, observes :—The order of the Local Government issued to the Collectors to see that the official members of municipal councils do not fail to attend meetings of the councils, except when they happen to be out of the municipal stations is, in our opinion, unnecessary. It is also unnecessary that officials should, any longer, be members of councils. The appointment of official members to seats in the councils was originally meant to train people to self-government. It was intended to last till the people should appreciate and take an active interest in self-government, but not to go on for ever. . . . . The need is past. The number of official members has decreased. Their zeal has cooled down and their duties have multiplied. People have been taking an increasing interest in matters of local self-government, and form a majority on the councils. . . . . Under these circumstances it is the duty of the rulers to allow the representatives of people to take the place of official members. This will give greater training to them and conduce to their progress. The policy of allowing people to have the blessing of liberty by dribblets, even after they have become fit for it, will be a source of needless discontent. We wish that the rulers will note this fact at the present juncture.

Municipalities and official members.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

41. Referring to the recent raising of the taxes on many houses in this municipality, and the orders issued for the collection, subject to appeal, before the expiry of this month, of the increased taxes, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th September, recommends the postponement of the collection to April 1917, and says:—As the Act does not allow the President to take the initiative in this matter, it is desirable that a representation signed by ten Commissioners should be sent to him. In the special meeting in which the aforesaid representation may be taken up for consideration, the representatives of the people should advocate and secure a postponement of the collection. The rate-payers will do well to approach such of the Commissioners as are easily accessible, and represent to them their grievance The representaion is sure to receive a sympathetic response from all to whom it may be addressed, since everyone sees that the collection of taxes, by the exercise of authority and oppression, is to be condemned.

Madras Municipality.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

The system of reserving compartments for Europeans and Eurasians in railways in India.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th September, expresses its surprise at the statement made on the side of the Government at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that there was nothing illegal in the railway companies reserving separate compartments for Europeans and Eurasians, and observes: It is a principle admitted in every civilised country that a permanent institution established for the purpose of carrying passengers and goods by land or sea should abide by certain wholesome regulations in the interests of the public, for example (1) that they should not allow overcrowding of passengers or goods and (2) that they should not raise the scale of charges at their will. No one can deny the necessity for such regulations, and railway and shipping companies throughout the world have framed exhaustive rules on these matters. Moreover, in India, the railways are either owned by the Government or the Government is the largest shareholder in the companies that run them, and the Government is also bound to protect the interests of the people, being the guardian of their welfare. Therefore the Government in India can frame stricter rules to safeguard the interests of the people than the Government in England, where the Railways are owned and managed wholly by private capitalists. Even if the Government has not done so, we have to point out that it should insist on the railway companies in India impartially acting on the salutary principle enunciated above in managing the railways. This principle is clearly laid down in section 42 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890, which states in so many words that a railway administration shall not make or give any undue preference or advantage to any particular class of persons or subject any particular class of persons to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage. Reserving a portion of a train for Europeans and Eurasians clearly amounts to giving undue preference to one class of persons which the railway companies are not permitted to do under the Act. We do not deny that the Act empowers these companies to set apart separate accommodation in trains for particular classes of persons and it is in exercise of this power that separate compartments are provided for women. This is a most desirable arrangement, as women in India do not mix with men so freely as in other countries. But we do not think that the railway companies are justified in exercising this power in such a manner as to afford special conveniences to one class of people and curtail the conveniences of another class. It was stated at the last meeting of the Legislative Council that it was only in the interests of both Indians and the Europeans that the railway companies were adopting the system of reserving separate compartments for Europeans and Eurasians and that, as there was a difference between Indians and Europeans or Eurasians in the matter of food, etc., the two communities would do well to sit separately. If this is the true reason why compartments are reserved for Europeans and Eurasians, why has not the same system been followed in the case of Hindus and Muhammadans? Why have not gosha women been provided with separate accommodation? We do not even object to particular classes of persons being given special privileges. But our contention is that no class of people should enjoy a privilege at the cost of another. When the Indians are huddled together in a train like cattle, how will the railway company be justified in allowing a few Europeans and Eurasians comfortably to sleep in a big compartment? When the other compartments are full and several Indians have purchased tickets and find no room in those compartments, how will the companies be justified in preventing them from getting into the compartments reserved for Europeans and Eurasians, which are almost empty? So the only question to be decided is whether, when the train is otherwise full and there is room in the reserved compartments, the Indians can get into these compartments or not. We hope the railway administrations in this country will allay unnecessary excitement among the Indian public by giving an affirmative answer to this question.

The system of reserving compartments for Europeans and Eurasians in Railways in India.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 2nd October, reproduces the comments of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th September, under this heading and adds:—The statement by the Government that there is nothing illegal in the reservation by the railway companies of compartments for Europeans and Eurasians will give room to an impression in the minds of the people that the rulers are partial to these classes; because they follow the same religion as themselves and this is not at all desirable.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

The deputation of Mr. Todhunter.

43. Referring to a communiqué issued by the Government of India regarding the scope of this deputation, in which it is stated that the object of the Government in deputing Mr. Todhunter was to obtain materials from a study of the conditions under which Indian labour is working in those Colonies for consideration in connection with the abolition of indentured labour which has shortly to come under discussion in London, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th September, says:—We are afraid that this communiqué, which is said to have been issued in order to avoid a misunderstanding regarding the deputation of Mr. Todhunter, has raised many doubts. Materials have already been gathered in the time of Lord Hardinge for abolishing the system of indentured labour. What is, therefore, the necessity for an enquiry being made in countries in which this system is not in force and how can an enquiry about the conditions under which free emigrants live furnish fresh materials for helping the abolition of the indentured labour system? We have often been complaining that free emigrants are subjected to the same kinds of hardships as indentured emigrants and importuned the Government to take steps to remove these hardships. It was stated by Lord Chelmsford some days back that, when the question of the abolition of the system of indentured labour was taken up for consideration, the question of remedying the grievances of the free emigrants would also be considered. If the deputation of Mr. Todhunter is in pursuance of this statement, we would welcome it. But the Government communiqué says that he is sent for the purpose of understanding the condition of free emigrants so as to help the Government in deciding the question of abolishing the indentured labour system. Thus in trying to remove one misunderstanding, the Government has raised other doubts. Why cannot it be plain in this matter?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

The deputation of Mr. Chadwick

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd October, writes:—We learn that after finishing his work in Russia, Mr. Chadwick will proceed to France to ascertain the facilities for improving the trade of this country with India. So the work of Mr. Chadwick seems to be growing and it is to be noted that the expenditure incurred by the deputation led by him is borne by the Government of India. One curious point in connection with the visit of Mr. Chadwick to France is that the British Chamber of Commerce in France, at whose request he is proceeding to France, wanted experienced merchants to accompany him and that the Government of India stated in reply that it would be difficult to get experienced merchants to undertake this duty. But, at the same time, the Bengal Government was informed that, if merchants in Bengal wished to join the deputation, they could do so at their own expense It is really regrettable that in adopting measures with a view to improve the trade of this country, the Government should act as it likes, without taking the leaders of the people into its confidence. What is the meaning of the Government taking any step in the interests of the public, without consulting them? Considering the schemes that are being worked out in different countries for the purpose of improving trade after the war, what are we to say about the efforts that are being made in this direction by the Government in India?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

The Supreme Council.

45. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th September, views with regret the "unsatisfactory" replies which the Government give to some of the interpellations of the

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

elected members, and cites as instances those of the Supreme Government to some of the interpellations of the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma in the recent meeting of the Supreme Council.

The paper remarks that an Indian officer is to be preferred to an Anglo-Indian officer, to represent the Indian interests in the conference that is going to assemble next year at London to discuss the question of Emigrant coolies, since an Indian officer is more conversant with the condition of the Indians.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

Devasthanams.

46. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th September, publishes an appeal to pleaders, requesting them to shake off their indifference and serve their country by taking active part to see Devasthanam properties brought under the management of properly-constituted trustees with the help of courts. He concludes the appeal with an exhortation to the retired officers in the following terms:– "Such of our officers as retire on pensions should surely believe that they would be serving their country better by devoting themselves to the cause of the Devasthanams, and establishing, in every district, branches of the Dharma-Rakshana Sabha of Madras, than by submitting again, as honorary Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, to the yoke of the slavish life which they have once shaken off."

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

Curious methods.

47. In a leaderette under this heading, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th September, surveys briefly the details of the litigation of the Jay Maharaj with which Mr. Tilak has been closely connected, and makes the following comments:— How far men in power strive to place their opponents in difficulties will be evident from the treatment accorded to Mr. Tilak by the Government officers in Bombay. . . . . Despite the decision of the Privy Council, Mr. Tilak has not been able to obtain justice for his ward. . . . . His representations have been consigned to the waste paper basket, and he was compelled to have a lawyer's notice served upon the Government. . . . . We are at a loss to know whether Mr. Tilak's opponents have been bringing their influence to bear upon Government officers to see that the time of Mr. Tilak is wholly wasted on litigation. It is to be desired that the Bombay Government would save Mr. Tilak from needless worry.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

Co-operative movements in Mysore.

48. In a leader under this heading, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd October, contrasts the co-operative movement carried on in Mysore with that in the Madras Presidency and observes:—Many restraints are imposed on the working of the movement in the Madras Presidency, while, in Mysore, the movement has unfettered progress, with the result that the number of societies in Mysore, viewed in proportion to population, is more than three times that in the Madras Presidency. . . . . The people of the Madras Presidency and the leaders of the movement therein, have to bear in mind that what is possible for the Indians in Mysore must also be possible for those in the Madras Presidency provided equal facilities are afforded, and that the affording of facilities rests with the rulers and the leaders.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

What India wants.

49. In an article under this heading, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd October, observes:—An Englishman who was under the wrong impression that India is demanding only protective tariffs, contributed an elaborate article to the *New Statesman* expatiating over the evils of protection. . . . . We declare that there are no Indian leaders who look upon protection as the sole means for the economic regeneration of India, unmindful of the evils of protection, though we admit that the right of protection is included among the fiscal privileges which we demand. . . . . In fact England had to resort to protection when she had to come out triumphant in her competition with India in the 18th century; she is still having recourse to it, in a way, by imposing inland duties to protect her Lancashire cotton goods. Most of the civilised countries on the face of the earth such as Erance, Germany and

even Canada seek refuge under protection. It is strange to say that a system that is useful for Canada is not useful for India. There are a good many other means, besides, that may be adopted in view of the commercial and industrial development of a country, of which the system of guaranteeing is the least objectionable. . . . . Have we the liberty to introduce the system of guaranteeing? No, not even the Government of India, if they be pleased to give us the benefit of it. . . . . Let alone protective tariffs, bounties, or guarantees. Are loans even given? Are industrial schools and research institutions started on a large scale? Are scholarships at least liberally offered? We find none. . . . . The authority of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of Indian finances must end; the Government of India must have complete fiscal autonomy; and the Legislative Councils must be invested with the power to vote on financial matters.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

Appointment of a Member of the Board of Revenue.

50. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th October, has a leader proposing that an Indian should be appointed in the place vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, in which it states that, when a similar proposal was previously made in the Legislative Council by Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Sir Murray Hammick declared that there could be no objection to the appointment of an Indian as a member of the Board. The leader concludes with: "The Government of Madras should, without fail, on this occasion, appoint an Indian to the membership, if only to make good the promise of Sir Murray Hammick. We trust that this point will be noted."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

Indukurpet hospital.

51. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th October, writes under this heading:—The present officer in charge of the hospital has made himself very unpopular with the result that the daily attendance of patients has fallen from 110 or 120 to 10 or 15. On the representation of the people, the Tahsildar of Nellore was deputed by the taluk board to enquire into the matter and send a report. The Tahsildar sent a report recommending a transfer of the officer, and the taluk board resolved so far back as on the 22nd of July, that he should be transferred. The Collector has not issued final orders, though three months have elapsed since.

The paper has a note to the effect that the matter is being brought to the notice of the Surgeon-General.

CHOWDARI, *Chataparru (Kistna)*, Aug. 1916.

"The world-esteemed B. G. Tilak."

52. The *Chowdari*, of August, received on the 3rd October, has an article under this heading in its editorial columns, in which it expresses its disapprobation of the action taken by the Governments of Bombay and Madras against Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Annie Besant and advises Lord Willingdon to revoke his orders issued against Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant, and "earn spotless fame."

CHOWDARI, *Chataparru (Kistna)*, Aug. 1916.

The Home Rule League.

53. The *Chowdari*, of August, in an article on this subject, extracts the following from the last issue of the *Bombay Chronicle*: "It will no doubt interest some of those who have been so shocked at certain recent publications to hear that Mr. Dadabhoy is more convinced than ever of the soundness of the 'drain' theory and the persistence of the trouble of the doctrines laid down by him in his well known work 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' published 15 years ago. And he remains emphatically convinced that self-government is the only remedy."

The journal states that many leading persons such as Rabindranath Tagore and Sir P. Mehta were in favour of the demand for "swaraj," and is at a loss to know why papers and leaders that advocate the cause are considered seditionists.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

Administrative divisions on the language basis.

54. In a leading article dwelling on the importance of dividing the country into various provinces with reference to its principal vernaculars, and of placing all the districts having a particular vernacular under the same provincial Government, as a means of promoting national

unity, by creating common interests, aims and aspirations, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 29th September, observes that this question of dividing the country on the language basis is an off-shoot, as it were, of the problems raised by the Home Rule propaganda, and that the existing condition of the Canarese-speaking people who are now under three different provinces, namely, Madras, Coorg and Bombay, affords one of the best examples of the defects of the present system of grouping districts of the same vernacular under different provincial Governments. The paper concludes as follows:—The text-books and the course of vernacular study prescribed by the educational authorities of Bombay have little in common with those prescribed in our province. The same divergence is to be seen in the matter of political interests too. One instance of this may be seen in the different systems of the forest administration in North and South Canara districts. The only means of removing these defects is by grouping together districts of the same vernacular under the same province. No one can deny the importance of this subject which has been urged on the attention of the public by the Masulipatam branch of the Home Rule League. If it should be discussed by the Canarese-speaking people with reference to their own needs in this direction, the movement might take a definite shape. Even if Mysore should stand aloof, the Canarese press of Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum and Bellary ought to arouse popular interest in the subject and force on the attention of the Canarese-speaking people the advantages of forming a kannada province and thus gain their support to the movement. May we not expect that the Canarese-speaking people will organise a branch of the Home Rule League at least with this object in view?

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

The arrest in Bengal.

55. Referring to the arrest and internment of suspects in Bengal under the "Defence of India Act", and to the repudiation by Lord Carmichael of the charges that they were not being properly treated, and that they used to be interned without any explanation being taken from them, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th September, fails to understand why the "Defence of India Act" should be applied in their cases, inasmuch as the Penal Code would be sufficient to deal with murders, dacoities, etc., with which they were generally charged, but concludes with an expression of regret that a number of Police officers in Bengal should have been murdered during the last ten years.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

Sir S. P. Sinha.

56. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th September, pooh-poohs the contention of certain papers, like *New India*, that it would be beneath the dignity of Sir S. P. Sinha, who was once a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, to accept the membership of the Bengal Executive Council, and observes that, as the presence of a person like Sir Sinha in the Executive Council in Bengal would, in the present circumstances, be of great advantage to the country, he should be congratulated on the patriotic step he has taken.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th 1916.

A university for Kerala.

57. The *Manorama*, of the 26th September, pleads for the establishment of a University for the country of *Kerala*, and hopes that His Highnes the Maharaja of Travancore and the Diwan will pay adequate attention to the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

A special grievance of the Registration department.

58. The *Manorama*, of the 26th September, condemns the action of the District Registrar of Calicut in demanding work from all his subordinates on the last *Avani Avittam* day, which was a gazetted holiday, and calls upon the members of the Legislative Council to draw the attention of the Government to the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1916.

The Madras Sanitary Board.

59. The *Manorama*, of the 26th September, points out that the Madras Sanitary Board consists only of three members and these too officials while such Boards in other presidencies have a larger number of members, composed of officials and non-officials, and hopes that the question of appointing non-official members to it and making it useful to the people, will receive the attention of the authorities concerned.

60. The *Keralodayam*, of the 3rd October, welcomes the election of the Hon'ble Mr. Muzumdar as the President of the next Congress, and observes that, though Mrs. Besant has done and is still doing much for India, her election to that place at this juncture is likely to launch the Congress into trouble.

The next Congress.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

61. In a note the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 2nd October, writes:—It is said that there is something in the non-publication of the object of the "Chiefs' Conference" at Delhi and in the rumour that the Nizam, the Gaekwar, and the Maharajas of Mysore and Travancore do not propose to attend it.

The Chiefs' Conference at Delhi.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 2nd, 1916.

62. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 27th September, writes:—Alas! Mussalmans! Time was when the whole world took us as their example in architecture, medicine and learning and even now the remains of our ancient buildings are to be found in Spain, Mesopotamia and Persia. Europe still acts on the principles of our medical science. The art of surgery, of which Europe is justly proud to-day was first invented by us. It was we who had open the way for foreign trade. Who can repudiate the zeal and determination of those Mussalmans? Although their monuments have been, or are being, effaced yet their name still lives amidst all this ruin. Is it really true that we are the descendants of those Mussalmans? If so, it were better, had our mothers never been born. We have not sense enough to threadle a needle. These science and arts which were the pride of our ancestors have been either lost or ignored by us until they are all forgotten. We see the remains of ancient buildings and samples of old books, but all that we know about them is that they are the memorials of our ancestors. We care not in whose possession this inheritance is. We get hundreds of Arabic books published in England, France and Germany and thousands of European savants are, even at the present moment, engaged in research work on the literary and architectural achievements of our ancestors. If these men were to close down their presses and break their press, it is probable that in the course of this century the very name of Mussalman would cease to exist.

"Our future hopes."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

We have entrusted the sacred bones of our ancestors to others who are deriving benefit from their excellence. On the one hand caravanseries, tombs and mosques are mortgaged to Hindus and on the other, our very existence is in the hands of Europe. Such is our dependence and, in the spirit of this ambition, do we entertain our future hopes. Even this is not based on our personal strength, but on the condition of copartnership.

A story is told that a fox made peace with a lion on condition that he was to get what was left over of any game the former chanced to catch.

The wretched fox thought this partnership was a proof of his strength and an evidence of his success.

To-day we, Mussalmans, too can only hope that we may not be altogether disappointed on this principle, and only on this principle, of partnership.

We have erroneously regarded partnership as concord and unity. We are labouring under the delusion that in the division of the country, "we" and "he" are equal and that we shall have to experience the same difficulties as they do. This I do not deny, but what is the meaning of this that in the joys of the country! our shares are not equal? Are not these things happening before our eyes, and do we not see that we are being deprived of our rights? Why should we ignore this aspect of the question that the country is not the land of our fathers but a conquered land? Although our rule no longer exists still we have certain vested rights in it. The Government is aware of this secret and has recognised our importance from political and historical points of view. An elephant dead or alive is worth something. We cannot forget what we really are. What does it matter if our rule does not exist to-day? If we do not rule to-day we did up to yesterday. There are many nations in the world that have been deprived of their sovereignty like ourselves. But our national greatness cannot be decided from an erroneous angle of vision. Even now our nation and our rule exist in the world. We

have not been deprived of soveriguty for ever like the Jews nor are we confined within the four boundaries of a country like the Hindus. Then how is it possible for us to admit that we are a degraded and conquered people in India?

Though we have lost our rule, our honour and our religion remain and so long as the world and its kingdoms live we and our religion live.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1916.

"Our future hopes."

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 28th September, in continuation of its article on this subject in a previous issue, writes:—We can certainly make out distinct claims against the Government, because our condition and our status are alike distinct. The Christian Government are aware of the kind treatment meted out to them by Islam. They know and their national history reminds them of the treatment extended to their fathers by our ancestors. European scholars cannot repudiate Muslim civilization or political power. We have stood by them shoulder to shoulder for years. We eat at their tables and we have no objection to forming alliances with them. Even to-day we believe in their Sacred Book and recognise their Saviour as our Apostle and guide. Our religion is neither narrow nor bigoted. We are ready to lend them a hand at all times and to keep the promise of loyalty we made with them as our rulers. Of this we have already given abundant proof.

But Indians do not show the same kind of treatment as the people of Europe showed to our ancestors. I have already pointed out that although the people of Europe differ from us and are opposed to us in religion, yet they acknowledge our past kindness to them. In spite of thousands of religious and political dissensions the people of Europe are pleased with us. This is the result of the period spent with them in Europe. They were educated in our schools on the same terms as ourselves. We gave them equal rights in our empire and they were accepted as friends and associates.

Look at India nothing but chagrin and disappointment meet the view. What (good) treatment is there that we did not extend to the Hindus? The Emperor Akbar with the sole object of pleasing the Hindus endured thousands of national and moral losses. Similarly, Aurangzeb (Alumgir) and Jahangir spent lakhs of rupees on endowments. They granted States and estates and with the object of extending the bounds of friendship they made endowments of jagirs to Hindu temples which our successors in governing have confirmed and thereby ratified our engagements and honoured our pledged word.

What was the condition of India when we came to this country? Songs are still enthusiastically sung in praise of the culture and civilization alluded to in the Sastras, but this culture and civilization had no relation with the civilization of any other country in the world nor was there anything international about it. They were as ignorant of foreign countries as foreign lands were oblivious of their existence. It was a sin according to their religious code to cross the sea. Hence they knew nothing of the art of navigation. According to their belief the king was supreme and absolute and therefore they maintained no law courts, and judges or magistrates were non-existent in their country.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

The Patna University Bill.

63. Referring to the Patna University Bill, the *Keralodayam*, of the 3rd October, points out that, inasmuch as the syndicate will, as in other Universities, contain more Europeans than Indians, and as this will lead to troubles similar to what recently occurred in Madras, the vesting of enormous powers in that body is not a desirable thing, and hopes that the objectionable provisions in the Bill will be removed before it is passed into law.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1916.

The Raja of Rāmnād.

64. Under the head of stray notes by one "Narada", the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 29th September, had the following:—The Dasara festivities will not be held

in the zamin of Rāmnād this year, and the reason is the war. Bravo! Raja of Rāmnād! A very nice order indeed! You have not stopped anything else on account of the war. Is this not a festival in which goddess Sakti is worshipped? If you had celebrated the Dasara festivities this year and given an opportunity to thousands of people to enjoy them jubilantly and pray, in all earnestness, for the success of the British in this war, I would welcome you as a true lover of our Government. You have not given up your meal and dress on account of the war. You have not vacated your seat in the Legislative Council on account of it. You have not on that account discarded a letter which was written to you by the Governor of Madras, expressing appreciation of your administration. You have not, on that account, put off your brother's marriage. When you have not given up anything else on account of the war, what has made you stop the festival of Mahasakti alone on this account? Perhaps you may be angry with me for saying this. But how does it affect me? Perhaps you thought of saving the expenditure on this festival! Do not think so. It is a great mistake on your part in having stopped it. What can be done hereafter? Give away the amount, which used to be spent on this festival, immediately to the war fund.

Government aid to a hotel.

65. Referring to an order issued by the Mysore Government proposing to give a loan for the establishment of a hotel in Mysore, on the recommendation of the Trade and Industries section of the Economic Conference, the *Mysore Star*, of the 1st October, in a leading article condemning the policy underlying the proposal, observes that apart from the fact that a hotel on the lines indicated is scarcely likely to prove a successful concern, it is surprising that the Government should undertake to finance a scheme like this, which would cultivate among the people not only social habits of a new type which are repugnant to orthodox sentiment but also habits of improvidence which are detrimental to their economic progress. The paper also remarks that matters have come to such a pass that no associations or other public bodies in the State, not to speak of several Government offices, can turn out any useful work without being fortified by a plentiful supply of refreshments.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 1st, 1916.

Dasara festivities in Mysore.

66. In an article under this heading, the *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 5th October, observes:—It is highly gratifying to note that the various conferences held at Mysore on the occasion of the Dasara festivities afford an excellent opportunity, every year, of bringing popular leaders from all parts of the province into closer touch with the officers of Government and of helping them to exchange views on all matters of public interest. We are glad to see that the co-operative societies were themselves the active organisers of their conference this year. This is a welcome indication of the healthy growth and increasing popularity of the movement. Our only fear is that the societies might prove a means of increasing the evils of improvidence by creating facilities for borrowing at a low rate of interest. We are anxious that the people should never ignore the dread nature of the demon known as *Debt*, and it will certainly not conduce to the economic progress of the State, if the people should be in a position to borrow easily and lose the money by wasteful expenditure. It is therefore imperative that the societies should always ensure that the money borrowed from them is in every case utilised for some laudable purpose. As regards the work of the Representative Assembly which meets every year on this occasion, we would point out that the benefit of the discussions on the various subjects laid before the assembly would be very much augmented, if the assembly were to restrict the number of subjects and give more time to those actually taken up for discussion. Under the present system, it not infrequently happens that a discussion begun on some very important subject has to be dropped or concluded before any definite result is arrived at, because there are numerous other items crowding the programme. The annual exhibition will doubtless prove instructive to the vast numbers who come to see it from all parts of the

VRITTANTA PATRIKE, *Mysore*, Oct. 5th, 1916.

province and we hope that the agriculture, trade and industries of Mysore will receive a real impetus through the valuable instruction thus imparted to the people.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

Duty on tiles.

67. The *Malayali*, of the 30th September, regrets that, while imposing heavy taxes on the natives of the soil, the Travancore Darbar should leave untaxed rubber, tea, coffee, etc., which go to enrich the planters, and dwells upon the necessity of levying a duty on the tiles exported from the State.

ALL TRAVANCORE and most of the COCHIN PAPERS.

The birthday celeberations in Travancore and Cochin.

68. All the *Travancore* and most of the *Cochin* papers offer their hearty congratulations to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore on His Highness's 59th birthday, and most of them refer to the progress made by the State during His Highness's administration. All the Cochin and most of the Travancore papers offer similar congratulations to His Highness the Raja of Cochin on His Highness's 58th birthday.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Cochin*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

The Cochin Raja's birthday.

69. In offering congratulations to His Highness the Raja of Cochin on His Highness's 58th birthday, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 30th September, reviews His Highness's two years' administration of the State, in doing which it points out that, though His Highness has managed to maintain the financial equilibrium of the State during these troublous times, little has been done in the matter of increasing the wealth of the country and the prosperity of the people, as is being done in Mysore, Baroda, and other Native States, and even in British India itself, and that it would be regrettable indeed, if the rare opportunity afforded by the war is allowed to slip by. It thinks that it is a disgrace to the Cochin State that she alone of all should be considered unfit by the Suzerain Power to have a representative assembly, for which the ex-Raja tried his level best, though there are similar assemblies in Mysore, Baroda, Travancore, and even in Pudukkottai, and Legislative Councils in British India, and concludes by remarking that the proposed extension of the Forest Tramway, whether it may be profitable or not, is now known to be due to, and for the benefit of, the European planters.

ERRATA.

Report No. 39.

Page 1658, paragraph , line 7, *substitute* "accompli" *for* "accompii".
" " " " 30 " "to open" *for* "opening".
" 1669 " 76 " 5 *insert* "and" *after* "Turkish".
" " " " " 22, *substitute* "Amir Khusraw" *for* "Amir Khusran".
" 1670 " 77 " 6, *insert* "the" *after* "under".
" " " " " 32 " "the" *before* "propagation".
" 1671 " " " 13 " "it" *before* "in language".
" " " 78 " 9, *substitute* "there are signs" *for* "signs are".

Report No. 40.

Page 1718, paragraph 75, line 5, *for* "hndian" *read* "Indian"

Paragraph 76, line 7, *insert* "to increase the number of members in the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils, and to again reform the existing self-governing bodies," after "states".

Page 1719, paragraph 78, line 5, *delete* the word "that" after the word "attitude."

Issued, 10th October 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 42 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 14th October 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

		PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—		
	Judicial and Executive functions	1779
	The C.I.D. nuisance	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—		
	The Engineering College	*ib.*
	Why not Indian Boy Scouts?	1780
	The new English School, Poona	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—		
	Reservation of compartments	1781
(*k*) *General*—		
	Sir S. P. Sinha	*ib.*
	The President-elect of the forthcoming Congress	1782
	Sir Harold Stuart	*ib.*
	Listed appointments in the Madras Presidency	1784
	Industries in the United Provinces	1785
	Indians and the Board of Revenue	*ib.*
	Self-government for India	*ib.*
	A Home Ruler's address	1786
	The European Association	*ib.*
	The emigration enquiry	*ib.*
	The "Real Indian Nationalism" Series of Tracts	1787
	Indian political reform	*ib.*
	Medical relief	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Government of India (Amendment) Act	1788

IV.—Native States.

His Highness the Raja of Cochin birthday	1790

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
America and the Eastern races	1791
Roumania and the war	*ib.*
"The end of the war in Europe"	*ib.*
"The views of Mr. Lloyd George"	1792

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—

The report on the administration of the Police department in 1915	*ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—

The jury system	1793
The assessors and jurors	1794

(*d*) *Education*—

Disparity in education between India and other countries	*ib.*
Vernaculars as the media of instruction in South Canara	1795

(*k*) *General*—

Archæological research	1796
Reforms after the war	*ib.*
Sir Harold Stuart	*ib.*
The Indian Educational Service	1797
Stray notes	*ib.*
Indians and the Revenue Board	*ib*
The last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council	1798
Indians employed in steamers	*ib.*
The Industrial Commission	*ib.*
The Viceroy's powers of nomination	1799
India and Imperial Federation	*ib.*
The United Provinces Conference	*ib.*
Further privileges	*ib.*
Post offices	*ib.*
The Presidentship of the Indian National Congress	1800
The press under the Press Act	*ib.*
The memorandum of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council	*ib.*
The working of the Arms Act	1801
Our future hopes	*ib.*
A foul slander on Mughal rule	1802

III.—Legislation.

The Patna University Bill	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Representative Assembly	1803
The Co-operative Conference, Mysore	*ib.*
Dasara festivities in Mysore	1804
The Diwan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly	*ib.*
The Mysore Parliament in miniature	*ib.*
The *Madras Mail* on the Kannambady project	1805
Administration of Baroda	1806

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Indian Agricultural Commission	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinávasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntúr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Advertiser's (Free) Manual.**	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
4	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam.	Do ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
5	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
6	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
7	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
8	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
9	Al-Mazmún	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
10	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
11	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
13	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
14	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
15	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
16	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
17	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Godávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
19	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
20	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
21	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
22	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
23	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
24	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
25	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthy..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
27	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
28	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
29	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
30	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
31	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
32	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadanes, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
33	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
34	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
35	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
36	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
37	Bhaktha Sandesha * ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
38	**Bhanu** †	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
39	**Bharata Kesari** ‡..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
40	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
41	**Bharati** §	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
43	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
44	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
45	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
46	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
47	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
48	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
49	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
50	**Catholic Friend.** ‖	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** §	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
53	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
54	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Started, August 1916. † Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‡ Started, February 1916.
§ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ‖ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
56	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	859
57	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
58	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
59	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
60	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
61	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
62	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
63	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
64	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
65	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
66	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahmau, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman. 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Deseeya Missionary Patrike.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916.

† Not published for the last two years.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
89	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Everyman's Review.***	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
92	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
93	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
94	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
95	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat ..	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
96	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
97	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
98	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
99	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
100	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman.	1,500
101	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	S. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
102	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
103	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
104	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
105	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
106	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
107	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
108	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
109	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
110	Indian Church News and Review. †	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
111	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
112	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
113	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
114	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
115	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130
116	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500

* Started, January 1916.

† Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
118	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
119	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
120	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
121	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
122	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
123	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
124	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
125	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
126	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
127	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
128	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
129	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
130	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
131	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
132	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
136	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
137	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
138	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
139	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
140	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
141	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
142	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
143	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
144	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
145	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
146	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
147	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
148	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
149	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
150	**Keraleeyabhimani** .	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
151	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
152	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
153	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
154	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
155	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
156	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
157	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
159	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
160	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul-Islam** ‡ ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
163	**Loka Mitran** § ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
165	**Lokaranjini** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
167	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
168	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
169	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450

* Started, January 1916. † Started, March 1916. ‡ Discontinued, 12th January 1916.
§ Ceased to exist in June 1914. ‖ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
170	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Tamil..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
171	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
172	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
173	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
174	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
175	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
176	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
177	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
178	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
179	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
180	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
181	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
187	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
188	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
189	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
190	**Manavaseva†** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
191	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500

* Started, April 1916.

† Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
196	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
199	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
200	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
201	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
202	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
203	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
204	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
205	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
206	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
207	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
208	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
209	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
210	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
211	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
212	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
213	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
214	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
215	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
216	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
217	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
218	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
219	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
220	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
221	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
222	**Nigazhkalasatyam *or* The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
223	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Started June 1916.

† Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
224	**Noor** *	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
225	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
226	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
227	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
228	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
229	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
230	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
231	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
232	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
233	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
234	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
235	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
236	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
237	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
238	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
239	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
240	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
241	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
242	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
243	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
244	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
245	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
246	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
247	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
248	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
249	Risāla-i-Albadi ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
250	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
251	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
252	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
253	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
256	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
257	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
258	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
259	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
260	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
261	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
262	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
263	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
264	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
265	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
266	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
267	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
268	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
269	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
270	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
271	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
272	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
273	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
274	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
275	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
276	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
277	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
283	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
284	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
285	Sirencha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
286	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
287	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
288	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
289	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
290	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
291	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
292	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
293	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
294	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Ksheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known
295	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
296	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
297	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
298	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
299	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
300	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
301	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
302	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
303	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
304	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
305	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 38 years.	550
306	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
307	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
308	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
309	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
310	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H^{a} McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
311	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
312	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
313	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
314	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
315	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
316	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
317	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
318	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
319	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
320	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
321	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do
322	**Temperance News.** ‡	Do.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Do.
323	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	500
324	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
325	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
326	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
327	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
328	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
329	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 46 years.	150
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
331	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
332	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
333	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
334	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
335	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
336	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
337	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
338	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
339	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
340	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
341	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
342	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
343	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
344	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
345	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
346	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
347	Vediar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
348	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
349	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
350	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
351	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
352	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
353	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
354	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
356	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
357	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
358	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
359	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies' Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
360	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
361	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
362	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
363	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
364	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
365	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
366	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
367	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
368	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
369	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
370	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
371	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
372	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
373	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
374	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
375	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
376	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
377	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
378	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
379	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
380	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Judicial and Executive functions.

1. The following appears in *New India* of the 7th October: —"'The Inspector-General is undoubtedly correct in his belief that a still more rigorous application (of the Criminal Procedure Code) would materially contribute towards the prevention of crime, and his action in impressing his conviction on district officers is approved.' This passage occurs in the Government Review of the Punjab Police Administration Report. The District officers have to decide cases in their judicial capacity, and it is difficult to understand the propriety of the Inspector-General of Police attempting to 'impress his conviction on District officers' in regard to a rigorous application of the law. It is rather difficult, we are afraid, to mark the line of demarcation between 'impressing his conviction' and forcing his views on District officers. Whatever may have been the extent or the degree of influence of the Inspector-General on the officers concerned, it seems to be really an objectionable proceeding, to which, we regret to notice, the Punjab Government have given their approval. Surely this is a glaring instance of the evils of the present judicial executive system of administration."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

The C.I D. nuisance.

2. *New India*, of the 11th October, writes: —"On Sunday, October 8th, some of the residents at the head-quarters of the Theosophical Society at Adyar gave a private dinner party, consisting only of themselves, of two visitors staying at Adyar, and of the editorial staff of *New India*, in the large dining-room of Leadbeater Chambers. The party was in honour of Mr. B. P. Wadia, whose birthday it was, and was a family affair given by his co-workers. The dinner passed off happily, Indians and non-Indians mingling in the perfect amity which characterises our intercourse at Adyar, where the colour bar is unknown. There were two toasts proposed by myself: 'The King-Emperor —God bless him,' drunk standing, and 'The guest of the evening, our B. P. Wadia'. Mr. Wadia replied. We adjourned for coffee and ices to the verandah, and the party dispersed soon after 9 p.m. It seemed an innocent party enough, of a purely domestic character.

"Will it be believed—and I ask the question specially of my readers in England—that a spy of the Criminal Investigation Department was lurking all the time in the back verandah, through which the servants brought the food, watching the diners and taking down the brief speeches at the end?

"I hope that the Collector or District Magistrate did not order this outrageous intrusion on the decencies of private life, and in this hope I give the name and address of the officer: Sankaranarayana Pillai, Sub-Inspector of Police, Saidapet.

"I raise no objection to the police and the bureaucracy knowing what I said—always supposing that Mr. Sankaranarayana Pillai made an honest report; my speech was a harmless after-dinner speech of congratulation and gratitude to a faithful colleague. But it is disgusting to have a spy lurking among the servants in one's own home, and this under the Union Jack.

"That an Indian can be found who is willing to stoop to such work is, to me, the most saddening thought of all.

"Annie Besant."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Engineering College.

3. *New India*, of the 9th October, writes:—"In spite of repeated demands of the popular representatives in the local Legislative Council, we have only one

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

institution in this Presidency where our young men can have a training in engineering. The authorities of the College admit about 150 youths every year out of about 650 that seek for admission and a vaster number of qualified young men who now keep off because of the certainty of their not being admitted. Facilities for instruction will be extended, we have been told, when the College is transferred to the new buildings at Guindy, but non-official opinion is emphatic that even then the needs of the Province will not be met."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

Why not Indian Boy Scouts?

4. *New India*, of the 11th October, observes:—"Presumably for obscure political reasons, our educational authorities have not thought fit to extend to Indian youth the benefits of the Boy Scout movement. We are informed that this admirable scheme finds a place in many European and Eurasian schools and colleges, as well as in many schools in Ceylon. But Hindu and Mussalman boys are debarred from the privileges enjoyed by their Christian fellow-students, and the consequence is that their early training lacks a most important characteristic. It was, we think, a Calcutta paper that lately drew attention to the poor response on the part of Bengal to the recruiting appeal for a Bengali double company, and we were told by the *Indian Mirror* that the paucity of recruits was evidence of the non-martial spirit of the Bengali nation. There are doubtless many reasons to account for the absence of adequate response, for the Bengali is nothing if not of martial race, but at least one of the reasons is to be found in the apathy of the Government towards the true essentials of education. We are now reaping lethargy partly as a result of lack of vitality in Indian educational methods in the past, and it is grossly unjust to try to shift the blame upon those who are the victims of our mismanagement. . . . . We shall be told that conditions are so different in India that the Boy Scout movement as practised in England would be difficult to introduce on account of climate, habits, caste, etc. All these 'explanations' are no more than excuses. The hard fact is that the bureaucrats have not yet learned to win the respect and affection of their Indian fellow-subjects, and, in the absence of that respect and affection they are far from eager to evoke the martial spirit which at present only lies dormant in every Indian heart. . . . . They do not trust Indians. But out of bureaucratic incapacity comes a very grave injustice to India's growing youth, for they are deliberately forbidden to cultivate the martial expression of their love of country, and at the same time are sneered at for having no martial spirit, when it is convenient for the Government to make use of it. . . . . To discriminate, as is the practice, between various classes of His Majesty's subjects in this country, is not only insulting to the self-respect of those discriminated against, but is the height of unwisdom with regard to the Empire's stability and is a standing example of the complete futility of Indian education as at present conducted.

"The Boy Scout movement is needed for the all-round development of India's future citizens, and the Government is neglecting an obvious duty so long a permission to make use of the movement is refused to Indian schools and colleges."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

The new English School, Poona.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 11th October, has the following:—"A striking instance of the fostering care of the little tin gods in respect of education is brought to light by the *Bombay Chronicle*. The Deccan Education Society conducts a school in Poona known as the New English School, and the teaching in this school has come under the displeasure of the Education department because it is too efficient. . . . . To the lay mind it certainly appears that to exceed the prescribed standard, provided the mind of the student is not overburdened with ill-digested knowledge, is not exactly cause for tribulation. . . . . This small incident serves to show that something is very wrong indeed with the Education department in Bombay, and adds point to the debate in a recent session of the Legislative Council to which we drew attention at the time. It is hardly consistent to complain, as the official apologists often do,

of the quality of the education given, when the whole system is so bureaucratised that it is a crime, doubtless visited with swift punishment through that powerful weapon of the bureaucracy, the grant-in-aid, to exceed the prescribed standard or deviate from it in the slightest. The whole question is one which will rapidly become acute when secondary education, now a kind of Cinderella with the public as with the authorities, receives its due share of attention."

(*h*) *Railways.*

Reservation of compartments.

6. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 4th October, observes: —"The Hon'ble Sir R. Gillan in replying to a question in the Imperial Council on the subject of reserving compartments to Europeans and others on railway trains, said that the practice appeared to be legal and was not opposed by the generality of Indian passengers. He was right in explaining that there was much to be said in favour of a practice which in view of the different habits of Europeans and Anglo-Indians particularly with regard to food appeared to be in accord with the sentiment of Indian as well as of European and Anglo-Indian travellers. We have no doubt of that. As we had occasion to say recently we have no faith in inter-racial intercourse being fostered on board a railway train where human nature is not at its best. . . . . There is no superiority or racial preference shown, if each community has compartments reserved for its members. We are glad to know that the Railway Board is considering the question in consultation with the railway administrations who, we dare say, have fairly gauged public opinion in the matter. The Railway Board need not be in the least doubt about such reserving being acceptable to all communities. In fact, reserving compartments is a *sine qua non* of peaceful railway travelling in India whatever be the social or legal aspect of the matter."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

Sir S. P. Sinha.

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 3rd October, remarks:—"It has become the fashion in certain quarters to throw mud at Sir S. P. Sinha for accepting the Executive Council appointment. This baiting is not going on, it must be noted and it is significant, in Bengal, the home of the nationalist, the extremist and—we are sorry to state—the anarchist, but outside that province. . . . . In the other provinces, opinion, as reflected in the newspapers, is in favour of our distinguished countryman; and the opposition is confined to one or two papers whose hostility towards the veteran jurist is pronounced. Ever since his sagacious pronouncement on Home Rule in clear, emphatic terms, devoid of the idealist's style and language, Sir S. P. Sinha has constituted himself the butt of the extremist's banter and ridicule. . . . . He has but reflected the feelings and opinions of the majority of his countrymen who can look at political problems with clear vision, and without emotion and cant, and know something of practical politics. The fact that there has been a general chorus of approval and congratulations in itself means much and must give the extremists much food for reflection. If he thinks that the educated classes, as a whole, should take their opinions ready-made from him and be guided by him he is mistaken. . . . . We are all for home rule, and can have nothing but sympathy for those who are actively engaged in furthering the propaganda. But our sympathy has its limit. When these people are impatient of criticism and attempt to drive others into submission to their views and throw mud on leaders respected and unselfish, we must draw the line. Sir S. P. Sinha can, of course, afford to laugh at mud-throwers, but mud-throwing is a pastime that must be sternly discouraged and publicly denounced. We are reverted to this subject, because we see that Sinha-baiting is still going on, to the amusement of those responsible for it, but to the indignation of the general public."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 5th October, says:—"*New India* in the issue of the 25th September criticises Sir S. P. Sinha for his inconsistency in attempting to serve the Congress and the bureaucracy. It remarks that Sir S. P. Sinha, the defender of the Press Act, is not a people's man, and that if he had been, Government would not have offered him the post. It occurs to us however that *New India* has not set up the same high standard of judgment with reference to other pseudo leaders in India. For instance, in the same issue of our contemporary in an article devoted to the Negapatam Conference, reference is made to that 'heaven-born statesman,' Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao who is spoken of in extravagant terms. We are told that Mr. Madhava Rao's speech was 'most inspring,' that 'anything coming from the lips of so experienced an official and statesman deserves very careful attention' and that 'men like Mr. Madhava Rao are a great national asset.' It must be remembered that all this laudation is bestowed on one who while he was Diwan of Mysore loved autocracy dearly for its own sake. If Sir Satyendra Sinha defended the Indian Press Act, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao enacted the equally obnoxious Mysore Press Regulations, and we utterly fail to see the justice of a policy which while it condemns Sir S. P. Sinha, the defender of the Press Act, indulges in fulsome laudation of Mr. Madhava Rao, the author and inspirer of the Mysore Press Laws. If the former was an upholder of autocracy, so was Mr. Madhava Rao and we are at a loss to understand how Mr. Madhava Rao can be the people's man and a great national asset while we are told Sir S. P. Sinha is not. Perhaps our contemporary will throw some light on the feat of mental jugglery attempted by it in differentiating between the public careers of Sir Satyendra Sinha and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao."

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

8. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 4th October, states:—

The President-elect of the forthcoming Congress.

"It is something that at least the All-India Congress Committee has acquitted itself creditably in choosing Mr. A. C. Muzumdar as the President of the next Congress, after all the unseemly squabble over the matter. Though there might have been some excuse for some individual Congress Committees to be swayed by partisan considerations and go in for strange nominations, the Lucknow Reception Committee had absolutely no excuse whatsoever to flout the decision of the majority of the committees and put up an individual who had the least claim for the honour. Now that the All-India Committee has righted the blunder and saved the situation which was getting intolerable, we trust the Lucknow Committee will loyally abide by the decision and see to it that the Congress is not converted into a bear-garden as it was at Surat. We feel obliged to sound the warning as there are signs that certain partisans will try to make trouble. These worthies would rather allow the Congress to be wrecked than to bear their pet aims thwarted. A little firmness on the part of the leaders will save the Congress from drifting into the hands of the malcontents; and we are sure that they will not fail in their obvious duty to the organisation and to the country at large. Meanwhile a warning may not be superfluous and we have ventured to sound it."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 4th October, says:—"Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar has been elected President of the National Congress by a large majority of the all India Congress committee to whom the matter was quite unnecessarily referred by the Reception Committee at Lucknow. It is to be hoped that the Reception Committee will at least now gracefully yield to the decision of the country at large and reserve its particular adoration of Mrs. Besant for another occasion."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th October, remarks:—"As we anticipated Babu Ambika Charan Muzumdar has been elected to the Congress Presidentship by an overwhelming majority, the number of votes recorded in his favour being over sixty. His rival Mrs. Besant secured twenty-five votes, which eloquently points out that in spite of the deal of noise created

by her friends and admirers, the country has refused to be cowed into submission. A good wine needs no bush, and we need not recount here the services of the veteran Muzumdar to the Congress cause."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 10th October, observes:—"The 'Nationalists' have submitted themselves to the inevitable, i.e., reconciled themselves to the election of Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar to the Congress Presidentship. They have hunted up some writings of Mr. Mazumdar to lay the very flattering unction to their soul that he is one of themselves. A certain paper expects him to 'put forth an immediate claim' for Home Rule. We cannot understand what this means. We do hope, however, that the veteran Congressman will not make himself ridiculous by saying that India should get complete Home Rule immediately after the war." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

9. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 4th October, writes:— WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

Sir Harold Stuart.

"The retirement of Sir Harold Stuart deprives the Madras Government of the valuable advice and guidance of one of the most distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service. Rising from the ranks of the Service to the highest position open to it, Sir Harold's career has been more eventful than falls to the lot of the great majority of its members. As a Superintendent of the Census, as Secretary to the Police Commission, as Secretary to the Home Department of the Government of India, and as the Director of the Criminal Intelligence Department he has been in touch with phases of Indian life which the general run of the Civil Servants have no conception of, and it is this side of his career which has marked him out as a great organiser and administrator. . . . . The Indian sun has not dried him into a soulless bureaucrat, but has warmed him into a genuine friend of the country, quietly determined to advance the interests of the people. . . . . It is to be hoped that his retirement from the Civil Service will not mean the severance of his association with Indian affairs, but that still higher spheres of activity will be open to him so that the country may continue to benefit by his vast experience and clear grasp of the problems on whose right solution depends the well-being of the people of India."

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th October, says:— INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

"After more than 34 years' service, ranging between an Assistant Collectorship and a Membership of Council, Sir Harold Stuart retires next week, leaving behind him a record of work with which any Civil Servant may feel proud satisfaction. . . . . Sir Harold Stuart's work, with which we are here concerned, showed him to be a man endowed with the qualities which did not suffer in the bureaucratic atmosphere in which he moved. His motto seemed to be purity and efficiency. The Police Department which he organised had, before him, a reputation for neither. He worked to impart to it both. Graduates came into favour for the first time in the Police Department. Mr. Stuart saw that they would have to confront difficulties from older men in the service, and he strove to encourage honesty by every means. He condoned minor faults in honest men, he encouraged them against dishonest methods of Police work. In spite of all his efforts, the Police is not yet perfect; but it has steadily improved, and for this improvement much of the credit must be assigned to Sir Harold Stuart. . . . . The reforms he effected in the administration of jails will ever redound to his credit. We must admit that we were strongly against certain principles of jail administration as conducted before the Penitentiary riot; and we know that it was our strong criticism, which perhaps Sir Harold Stuart did not quite like at the time, which eventually led to the reforms in the jails; and Mr. Kesava Pillai's name will ever be associated with Sir Harold's as the inspirer of the new policy which has raised the humane side of jail administration . . . . . It the subordinate police is what it is to-day the credit for it belongs entirely to the influence of Sir Harold Stuart who has been their sympathiser and friend. His relations with his friends have been characterised by frankness and cordiality which have encouraged them to speak out their mind quite openly. Among Indians he has a large number

of admirers and friends who will all regret his departure. His spirit has liberalised the administration. His influence has been as lofty as is his spirit. He has striven to enlarge the interest of the people in the administration, to draw them more into participation in it. He has endeavoured to extend the scheme of Bench Magistrates and Village Union Panchayats. He has endeavoured to humanise the administration of jails, the treatment of juvenile criminals, and to increase the attractions of the Police Service. He has raised many men of merit who, but for him, would have had to end their career as Inspectors. Wherever his influence has extended it has conduced to the purity, efficiency and popularity of the administration. The Police are certainly more popular to-day than they were when he first took charge of the department. It is much more respectable. . . . . He has never sought popularity but he has been popular, because the principles and policy which he stood for have been popular. It must be admitted that his chances of distinction have not been as great as are his talents. He would have filled a far higher position with equal distinction, but circumstances limited his opportunities. . . . . He will be leaving India with the genuine good wishes of the people whose gratitude he has undoubtedly earned by his kindliness of heart, by his suavity of manners, and by his tact and sympathy. Good by nature and instinct, he became much better by his association, environments and training. He will leave a gap in the administration of the Presidency. His service for India is not yet ended. He will probably come back as the President of the Jail Commission which will be appointed soon after the war; and his services will be sought in other spheres as well. His departure from India will mean the disappearance of a most beneficial influence from the administration, of a most beneficial and progressive force which has moved the Presidency far forward."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

Listed appointments in the Madras Presidency.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 7th October, states:—"The announcement in the *Gazette of India* that the headships of two districts are placed on the list of appointments open to Members of the Provincial Civil Service in the Madras Presidency, and that His Excellency in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State is *now* pleased to announce that a third post of Collector and District Magistrate shall be thrown open to the Provincial Civil Service in that Presidency, opens up a wide door for conjecture. Does this indicate the extent of concession granted as the outcome of the Report of the Public Services Commission, the publication of which is imminent? If so, it is a striking instance of the mountain being in labour and producing a mouse. It is difficult to account, in any case, for this announcement just before the publication of the report. . . . . There is a rumour current that the Government is contemplating the step of conferring the office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies on a European Member of the Indian Civil Service, and of appointing Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai, the present Registrar, to some other office. . . . . We must emphatically protest against the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies being given to a European Civilian. From the very commencement, the Department of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency has had at its head an Indian officer, and its great success and good work are due to the successive distinguished Indian officials who have held it. The nature of the work of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is, it should be unnecessary to point out, such as only an Indian officer can best perform as it requires him to come into close contact with the people and to have a knowledge of their ways, customs and language. We are told that the work of the department in organizing societies, and forming groups of self-reliant men in rural parts is watched in some bureaucratic quarters with jealous and suspicious eyes. This can only be the symptom of an unhealthy official mind warped by senseless prejudice. We hope there is no foundation for the report, than which there could be no worse blunder in Lord Pentland's *regimè*, that the office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies is going to be manned in future by a European Civilian officer."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 10th October, writes:—"We are told that Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai will shortly be placed in charge of a district, and that a European would be appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies. A European can never succeed as a Registrar, for there are linguistic and other disqualifications in the way. For successful work, the Registrar has to move with the people, study their susceptibilities first hand, and get himself acquainted with a hundred other details, which a knowledge of the vernaculars and of the people alone can facilitate." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

Writing further on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 12th October, says:—"The wording of the resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd October 1916, upon which we commented the other day, is quite different from what was wired to us by the Associated Press from Simla. . . . . The Associated Press telegram led us to understand that two fresh Collectorships were thrown open to the Members of the Provincial Service. The third appointment now thrown open to the Provincial Service is not, we understand a concession to them, but, as we surmised the other day, meant to annex the office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to the Indian Civil Service and to provide its present incumbent, Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai, with a Collectorship as a compensatory measure. In the result the advantage to the Provincial Service under the present arrangement is nil and the Indian community loses the benefit of having an Indian as the head of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. We hope the Honourable non-official Members of the local Legislative Council will take the opportunity of the ensuing meeting to have their say on the subject." HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

Industries in the United Provinces.

11. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th October, has the following:—"A contemporary examines the causes that have led to the rapid development of industries in the United Provinces under the ægis of the Local Government, and detects the secret in Sir James Meston's practice of putting only square men in square holes. His departments directly connected with industries are run by professional men and not so-called experts and Indian Civil Service men who are supposed competent enough to do anything,—to know everything from agriculture to astronomy." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

Indians and the Board of Revenue.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th September, observes:—"The *Hindu* deplores the absence of a single Indian in the Revenue Board, and calls attention to an assurance given by Sir Murray Hammick, in the Legislative Council, that Indian officers of sufficient seniority in grade would be appointed to the Board when opportunities occurred. . . . . The service is not barren of competent Indians of sufficient seniority. For instance, there is Mr. Aziz-ud-din Sahib and there is Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who, we suppose, are seniors to Mr. Couchman. Surely nobody will say that these two Indian officers are not competent to sit in the Revenue Board. We are inclined to think that, whether they are aware of its existence or not, the colour bar still operates in making appointments to the higher branches of the Public Service." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept 7th, 1916.

Self-government for India.

13. In commenting on an editorial in the *Madras Mail* on "European organisation," *New India*, of the 9th October, writes:—"'A greater share of self-government' is not what India asks. She demands self-government.

"When she gains it, British residents in India will have a share in it, as Indian residents in England have a share in the self-government of Great Britain. Europeans will most certainly have 'their due share in the advancement of this country in friendly co-operation with' Indians, if they are on an equal footing, if Indians are no longer disarmed and helpless, and if a minute minority of foreigners no longer makes laws for the Indian nation, and taxes them as it wills. We are glad that the Anglo-Indians are going to organise openly, for open antagonism is better than underground and petty warfare." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

A Home Ruler's address.

14. *New India*, of the 10th October, has the following :—"The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani devoted the major portion of his presidential address at the United Provinces Provincial Conference to the Home Rule issue. He discussed several of the arguments advanced against the movement, in his characteristic convincing style, pointing out how, as the Grand Old Man (Dadabhoi Naroji) recently repeated, Home Rule is the only remedy for our political ills. . . . . We have always claimed Home Rule 'as our just right'. Of course, during the past few months, our demand has been more urgent; but that is due to the force of recent events, and not to any inclination on India's part to take unfair advantage of the war. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani was equally convincing in his other argument that the present system of Government has outlived its utility. We have certainly little to complain of as to its discharge of what Dr. Woodrow Wilson calls the 'constituent' functions of the Government. The failure of the British is with respect to its 'ministrant' duties. They have not been able 'to render a satisfactory account of its work for the improvement of the condition of the people'. For instance, have the people enough food to eat? Do they live in healthy conditions? Is their soul nourished by means of education and other elevating influences? It is when we consider the answers to these and several other equally telling questions asked by Mr. Chintamani, that we find ourselves in a position to understand whether the British Government in its present shape has been a success in India.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

The European Association.

15. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 12th October, writes :—"The European Association of Calcutta has placed itself on the war path. In a memorandum explaining the objects of the association, the public are informed that every European in this country should endeavour to realise that as a member of the ruling race he has far greater importance as a political entity than he might have attained in the British Isles. This mischievous twaddle to stir up racial prejudices on the part of the Calcutta Association will, we are sure, be condemned by the more rational section of official and non-official Europeans who ought to be content with a position of equality with their Indian fellow subjects. At a time when thoughtful and cultured Englishmen like the Lord Bishop of Madras have deprecated the assumption of superiority on the part of the Europeans in India which sometimes makes them look down on the Indian as a conquered race and the complacency which often leads some Englishmen recognise that they belong to what is called the ruling race it is disappointing to find the European Association of Calcutta setting up such preposterous claims. The *Leader* remarks with perfect propriety that the racial arrogance reflected in the Memorandum of the European Association is responsible for that assumption of superiority which hurts and irritates Indians most, and that the existence of this sort of feeling must stand in the way of the much desired rapproachment between Indians and Europeans."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

The emigration enquiry.

16. The *Hindu*, of the 13th October, remarks :—"From a telegram from Ootacamund which we published yesterday, it appears that the Madras Government have resolved to depute an Indian gentleman along with an I.C.S. officer to conduct the enquiry in connection with the emigration of Indian coolies to Ceylon and the Federated Malay States. Our thanks are due to the Government for this timely compliance with the representations made on the subject. Our contemporary the *Madras Times* makes, however, too fine a point of it when it says that 'the whole proceedings should tend to make people specially confident in the Madras Government as at present administered, seeing that it has shown itself ready to listen to reasonable representations.' This puts us in mind of the saying that one swallow does not make a summer. We know of a host of 'reasonable representations', which have found the Government unready to listen. The tale of past representations unheard and unresponded to, is rather a long one; and we hope the good beginning now made will be continued in the interests of all concerned."

The "Real Indian Nationalism" Series of Tracts.

17. The following appears in *New India* of the 13th October :—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

"The D.O. Tracts.

"A 'reader of *New India*' writes—

With reference to the letter from the D.I.G. of Police, Railways and C.I.D., No. 33—25 N.P., which appeared in the columns of *New India* on 6th October 1916, I have to inform you if the above are not circulated 'On His Majesty's Service,' yet they are under distribution, by Tahsildars of His Majesty's Service.

I had the chance of perusing the tracts Nos. 1 and 2, officially circulated to the 'village munsif' of my place by the Tahsildar of the taluk.

"We are obliged to our correspondent. It is an uphill battle, when the bureaucracy can take our money for our own publications, and also use the people's money to subsidise publications written against us. We presume that it will not be pretended that when a Tahsildar of a taluk sends the pamphlets to village munsifs he does it at his own expense."

Indian political reform.

18. *New India*, of the 13th October, has the following :—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

"A Scandalous Assumption.

"The comments of the *Pioneer* on the memorandum of the non-official members of the Supreme Council on the reforms to be introduced after the war are very significant. They are based on the disgraceful assumption that the demand is in return for services rendered by India during the war. The meanness which that journal thus imputes to the Indians is due, we believe, to its own incapacity to recognise or appreciate the noble side of any incident. And as to its description of the signatories, we prefer to know their importance from the words of the King-Emperor rather than from those of an Anglo-Indian sheet. They are, as His Majesty said during his last visit to India, 'chosen representatives of the people'. And if the Punjab representative did not condescend to subscribe to the memorandum, the *Pioneer* has to thank the nature of the Council Regulations which sometimes keep the best man out of legislative assemblies."

Medical relief.

19. In concluding an article on "Indigenous Medicines", the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th October, says :—"We cannot start enough Medical Colleges throughout India; the suggestion for vernacular courses of training in western science to create a class of village practitioners is not being seriously taken up. Easier than to work up this suggestion would be to place an officer on special duty, organise the existing agency which administers relief, call upon the district and taluk boards to send up reports of their working and progress. The resources of Government are great: and a progressive expenditure of two lakhs of rupees a year for medical relief, such as Sir Harold Stuart announced four years ago for primary education, would be hailed with delight by the public.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

"What, however, is of utmost importance is that Government should realise the urgency of the need for the extension of medical relief. Is it or is it not a fact that our sanitary organisation is inadequate? Is it or is it not a fact that a larger number of people die from preventible diseases than any other people on the civilized earth? Nothing, in our opinion, is more urgent than the extension of medical relief. Many among the poor are dying, first because preventible diseases are not prevented, and, secondly, because medical relief and nourishment in sickness are not available. This is a fact: and this fact must urge Government to active measures. Perhaps after the war—a common enough phrase in the mouths of the statesmen of the day—we may have a committee of European experts examining the indigenous methods! They might submit reports, and ten years hence members of, perhaps, more enlarged Legislative Councils might be asking questions whether the report of the committee would be acted upon, just as we now ask about the report of the Decentralisation Commission. That is not the way, we submit, to handle this very serious problem of medical relief. It is urgent today; it will be more urgent than ever to-morrow.

It is a problem which has been calling for solution these many years. We have not lifted a little finger yet. The Government have been inert; it knows that its existing institutions cannot meet the situation, and yet it has remained content to creep along. The public have now come forward to act. Will the Government step forward and stimulate this spirit by promise of active support?"

III.—Legislation.

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

The Government of India (Amendment) Act.

20. In commenting on the proceedings of Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the Government of India (Amendment) Bill reported in *India* (London), *New India*, of the 7th October, states:—"So bright a ray of light has flashed across the dark sky of India's political night, that we glance up hopefully and almost ask: 'Is it the dawning?' Is there really a hope that the sun of liberty will soon rise above the eastern horizon, that England, the Mother of Western Liberty, will at last turn her eyes to the 'Great Dependency,' and demand from her representatives here an account of their stewardship? . . . . It seems likely on the face of it, especially from Lord Islington's anxiety to validate Regulations, Ordinances, and certain Acts, that these are all *ultra vires*, and that the weapons of coercion may be broken by appeals to the Privy Councils. Lord Loreburn marks the Defence of India Act as at the head of the illegal laws, and it seems as though the Parliament of Great Britain is the only power that can take away from us—and it will never do so—our rights and liberties as British subjects. Then every man of the hundreds interned under the Defence Act has a remedy; the sentences passed on the conspirators may be upset as *ultra vires;* but for those hanged under the Act —which the *Civil and Military Gazette* wishes to be extended to the trial of ordinary political offenders—for them, they have passed beyond human justice or injustice, and have suffered a wrong without a remedy here. Tried under the Penal Code some of them, at least, would have been legally condemned to death, so that the end would have been the same. Under these circumstances, some of the patriotic lawyers of Bengal should bestir themselves, and take legal steps to release those who have been interned under the law which the Supreme Council was incompetent to pass."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

Writing further on this subject, *New India*, of the 9th October, observes:—"The more we think over the Report of the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons of England, the more does Hope, the Bird of Heaven, build her nest in our heart. We have the authority of Lord Loreburn, the late Lord Chancellor of England, for asserting that the Defence of India Act is first on the list of the Acts which are no Acts, Acts which the Governor-General in Legislative Council had no power to make. Here is, indeed, a gospel of hope for the unfortunate men sentenced under it, for the hundreds interned under it in Bengal. We very much mistake the spirit of Bengal if many a writ of *habeas corpus* is not demanded for those interned under the Act, or, if the fact that they are not actually within the four walls of a prison prevents the issue of such a writ, then some other legal way will be found for setting them free.

"Babu Surendranath Bannerji is sure to direct action to be taken to set free his colleague, acquitted in a Court and interned after his release. And are there not men in the Punjab and in the United Provinces who are also suffering under this illegal Act? . . . . No such message has reached India for many a day. We are told that the Parliament of Great Britain stands between us and the men in power here for the time being, and that against these coercive disabling laws, passed by usurped power, we can appeal to Parliament for a remedy against the injustices wrought here. The helplessness of our High Courts will be removed, and they will again be clothed with their pristine power to protect the lieges against oppression, and they will be able again to declare boldly: 'There is no wrong without a remedy.'

"Let India now speak out clerly and boldly, demanding that Parliament shall refuse to validate this eighteenth century type of legislation, and let Parliament declare that the Great Queen's Proclamation that Indians share the protection of her laws is not a lie. Then shall this mass of mediæval fetters be thrown into the rubbish heap, and Indians will stand erect, like other subjects of the Crown. Such a God given opportunity has never before come to us since we passed out of the tyranny of John Company under the ægis of the Crown. Let us use it to the full. Oh for Charles Bradlaugh in this day of India's hope! Who, in Britain's Parliament, will speak for India."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 9th October, remarks:—"We published in our last issue the first portion of the discussion which took place in the Joint Committee which had been appointed to consider the Government of India (Amendment) Bill, and we publish elsewhere to-day another instalment. The matters discussed are of much interest and importance in respect of their bearing upon the constitutional legal and political rights of the people of this country. . . . . It was represented by Mr. Charles Roberts that there is a whole mass of invalid legislation in India which does bar the right to sue the Secretary of State on certain points. Sir Courtenay Ilbert upon being questioned by Lord Loreburn produced a list of such Indian Acts, between thirty and forty in number, which was circulated to the committee as a confidential document. It was found that of the list the Defence of India Act was one, as it contains a clause saying that the judgment of the Commissioners appointed under the Act shall be final and conclusive. . . . . It is a matter for earnest consideration by the Indian public, as to how many of the fundamental rights belonging to them as British subjects, have been nullified by the Acts of the Indian legislature. With regard to British born subjects the matter is even of graver importance. It is a debatable question how far the order of the Bombay Government under the Defence of India Act prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Bombay Presidency is warranted by law. A Bombay correspondent has pointed out that an Englishman's allegiance depends upon the Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, Bill of Rights and other fundamental laws. The Governor General in Legislative Council, according to the Indian Councils Act as now consolidated by the Government of India Act 1915, has not power to make any law abrogating any part of the laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

Referring to the comments of the *Hindu*, of the 9th October (above) on this subject, *New India*, of the 10th October, says:—"We are very glad to see that the *Hindu* has drawn public attention to the usurpation of the power to deprive Indians of the rights of personal liberty and quiet possession of property without a sentence following on due trial and conviction, pronounced by a Court of law, and we trust that the leading papers all over India will do the same. . . . . So splendid a constitutional opening has never before come to India, and of it should be taken the fullest advantage. The 'Defence of India Act' used with great harshness and to ends not contemplated even by its framers, may be our first point of attack."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 10th October, writes:—"The discussion in the Joint Committee on the Government of India Amendment Bill relating to clause 5, a summary of which appears elsewhere, was of much interest. The subject was whether Members of Executive Councils should not be allowed to be connected with some trade or business during their tenure of office, without actively participating in the management. The reasons given by the Government for enacting a clause empowering Members of Executive Councils to be sleeping partners in some trade or business are of a novel and specious character. It is well known that the advent of the English into India was for the purpose of trade and commercial gain. The object with which clause 5 was proposed, and its retention attempted to be justified by the Government, seems to show that the Britishers have not quite divested themselves of their original vocation in this country. . . . . It may be

incidentally pointed out with reference to a current rumour in Madras that a European business man is in the running for the forthcoming vacancy in the office of a Member of the Madras Executive Council now occupied by an Indian gentleman, the following remarks of Lord Islington do not seem to give support to it. . . . . The whole discussion and the division which followed it while being of an interesting character, shows how Indian interests are being nearly shipwrecked from the want of Indian representatives to urge their own case. The Indian people are now in the position of spectators who behold, as if in a cinema show, the manner in which their interests in vital matters have been debated and disposed of, without reference to their sentiments and views, by well-intentioned but ill-informed foreigners."

IV.—Native States.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

21. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 12th October, writes:—"The 58th birthday of His Highness the Raja of Cochin was celebrated on the 28th ultimo and needless to say the Raja's subjects displayed genuine enthusiasm on the occasion. There were spontaneous rejoicings throughout the State, all public offices and schools were closed, and at every important centre meetings were held to pray for His Highness' prosperity, and to congratulate him on the auspicious occasion. We are told that Brahmins throughout the State were fed in temples and *chatrams* and that in several cases substantial doles in money (*Dakshina*) were made to members of this community. We must confess we fail to perceive the merit underlying the feeding of apparently able-bodied persons belonging to a particular caste to the exclusion of others, and perhaps Mr. Bhore will bestow his attention on this aspect of the celebration, and introduce in future celebrations arrangements less open to objection from this point of view. By all means let not the State stint the expenditure on charity, but the amount must be spent on the really deserving people without invidious distinctions as to caste or creed. The blind, the dumb, the maimed, the widows and the orphans are proper objects of charity and the scope of the *Sirkar's* munificence must not be circumscribed by petty consideration of caste, for we refuse to believe that any intelligent Hindu now-a-days has faith in the feeding and enriching of Brahmins simply because they are Brahmins and not on any other consideration. . . . . We are sure that the enlightened Cochinites are above such petty superstitions, which are certainly out of harmony with the spirit of the times."

His Highness the Raja of Cochin's birthday.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th October, writes:—America, which poses to be an advocate of the principle of equality among human beings, tried more than once recently to make a law for preventing Eastern races like the Japanese and the Indians from settling therein. The Japanese naturally resented this and the result was an agreement between the United States and Japan empowering the officials in the former not to allow more than a certain number of men to enter it every year. But the exhibition in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal attracted a large number of Japanese and we learn that a Bill has again been brought forward in the American Parliament to prevent the influx of the Eastern races into the Republic. This news naturally provoked the Japanese, and it was thought that the two countries would fall out. But the trouble has been avoided for the present by the American Bill being allowed to lie over. It is to be noted here that, as the Bill refers to the Eastern races in general, it seeks to prevent the entry of Indians also into America. It is, therefore, the duty of the British Government to protest against this Bill. We hope the Government of India will issue a communiquè regarding the action taken by it in this matter.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1916.

America and the Eastern races.

23. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th October, observes:—Roumania is talked of in a section of the press as having delayed entering the war only to see which side was likely to win and as having decided now because she saw that the Allies were sure of their triumph and Russia was advancing with a huge army towards Austria. There are very few in this world who act with purely altruistic motives. France is keen upon obtaining Alsace and Lorraine. Russia wishes to have a part of Austrian territory. So, too, are the rest of the Powers desirous of gaining something or other. It may, therefore, be true that Roumania wishes to annex Transylvania. We cannot blame her for this. The fact that her greed of territory did not allow her to abandon the side of righteousness shows she has some regard for justice. The fact that she has joined the Allies shows that she has begun to see that the Allies will be sure to triumph. We hope that this expectation will be fulfilled.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

Roumania and the war.

24. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th September, writes:—Two years have passed since the war began. During this period hundreds of thousands of precious lives have been lost, thousands of women have been made widows and hundreds of children have become orphans. Numerous families have been ruined, many cities have been destroyed, commerce has suffered incalculable loss, the poor are starving and suffering hardships and difficulties and restlessness prevails all over the world. Who is the cause of all this? It is the cruel Kaiser and the Crown Prince whom the whole world is cursing, and upon whom every person is showering reproach and all are crying aloud for their effacement from the page of existence.

The editor, on the authority of Home papers, states that preparations on a very large scale are being made to prolong the war. He thinks that such preparations are being made as will enable the Allies to crush the enemy in a single onslaught and thereby save the world from the cruel Kaiser.

In referring to these preparations made by the British Government the editor thinks that they are very intently engaged in these and that the time will shortly come when the enemy will receive the punishment he richly deserves.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

"The end of the war in Europe."

The editor advises his co-religionists to assist the Government in every possible way in bringing this terrible war to a speedy conclusion and not to lose this opportunity than which they will never get a better one to enable them to demonstrate their loyalty.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

"The views of Mr. Lloyd George."

25. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd October, in giving a translation of the remarks made by Mr. Lloyd George to the correspondent of the United Press, America, in the course of which he gave reasons for the prolongation of the war, says:—There is no doubt that Britain has such enormous quantities of munitions as will enable her to thoroughly crush the enemy. The strength of her fleet has demonstrated to the world that she has overpowered Germany, which is at the present moment in a disturbed condition.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 2nd, 1916.

The report on the administration of the Police department in 1915.

26. The *Desabhimani*,* of the 2nd September, comments as follows in English upon the report on the administration of the Police Department in 1915:—The report on the administration of the Police department during the year 1915 has been reviewed by the Government, and we are thankful to be in receipt of a copy of the review which contains particulars of some interest to the readers. The strength of the police force was 32,918 at the close of the year, or one police officer to 1,257 of the population, and the total cost of the department during the year rose from Rs. 92 lakhs in 1914 to Rs. 94 lakhs. In spite of this growing expenditure there has been much difficulty experienced in all but few districts in recruitment, and there are numerous resignations and desertions. The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the close of the year was larger than at the end of the previous year, namely, 1,301 against 1,105. Nine hundred and ninety-seven men resigned during the year, while 560 were discharged and 587 deserted. These figures indicate that the police service is not quite popular. But the Government hopes that increased rates of pay which have recently been sanctioned will make it more attractive. At the same time the Government observes that though the total additional expenditure is large, the improvement in the position of the individual constable is small and a further substantial increase may be necessary to secure men of the right stamp and keep them in the force. But as the Government rightly observed, much may be done towards the curtailment of ever-increasing expenditure in the department by way of transferring some of the duties to village police to be managed and supervised by the formation of a popular and representative body as the village panchayats in place of the village magistrate. Unless and until this reform is effected in the village administration, the mere transference of some of the duties of the police to the village police is not likely to produce the desired result. The percentage of departmental punishments continued high, being 30·9 to the actual strength as against 27·2 in 1913 and 26·6 in 1914. But the Inspector-General has given assurance that the punishments were, on the whole, carefully considered and that most officers endeavoured to exercise their powers of punishment judiciously and he at the same time feels that a real improvement in the morale of the force can only be achieved if the quality of the men obtained is improved by granting them better pay and prospects. The Government agree that, if the police service is made more attractive, the wider field of selection will make it possible to be more strict about the character of candidates, and the desirableness of the employment will make men more careful to avoid losing it by misconduct. They also make the following observations which, we hope, is worth mentioning:—

On the other hand unduly harsh or inconsiderate treatment will greatly diminish the attraction of good pay, and the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General

* Received in the current week.

must ever be on the alert to check individual idiosyncrasies. Some officers, for example, are too rigid about the grant of leave, with the result that a large number of men absent themselves without leave and then in the interests of the discipline must be punished. The policeman is always on duty even on public holidays, when indeed his work is often heavier than usual, and the Inspector-General should consider whether something cannot be done in the way of allowing men a day off duty every week, or alternatively a larger amount of casual leave.

"While we warmly agree with sympathetic attitude of the Government towards the police force, we at the same time cannot but mention here the absolute necessity for stern discipline and close surveillance to maintain a high standard of efficiency and integrity in the department. The powers of the police are enormous and the temptations too many and unless the authorities are smart and strict and keep a strong hold on their subordinate police, the morale of the police force is likely to become degenerate—a situation fraught with evil consequences.

"The system of rewarding the service rendered by village officers and private persons is one calculated to enlist the co-operation of the people in police administration. We are glad to find there was a satisfactory increase in the rewards granted during the year to members of the police and to private individuals.

"Regarding the selection of Sub-Inspectors and their training we are glad to learn that selection of Sub-Inspectors should in future be made in each district by a committee consisting of the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General, if possible, and one or more Indian gentlemen of local influence and position, and there is reason to hope that this system will lead to the selection of a still better class of men.

"If we turn to the statistics of crime, their detection and prevention, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the penal code excluding nuisances, for the year under report was 54,474 against 53,178 in the previous year, and the increase in the number of grave crimes was 1,424 chiefly under house-breaking and cattle theft. The number of murders was 702 against 704. The number of cattle thefts during the year was 4,161 against 3,575 in 1914. There has been slow but steady progress in the detection of crime, the percentage being 24·4 against 23·9 in 1914 and 22·8 in 1913. Several reasons may be assigned for poor detection. The extensiveness of station areas, the frequent transfers of Sub-Inspectors when not necessary, the unnecessary interposition of the Circle Inspector between the investigating officer in charge of the police station and the officer in charge of the main or sub-division, all these require suitable modification to make the police enterprise always successful. The abolition of the class of Circle Inspectors has been introduced as an experiment in the Trichinopoly district and its results are awaited."

(*b*) *Courts.*

27. Referring to the Government order on the report of the High Court on the administration of justice in this Presidency in 1915, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, says:—The opinions expressed by different Judges on the system of trial with the aid of jurors and assessors are worthy of note. The Sessions Judge of North Arcot says that in many cases the verdict of the jurors was unnatural. But we see that out of the 115 cases which were tried by this Judge with the help of a jury, he agreed with their verdict in 107 cases and of the 120 cases tried with the help of assessors, he agreed with their opinion in 78 cases and with the opinion of the majority in 19 cases. Thus even in the case of the assessors, it was only in 23 cases that the Judge differed from the majority of them. These figures prove only that the system of trial by jurors and assessors has been working satisfactorily and they do not at all warrant the conclusion of the Sessions Judge that the verdict of the jurors was unnatural in many cases. It is only the conclusion of the Judge that seems to be unnatural. The Sessions Judge of Coimbatore

The jury system.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

says that he did not receive much assistance from the assessors. We concur in his view that, as the Judge is not bound to act on the opinion of the assessors as is the case with jurors, the former do not naturally take an interest in their work. The opinion of this Judge only adds strength to the suggestion that the distinction between jurors and assessors should be done away with and that all sessions cases should be tried with a jury. Though in the Sessions Court at Kurnool, the Judge had no occasion whatever to differ from the jury, he complains that the jurors did not pay any attention to the evidence adduced during the trial or his summing up at the end of it. But the Sessions Judge of Bellary says that, if the jurors are given a good history of the facts of any case, they take an interest in the proceedings and give a sound verdict. The Sessions Judge of South Malabar wholly condemns the system of juries. But in 64 cases out of 73 tried by him, the Judge has concurred with the opinion of the jury. All the other Sessions Judges speak well of this system, and the opinion of the few Judges, who have spoken against it is belied by their own decisions. Coming to the history of the jury system, it does not seem to have attained perfection in any country. If, as is admitted by Mr. Lowell of the Harward University, this system has not attained perfection in America, how could it be expected in India? The only qualification for a juror in India is that he should be paying not less than a certain amount as kist. This is not sufficient. If some educational qualification is also insisted on for a juror, the system is bound to work more satisfactorily than is the case now. Steps should also be taken to prevent the Police officials and the opposite party bringing any pressure to bear upon the jurors. The fact that gentlemen on the list of jurors have to wait for a number of days at the court-house, to know whether they are empanelled or not is also a discouraging factor. As the Indians are by nature afraid to act against their conscience, if men having some culture are chosen for the jury, there can never be a miscarriage of justice, so the authorities should not do away with the system of trial by juries, but try to remove the existing defects in it and secure its permanency.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

The assessors and jurors.

28. In its leader under the heading "The Jury and Assessors," the *Manorama*, of the 10th October, dwells upon the evil consequences of incompetent and ignorant persons being selected as jurors and assessors, which it ascribes to the careless preparation of the list of jurors and assessors, and upon the necessity of making provisions in the courts for their conveniences, the absence of which makes several respectable and competent persons unwilling to serve as such, and regrets that some of the Sessions Judges in the Presidency should have passed strictures on the jury system, before trying to induce competent and respectable persons to come forward and serve as jurors and assessors.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

Disparity in education between India and other countries.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th October, says:—The population of Japan, according to the census of 1913, is 53 millions, while that of British India, excluding all Native States and other territories under the rule of independent Princes, is 243 millions. But the number of students having primary education in Japan in 1913–14 was 7,095,755, while in British India, which is far bigger than Japan, both in extent and population, the number of such students in 1915 was only 6,500,000! This speaks volumes of the condition of primary education here. In Mysore, the percentage of boys and girls, who are actually reading in schools and colleges, among those who are of an age to have education, works at 27½, while in British India the same percentage is only 18. Coming to the percentage of persons having education among the whole population of a country, it is 20 per cent in Great Britain, 15 per cent in Australia and Japan, and only 3 per cent in British India. Then again the number of schools imparting scientific education was 8,566 in Japan in 1913–14, while that of such schools in British India in 1914–15 was only 189. So it cannot

be denied that India is behind every other country in education. The efforts of the late Mr. Gokhale to introduce compulsory primary education in some portions of British India proved a failure. It is surprising to note that when Native States, which copy their institutions from British India, have introduced free and compulsory education in their territories, it has not yet been found possible to introduce it in British India. We hope the people and the Government in this country will bestow their attention upon this subject.

Vernaculars as the media of instruction in South Canara.

BODHINI, *Udipi, South Canara*, September 1916.

30. In an article under this heading, Rai Bahadur M. Raghunath Rao, a retired Assistant Inspector of Schools, writes to the *Bodhini*, for September, as follows:— For centuries past the medium of instruction in schools in this district was in some places Canarese and in others Malayalam. During the past seven or eight years however, the managers of some of the Christian schools, giving too literal a meaning to the phrase "instruction through the vernacular," have begun to teach the Tulu and Konkani dialects. Others have begun to adopt English in place of the vernacular. The reason they give for doing this is that the vernacular of the district cannot be said to be Canarese, inasmuch as it is the mother tongue of only 19 per cent of the population, while 43 per cent speak Tulu and 17 per cent Konkani. They, therefore, contend that the schools should be free to choose a language which is the mother tongue of the pupils and that Canarese, if it is insisted by the authorities, may be taught through the medium of the mother tongue. The Director of Public Instruction, without enquiring into the soundness of this argument, is said to have approved elementary text-books in the dialects of Tulu and Konkani for use in primary schools, and in some secondary schools and one college the Inspector of Schools has sanctioned the adoption of English as the medium of instruction from the infant standard. Now it behoves us to consider whether the contention of these Christian managers of schools is right, or whether these orders which were passed by the Educational authorities as a result of that contention are likely to prove prejudicial to the interests of the people or to the vernacular of the district. The official language of the district has, from time immemorial, been Canarese. Although the number speaking the language as mother tongue is only 19 per cent of the total population, more than 90 per cent of the people in the district know the language. The language used for all official and social purposes, such as correspondence, invitations, etc., is Canarese. The so-called vernaculars of Konkani and Tulu, unlike Malayalam and Canarese, have no scripts of their own. They adopt the Canarese script. Nor have they any literature in the language, excepting, perhaps, the few handbooks, chiefly religious tracts, recently published by the Christian Missionaries. The Canarese script which they have adopted is unsuited to these dialects, which contain sounds for which there are no corresponding symbols in Canarese; and Canarese when learnt through the medium of these dialects is as polished as the English spoken by the German Missionaries. The Jesuit Missionaries likewise think that Konkani is sufficient for the purposes of their religious propaganda and construe vernacular as mother tongue. What wonder that the foreign officers who are not acquainted with the truth of the situation should be induced to champion the merits of the mother tongue! Even among the Tulu-speaking people, the tendency is to abandon Tulu in favour of Canarese. Among the Konkani-speaking Christians, too, wherever English is known, the native dialect is neglected. The Missionaries alone seem to want Tulu and Konkani.

The writer then proceeds to show that even these dialects are not uniform, but vary so much as to look different languages altogether when spoken by different sects or communities, and thereupon observes:—We must now enquire how Konkani and Tulu have gained so much prominence of late. The German Missionaries had to learn Canarese and Tulu for preaching the gospel to illiterate people in their own language. Many of them, not finding it convenient to learn both these languages, confined themselves to some one

language and those who know only Tulu have some schools under them and these naturally urge the adoption of Tulu as the medium of instruction, and their aim does not go further than to enable the pupils to read the religious tracts in that language. In the United Kingdom the mother tongue of Scotch and Welshmen is not English; and yet these men, it is said, do not want English to be taught through the medium of their dialect. They begin English from their infancy. Why should our district adopt a different policy then? Prior to the advent of the foreign Christian Missionaries, the Christians and other communities were in perfect harmony among each other. Of late, differences have arisen among them. The Christians, non-Christians, Catholics and Protestants are each seeking the narrow interests of their own community. Each caste has a college and each sect a school for itself. Instead of healthy competition there is much mutual jealousy and hatred. There is not a fraction of the harmony which existed among them about forty years ago. If the common language, too, should disappear, God alone knows what calamities might arise. It behoves every patriotic citizen and every officer of Government, who has the well-being of the people at heart, to consider this aspect of the question in good time.

BODHINI, *Udipi, South Canara*, September 1916.

The *Bodhini*, for September, gives a translation of an article adapted from the July number of the *Modern Review* purporting to point out that the type of education which is now given in India is hollow and useless, being without any intrinsic economic value which would enable the possessor of that education to earn his bread in any part of the world.

(*k*) *General.*

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Oct. 2nd, 1916.

31. The *Vidyabhanu*,* of the 2nd October, writes:—We learn that Mr. Langhurst, the Superintendent of the Archæological Department, has suggested to the Government that the work of unearthing ancient monuments can be stopped for the present in view to economising expenditure, and it is enough if the department preserves those already discovered. We are surprised at this suggestion, as it was this officer himself that recently pleaded for the continuance of the former work even during the period of war on the ground that it was the only means of getting at the ancient history of Southern India, and we hope the Government will not act upon his suggestion. If men like Mr. T. Gopinatha Rao, M.A., and Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., who have been most zealously engaged in the work of archæological research in South India, are to be doing no more than oiling the existing monuments and keeping them free from shrubs and weeds, it will not only damp their enthusiasm in the work but also shut out the only means of the people of this country knowing new things about India. So we entreat the Government not to give up the work of unearthing ancient monuments on any account.

Archæological research.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

32. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 4th October, says:—We learn that the majority of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council have presented a memorandum to the Viceroy detailing the reforms which are to be introduced in India after the war and pointing out certain disadvantages which His Majesty's Indian subjects are now labouring under. We sincerely approve of this action of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council as the representatives of the Indian public; but we do not know why three of these members kept aloof in this matter. Perhaps they thought that no contentious measure should be forced upon the Government during this war!

Reforms after the war.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

33. Adverting to the retirement of Sir Harold Stuart from service, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 4th October, observes:—Though Sir Harold Stuart is a member of the Civilian bureaucracy, he cannot be said to have been an out and out bureaucrat

Sir Harold Stuart.

* Received in the current week.

throughout his service. Though he was only a Madras Civilian, he was in touch with the Government of India and he had therefore a wider experience than other civilians can lay claim to. His official career has always been characterised by a breadth of view and an interest in public good. It will be no exaggeration to say that the present satisfactory condition of the Police department is wholly due to him. His ideas were always noble and merit was the only thing to secure his favour. Many may not be aware that, like the late Mr. G. H. Stuart, Sir Harold is a highly cultured man and that he had also a sound knowledge of international questions. So the farewell entertainment arranged for him by men like Mr. Kesava Pillai, one of the trusted leaders of the people, is not a formal function, but shows the esteem in which Sir Harold is held by the Indians.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th October, has a laudatory article about Sir Harold Stuart. LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

The Indian Educational Service.

34. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 4th October, observes:—We see from a list placed on the table of the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir C. Sankaran Nayar at the last meeting that out of the 308 persons nominated to the Indian Educational Service since 1896, only 10 were Indians. Though a large number of Indians take the trouble of acquiring English qualifications in addition to their degrees here, the Government is disinclined to nominate them to the Indian Educational Service. We do not understand what special advantage there is in the Professors teaching Indian students in Indian Colleges being Englishmen. The only advantage we see is the constant rupture between the Professors and the students. HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

Stray notes.

35. Under this heading a correspondent, under the nom-deplume of Narada, writes in the *Prapanchamitran* of the 6th October as follows:—I read in the papers that His Excellency the Viceroy will receive the press deputation at the end of January next, subject to certain conditions. When I was thinking what these conditions can be, there was a whisper in my ears that it was not the Viceroy himself but his Private Secretary that will receive the deputation and that this was the prescribed condition. Can this be true? If true, it is strange that the representatives of the press should have consented to such an arrangement. If so, what prevents the Private Secretary from deputing one of his clerks to receive the deputation? PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1916.

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Mr. Ambikacharan Muzumdar has, after all, been elected as the President of the next Congress. There is now a loud cry in India about *swaraj*. Several eminent statesmen are of opinion that great changes will be made in the constitution of the British Empire after the end of the war. The leaders in the Colonies are deeply considering how to improve their condition further. It is the opinion of the President of the Congress that will be taken by the English public to be the opinion of the Indians regarding this question. Mr. Ambikacharan Muzumdar is not so bad as Sir S. P. Sinha or Rash Behari Ghosh. Still, if he does not make a strong and definite stand about *swaraj*, the Indians will really regret for having chosen him as the President.

Indians and the Revenue Board.

36. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th October, takes exception to the appointment of Mr. Couchman in the place of Mr. Gillman in the Revenue Board, and observes:—It has become quite natural for an Indian to become even a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, but an Indian still finds it impossible to become a member of the Revenue Board. This appointment is reserved for the Indian Civil Servants, and the Provincial Civil Servants have never been allowed to get it. When these latter are able to discharge the duties of a District Collector satisfactorily, they cannot be considered to be unfit for being members of the Revenue Board. In connection with a resolution moved by the late Mr. Raghunada Rau in the local Legislative Council in 1910 that capable Indians in service should be promoted HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1916.

as members of the Revenue Board whenever an opportunity occurred, Sir Murray Hammick stated that there was no bar to Indians becoming members of the Board and that, if there was no Indian in the Board, then it was because there were no Indians in the higher ranks of the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service at that time. It is now six years since this sympathetic statement was made and there are now three Indians in the Collector's grade. So it is really regrettable that the Government has not thought it advisable to appoint one of these Indians to the present vacancy in the Board. But for the present war, the report of the Public Service Commission should have been published by this time and an Indian would perhaps have been appointed to the Board as a matter of right. Anyhow, seeing that there are three Indians in the Collector's grade, the Government could have appointed one of them as an acting member, pending the publication of the report of the Public Service Commission. We cannot approve of the action of the Government in ignoring the claims of the Indians when suitable opportunities like this occur.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1916.

The last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

37. In commenting upon the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 6th October, says:—One of the questions asked at this meeting was whether India would be represented at the economical conference to be held after the war, and it was stated in reply that the Prime Minister in England had himself given an assurance that India would be represented in it. This question was quite unnecessary, as Reuter has already communicated this news to us. We wish the question had been asked whether a non-official Indian would represent India at this conference, for it would have helped to clear a doubt in the minds of the people now as to the nationality and position of the representative of India at this conference. One question regarding the right of the Railway Companies to reserve a compartment for Europeans and Eurasians, elicited the reply from the Government that it could not believe that the Indians disliked the existing arrangement. Are not the many cases now pending before courts as a result of the altercation between Indians and Anglo-Indians on account of the former trying to get into compartments reserved for the latter sufficient proof that the Indians resent the reservation? How can a Government which is not prepared to believe what is actually happening be expected to have faith in arguments? The reply to the question about the delay in the delivery and withholding of telegrams was not satisfactory. The Censor is acting as he likes in the matter of transmitting news. Even ordinary telegrams which have no relation whatever to war are withheld by this officer and there seems to be no one to check him. On the whole, the replies of the Government to the majority of the questions asked at this meeting were not satisfactory.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

Indians employed in steamers.

38. Referring to a resolution passed at the Labour Conference in England that, as it was dangerous to employ in mercantile steamers Asiatics, who were to be had for low wages, all Chinese, who could not prove themselves to be British subjects should be sent back to their country, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th October, says:—We protest against the statement in the above resolution that it is dangerous to employ Asiatics in mercantile steamers, as the term Asiatics includes Indians who are employed in these steamers as lascars, etc. It is announced loudly that the present war has helped to strengthen the friendly feeling between the Indians and the people living in other portions of the empire and to create in the minds of the latter a love for and confidence in the former. The question is how far does the wording of the above resolution show such love and confidence.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

The Industrial Commission.

39. Adverting to the inability of Sir H. Plunkett to join this Commission on account of illness, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th October, suggests the nomination of Rao Bahadur Mudholkar in his place.

40. Referring to the desire of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford that the Viceroy's powers of nomination to the Imperial Legislative Council should be enlarged, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th October, says:—

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

The Viceroy's powers of nomination.

Sir William Wedderburn suggests that the Viceroy's powers of nomination to his Executive Council, and not to the Legislative Council, should be enlarged. But we do not believe that the members of the Indian Civil Service will easily allow the suggestion to be carried out. The suggested change will be a step forward towards India's independence, and will ultimately lead to the Legislative Council being transformed into an assembly consisting solely of the representatives of the people. We earnestly hope that the Government will appreciate the suggestion of Sir William Wedderburn.

41. Referring to the letter of Sir Harry Johnston on Imperial Federation published in the *New Statesman*, in which he outlines a scheme for the future Government of India, and suggests among other things that the British rulers should affirm the self-government in home affairs of all the Native States in India, and should subdivide the British territory and rearrange it into provinces of more uniform size and perhaps greater number, the same paper says:—It is doubtful if even an Indian leader could put the case so very clearly. Sir Harry Johnstone richly deserves our thanks for showing real British heart. By giving great prominence to the question of Indian representation in the Imperial Federal Parliament and to that of the rearrangement of the Indian provinces, he has suggested a complete solution of the Indian problem. We suggest that if ever the British Indian provinces are to be reconstructed, it will be well to do so on the language basis.

NEW STATESMAN, *Madras*, October 1916.

India and Imperial Federation.

42. In commenting on the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani as President of the United Provinces Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th October, says:—The President's utterances regarding the desire of the Indians to place India on an equal footing with the self-governing Colonies of the Empire, deserve the careful consideration of our western brethren, especially our bureaucratic rulers. We have not been asking for self-government as a reward for the services rendered by India in the present crisis. We have been praying for it for a very very long time. In helping England, the Indians have not been actuated by any commercial motive. The Colonies have expressed the desire to be admitted into partnership with Britain in the government of the Empire. If this privilege is granted to them, India which is now a dependency only of England is sure to become a dependency of the Colonies also. From what has happened in South Africa and Canada, it is evident how much love the Colonists cherish for the Indians. If we sit quiet in a corner today, our future will be most insupportable. This is just the reason why we, who have been agitating for self-government for long, now pray for it with greater force.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

The United Provinces Conference.

43. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th October, says:—Hitherto there used to be only two Collectors in the Madras Presidency who were not members of the Indian Civil Service. It is now announced that this number has been raised to three. It is curious that this announcement has been made while the Madras public has been demanding the appointment to the Revenue Board of a person who is not a Civil Servant. The authorities should see that it is useless to grant very small concessions at a time when great boons are asked for.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

Further privileges.

44. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th October, institutes a comparison between the Madras Presidency and the other provinces of India in respect of Post offices provided by the Government, and says that, as in other respects, this province falls far behind the others in this respect also. It then observes—Within the limits of the Madras Presidency itself, the postal facilities afforded to the Telugu districts are much less than those afforded to the Tamil districts. While the eleven Tamil districts contain 1,607 Post offices, the eleven Telugu

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

Post offices.

districts have only 1,101 Post offices. Viewed from the point of population and extent also, we have less post offices than those in the Tamil districts. Again, if we take into consideration the strength of the establishments in the several Post offices in the Tamil country serving crowded localities, it is no exaggeration to say that, from the point of view of population, the Tamil districts enjoy twice the facilities while from the point of extent, two and a half times the facilities that the Telugu districts enjoy. It is curious that though the Telugu country in the Southern Presidency is first in extent and population, it is the last in respect of the postal facilities enjoyed by it.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 8th, 1916.

The Presidentship of the Indian National Congress.

45. Writing on this subject, the *Mysore Star*, of the 8th October, observes:—Babu Ambika Charan Muzumdar gets by far the largest number of votes at the final election by the All-India Congress Committee. At the last session held at Bombay, the President was Sir S. P. Sinha—a Bengali. At the session last held at Madras, the President was Babu B. N. Basu—also a Bengali. At the forthcoming session, too, the honour of being the President goes to a Bengali. Considering the situation in which we find ourselves at present, the wisest course seems to be to elect a person who is held in equally high regard by the Government as well as by the people. It would not do to have a president of pronounced extremist views, nor would it do to have one whose words are mild and softer than butter. Mr. Muzumdar, the President-elect, has taken an active part in the work of the Congress ever since its birth. He is a great patriot and a thorough student of politics. He has not yet had the honour of being President of the Congress. Now that he has won that honour, we may hope that he will discharge the duties which it implies in a manner which is welcomed alike by all classes and communities.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 11th October, also makes the same remarks in regard to the President-elect, and adds that his resolution at the session of 1893 on the separation of judicial and executive functions was unanimously accepted by the congress and that although he is somewhat advanced in age he has all the vigour and activity of a young man.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 7th, 1916.

The press under the Press Act.

46. In an article in English reviewing a book on the Press Act by K. Vyasa Rao, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th October, says:—"It has been the experience of the world that our enemy is our best friend. The Press Act has been a blessing to India. We are now drilled not in a school but in a college of adversity. Those who are trained in adversity are bound to get on very well in prosperity. For the last six years, we have made great progress in journalism. We have learnt how to write without outstepping constitutional limits. . . . . If we learn to know how to obey the Government, if we learn how to place our grievances before the Government for redress, redress we are bound to have. The art of representation is a difficult one. But the Press Act teaches us most effectively how to represent our case successfully. We, therefore, do not agree with Mr. Vyasa Rao that the Press Act is a curse to India. We look upon it more as a blessing than a curse. We have in Mysore a press regulation which, in the language of the Viceroy, was the most stringent, ever devised by an evil genius. This press regulation has been of great service to us. And in the fulness of time, it will be seen that it is a blessing in disguise."

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

The memorandum of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

47. Referring to the *memorandum* submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by a majority of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Keralodayam*, of the 10th October, says:—We see amongst the signatories of the memorandum in question *three* ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress and *three* such of the All-India Muslim League. Yet inasmuch as the memorandum has been prepared without the knowledge of the people in general, it

is no wonder that they look upon it with suspicion. The Indian Legislative Councils, especially the Imperial Legislative Council, cannot be said to be institutions which represent the people in the true sense of the word. Considering the present system of electing members to these assemblies and other matters, it is doubtful whether even the non-official members thereof can be regarded as true representatives of the people. Such being the case, it was not proper on the part of these non-official members to have submitted such a memorandum *without* having previously made sure what public opinion on the subject was. Possessing no knowledge of its contents, we are now unable to say more on the subject.

The working of the Arms Act.

48. In reviewing the report on the working of the "Arms Act" for 1914–15, the *Monorama*, of the 10th October, regrets that, in spite of the enormous damages caused by wild beasts to cattle and agriculture in Malabar, the authorities should have thought fit to reduce the number of licenses granted for the possession of guns during the year under review.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

Our future hopes.

49. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 30th September, in continuation of its articles on this subject, writes:—Hindus during the time of their rule prior to the advent of Muhammadans were quite ignorant of political and national service. During their *regimè* high offices were given to those whom the Maharaja favoured most. No Hindu inhabitant was even acquainted with the terms personal and political rights. They regarded their king as the master of their lives. Muhammadan rule, however, changed all this. The Hindus became vigilant once they were admitted to the Darbars. They were consulted in political and national matters, special duties were entrusted to them and, as they were placed in responsible positions in the Government, their eyes were opened. They began to seriously think about their rights and as a result of the practical knowledge gained, they now claim freedom, liberty and equality, otherwise their moral code would, in consequence of caste restrictions, have kept them in their respective places. No relatives could stir from their own places and no man could be the equal-to of another, but Muhammadans liberated them from this bondage, gave them places with themselves and taught them that the land belongs to God and that we more or less hold it in trust.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

Now observe how the Hindus have treated us in return for the consideration we showed them. They consider us polluted and refrain from touching us. They have not even taken the trouble to understand the tenets of our faith, nor have they acknowledged the benevolent treatment extended to them by us. Have you ever seen or heard of a Hindu showing the same respect to our buildings and books as the Europeans do even to this day? Have they ever acknowledged our royal bounty, or admitted the scientific favours they received at our hands? Have they published any book in appreciation of our benevolent acts? Emphatically no? The fact is that both Europe and India are our pupils and debtors, but the Hindus are decidedly faithless and evil-minded.

Our future hopes.

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 1st October, in continuation of its previous articles on this subject, writes:—What was the state of India when the Muhammadans assumed the reins of Government? It will be sufficient for the purpose in hand if we glance at the history written by Babar just four centuries ago in which he describes the state of India as he actually saw it. From the incidents indelibly engraven on the pages of this history it is clear that the Mussalmans spread civilization and culture and clothed men with the garment of humanity. But today these things are forgotten. There are now some Englishmen also labouring under the impression that it was they who lit the torch of civilization and culture in India. The ancient history of Britain affords proof positive of the fact that this error is due to ignorance, and that it is Islam that lit the torch of civilization in the continent of Asia as well as in most of the countries of Europe. It was Mussalmans who first sacrificed physical comfort in order to bring about reform and progress in

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1916.

India. Were not those services extraordinary and should not our claims on that account be extraordinary? How can we be content with ordinary rights? How can we be satisfied with co-partnership in the political affairs of the country? We are accused of being backward in education and political knowledge. The reason is that we are poor and have lost all our acquired wealth. We have been kept down by the pressure of the treatment we have received from the country and the idea, which we entertained at first that our salvation lay with the Hindus, has now proved to be false. They have begun to throw obstacles in our way and to compel the Government to grant them equal rights with Muhammadans. But in the time of the present ruler, we should not be unmindful of our status that we are not altogether subservient but are former or ex-rulers.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1916.

A foul slander on Mughal rule.

50. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 3rd October, writes:—"The Hindustani Press, Punjab, has brought out a foul publication entitled 'The Mughal Rule in India.' Every leaf, every page and every word of it irritates the feelings of Muhammadans. The Muhammadan Emperors and their harem are foully accused of spending their time in pleasure and winebibbing. It goes so far as to prove that Aurangzeb was a drunkard. The original was written in English by Satoria Domger, but it never obtained great publicity nor gained immortal fame. Now the paper called *Hindustan* has published a Hindustani translation and is widely advertising the work.

"This book which is a figment of the talismanic imagination of Satoria Domger's evil mind is a libel on enlightened historians. How unjust and wicked it is that after the lapse of centuries a non-Muslim should write a history of the Mughal period inferior to the stories in a Sunday Magazine. Is it a small injustice on the part of the author and the translator to have ignored the political and social conditions of their own country, to have endeavoured to wound the feelings of the Muhammadans and while living in a glass house themselves to dare to cast stones at the passers-by?

"The Mussalmans of the Punjab are justly expressing their displeasure at the appearance of this Muslim Tormentor. Our esteemed contemporaries the *Kasan* and the *Pīsa Akhbar* have invited the attention of Government to the necessity of the immediate confiscation of the book.

"If the Government which desires to hold the balances of peace even in this country and shows great zeal in confiscating pamphlets and newspapers that contain articles inciting to rebellion, should take no notice of this disgusting book and make no effort to counteract the evil effects produced on people's minds by the poisonous germs of the original work and the translation thereof, we are afraid that the atmosphere of unity and concord will be polluted.

"Whoever may be the author or the translator of the book the Government should consider the legal aspect of the question and see what can be the object of such a publication.

"After referring to the result of the Secretary of State's practical support in the publication of the original work, the editor invites the attention of the Muslim League to the matter and asks it to take the necessary steps to bring the matter to the notice of the Government, and hopes the Muhammadans of Madras will bring the matter before the Government by convening meetings in every district and thereby support the cry of anguish raised by their brethren in the Punjab."

III.—Legislation.

Keralodayan, *Trichur*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

The Patna University Bill.

51. The *Keralodayam*, of the 10th October, points out that it is clear from the speech of Sir Sankaran Nayar, when introducing the Patna University Bill, that he was in no way responsible for it, which from the view point of the Indians contains many an obnoxious provision, and that it was wholly a creation of Sir Harcourt Butler, but hopes that it will be passed into law only after the necessary changes have been made in it.

IV.—Native States.

52. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th October, welcomes the order of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore directing the Mysore Representative Assembly to meet twice hereafter in the year and observes:—The people's representatives requested that the privilege to propose resolutions might be granted to them, that votes might be taken and recorded in budget discussions, that the term of membership might be extended to three years, and that the election rules might be made more liberal. But it does not appear that the officers of the Government had given any satisfactory reply. We trust that the Maharaja and the Diwan, who are liberal hearted in other respects, will consider the above demands favourably.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

Referring to the increasing popularity and influence of the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th October, writes:—In his address to the assembly this year, the Diwan was able to point to the many schemes and projects which have taken definite shape. The establishment of a University for Mysore and the Kannambady Reservoir Project are the crowning acts of His Highness the present Maharaja's regime. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the Bangalore Mechanical Engineering School, the factories for the extraction of oil from sandalwood, for milling rice. for the manufacture of jaggery, the pumping stations, the organisation of home industries, workshops, the compulsory education scheme and the scheme for village sanitation, all point to His Highness the Maharaja's inordinate regard for popular welfare. This many sided progress may be taken as the result of the assembly's prayers and suggestions during the last 36 years. If His Highness were to grant all the reforms urged by the assembly, the Government would have become *Ramrāj* or ideal Government. Now that at least a few of them have been carried out Mysore has come to be regarded as more democratic than any other Native State and its people happier are considered than in British territory.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th October, dwells on the great joy with which the people of Mysore hailed the recent announcement that the Representative Assembly will be accorded the privilege of meeting twice a year.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

53. In an article giving a summary of the proceedings of the Co-operative Conference held at Mysore, the *Mysore Star*, of the 8th October, observes:—Mr. Chakravarthi's presidential address will form a most interesting handbook tracing the origin, history and gradual growth of the co-operative movement in India. The address also contains numerous statistical details, and furnishes in a concise form valuable matter which ought to be studied by every one who has any interest in the movement. We are proud to see that the details regarding the number of societies in each province and the amount of share capital, the number of members and the extent of transactions of each show that Mysore takes the first place in many of these respects. The address points that the reserve fund of the societies in Mysore is less than that of the societies in other provinces, but the amount representing the share capital of the societies is the highest in Mysore. While Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas who was president last year had some difficulty in imparting his views to the conference owing to his want of acquaintance with the vernacular, our President Mr. Chakravarthi this year, although he belongs to Bengal, had the advantage of having a sufficient knowledge of Canarese to enable him to discuss freely at the Conference on the various aspects of the movement. The success of the co-operative movement in Mysore is as thorough as the success of this conference itself and is largely due to the high organising capacity and unceasing efforts of Mr. Narna Ayyangar, who is at the head of this department and of his assistants. With a wider knowledge of the benefits of the movement, we may hope that the people of Mysore will be able to keep themselves free from debt and meet all their local wants in respect of education, sanitation, etc.

The Co-operative Conference, Mysore.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Oct. 8th, 1916.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

Dasara festivities in Mysore.

54. In an article under this heading, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 11th October, reproduces the remarks made by the *Vrittanta Patrike* on the same subject (vide Report No. 41, article 66) and likewise refers to the dangers of improvidence among the people as a result of the facilities created by the co-operative societies for borrowing at a low rate of interest.

The paper next observes that the length and variety of the subjects presented for discussion by the Representative Assembly made it impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in regard to them, and consequently the discussion served no purpose hitherto, but now that His Highness has granted the privilege of holding a second session every year, the Representative Assembly will be better able to discharge its functions. The paper adds that the grant of this privilege shows how eager His Highness is to associate popular leaders with the administration of his State.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

The Diwan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

55. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th October, in a leading article, writes:—We are glad to see that the Diwan's address to the Representative Assembly in Mysore shows that considerable progress was affected in almost every direction in spite of the situation created by the war. It is laudable that despite the difficulty experienced in the matter of getting proper materials from abroad, our Government has been contriving to keep up its activity, and it is a matter for sincere rejoicing that the revenues of the State and the general situation are in a very satisfactory condition. We are exceedingly glad that the Diwan is beginning to realise the need of overhauling the administrative machinery and of rendering the Government more popular. Prompt attention to the wants and wishes of the people must doubtless conduce to their peace and well-being. In many a department of Government, the numerous reports and returns required of them have naturally led to a degree of slackness and inattention in regard to their more legitimate duties of a routine nature. The Government would do well to impress upon its officers the necessity of being more courteous and kind to the people and of inviting their co-operation in all matters of reform instead of forcing these reforms on them. We would urge that the programme which the Diwan has drawn up should be speedily carried out. At present only 4 per cent of the children go to school. This percentage should soon go up to ten. To do this, it is not necessary to introduce the element of compulsion. If only schools are established wherever there is need, and if kindly and enthusiastic teachers are found to manage them, there will be students eager to benefit by them. The income from agriculture now stands at Rs. 24 per head. This should rise to Rs. 45 The average income which now stands at Rs. 31 should rise to Rs. 60. To this end, the Government ought to further popularise improved methods of agriculture. It is gratifying to see that the Government are paying increased attention to the subject of utilising the natural resources of the State. Enterprise such as the extraction of oil from sandalwood will do much to promote the industries of the State. In this connection it must be remembered however that it would not do to imitate other countries blindly and start the same industries as they have. Every enterprise should be proceeded by a thorough knowledge of the natural resources and of local conditions and requirements. If these words of caution are kept in mind, the glory of our province will be both great and lasting.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

The Mysore Parliament in miniature.

56. In an article in English under this heading, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 12th October, observes:—"Monday the 9th of October 1916 will hereafter be regarded as a red letter day in the political and administrative annals of Mysore. The gracious royal rescript read by the Diwan announcing the holding of another session of the assembly every year is the second 'Magna Charta' of Mysore, the first being the order of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur of revered memory. The importance of the step taken at present by His Highness, our beloved Maharaja, cannot be overestimated. It is an act of the highest and broadest statesmanship and of the deepest political grace and clemency. We consider

the institution of a regular second session every year as a great and marked advance in the political privileges of the people. . . . . We may now venture to prophesy that in the rejuvenated Representative Assembly lie the germs of the future Parliament of Mysore. With the growth of the Representative Assembly, it will serve the same purposes which the Parliaments of western nations have been doing. It was Lord Dufferin, who in his felicitous speech, compared the Native Princes of India to the Monarchs of European Kingdoms. We go a step further and assert that our Sovereign and his ministers are animated by the same feelings of lofty statesmanship and desire to raise the people which animates Sovereigns and statesmen of such progressive countries as Japan, etc. The names of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur and his illustrious son Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur and of Rangacharlu and Sir Visvesvaraya will stand for ever inscribed in glorious letters for all time to come in the hearts of the millions of the people of Mysore and of all thinking and patriotic Indians in the whole of India."

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

The *Madras Mail* on the Kannambady Project.

57. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th October, writes:—The *Madras Mail* contains a leading article taking exception to the remarks of the Diwan Sir Visveswarayya in regard to the Kannambady Reservoir Project in the course of his address to the Representative Assembly. But the *Mail's* observations are hardly to the point. They reveal its distinct partiality towards Madras. Our Diwan has shown in detail how Madras is a gainer and Mysore a loser by the award on the Kannambady Reservoir question. The *Mail* is unable to meet his arguments. It is impossible to attack Mysore on this question. Mysore has generously abandoned her own rights in favour of her sister Madras. The fact that in spite of this magnanimity on our part, the *Madras Mail* has thought fit to condemn us shows how even wise and learned men become perverted when they are seized with the demon of selfishness. In the same article the *Mail* hints that Sir Visveswarayya is attempting many impracticable things. It adds that Mr. Banerji will shortly be the Diwan and that in fact he has the Diwanship already in his pocket. Mr. Banerji has come here only for two years. It is not true that he has the Diwanship in his pocket, nor does he cherish any such designs. He is still very young. On the retirement of Sir Visveswarayya, only after Sirdar Kantaraj Urs has had his turn of Diwanship, if Mr. Banerji is without anything equally good at the time, and if His Highness the Maharaja wishes to obtain his services, and the people of Mysore are also willing to have him, he may be raised to that position. We have reason to affirm that, except under these circumstances, Mr. Banerji has no chance of Diwanship. During the seven years of his Diwanship in Cochin, Mr. Banerji has not shown the slightest trace of selfishness in him. He has conducted the administration with a sole eye to justice. We have great regard for Mr. Banerji's extraordinary ability and statesmanship. It would, therefore, be wrong to suppose that he seeks to step into Sir Visveswarayya's place.

Writing on the dispute regarding the Kannambady Project a correspondent of the same paper, subscribing himself a "Patriot", observes:—The Diwan has now confessed that the decision is unfavourable to Mysore in its result, although he nevertheless holds that Mysore has won in point of principle and has therefore to feel grateful to the Government of India. We fail to make out what he meant by saying that Mysore has won her contention, although the net result of the award will not lead to any profit to Mysore. Mysore can be said to have won, only if she considers that the gain of the British Government is her own gain, and that there ought to be no conflict of interests between Madras and Mysore. Although Mysore with her characteristic generosity is willing to rejoice in the good fortune of her Madras brethren, it is curious that Madras should look her gift horse in the mouth and find something to complain about.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 27th, 1916.

58. The *Sujena Mitran*, of the 27th September,* draws attention to the prosperous condition of the finances of Baroda, and to the great strides made by her in every direction, especially in education, and observes that the other Native States will do well to follow in her footsteps.

Administration of Baroda.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1916.

59. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 4th October, referring to the marginally-noted subject, says:—"We think if our country does not now take advantage of the generous endeavours of the Government it will be very difficult to manage things. In our country next in importance to education stands the commercial problem. For in India commerce is not entirely in the hands of indigenous traders, but most rich English merchants are sharers with us in this department of activity and although in trade rivalry is permissible, we cannot hope to succeed until we solve with the fingers of organisation a few knotty problems. To permit neglect in ourselves and then to seek Government aid is a vain endeavour. We know our country is rich and productive, that our productions are excellent and that a plentiful supply of labour is procurable on the spot. All that we need is a man capable of laying out our capital on sound principles and establishing trade relations with foreign countries. All European countries have advanced, more or less, through commerce and their actual existence depends upon trade. The secret of our own success lies here and without it (commerce) we cannot advance a single step along the stage of progress."

Indian Agricultural Commission.

* Received this week.

ERRATA.

Report No. 40.

Page 1713, paragraph 55, line 9, *substitute* " , " *for* " ; " after Islam.
" 1713 " 55 " 11, *insert* " basis of argument " *for* " base " after the word " their."

Report No. 41.

Page 1762, paragraph 67, line 4, *insert* the word " European " before the word " planters."

Issued, 17th October 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 43 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 21st October 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

Conscription in Ireland 1823

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
The growth of crime .. .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
New India case .. .. *ib.*
The Government and the law 1826
Litigation in the Madras Presidency 1827

(*d*) *Education*—
The Indian Institute of Science .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
The Vizianagram Municipality 1828
The Cochin Municipality 1829

(*k*) *General*—
Madras Arms Act administration 1830
Indian reforms .. .. *ib.*
Indians as Medical officers 1831
1832 and 1916 1832
The President-elect of the Muslim League 1833
The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Besant .. .. *ib.*
"Defence of India Act" .. .. *ib.*
Inadequate medical relief .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Mysore administration 1834
Pudukkōttai State .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Money-lending in Ceylon 1835
"The hardships of the war" .. .. *ib.*
"General Falcan Haine" .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

		PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—		
	The Criminal Investigation Department officers	1835
	The selling of *Andhra* women	1836
(*d*) *Education*—		
	Condition of education in India	*ib.*
	The B.Sc. degree examination	*ib.*
	The vernaculars	*ib.*
	The Intermediate examination	*ib.*
	The Indian Educational Service	1837
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—		
	Non-officials as presidents of municipal corporations	*ib.*
	The Guntūr municipality	*ib.*
	The powers of municipalities and local boards in regard to primary education	*ib.*
	The Cochin municipality	1838
	The Calicut municipality	*ib.*
	The Cochin, Tellicherry and Cannanore municipalities	*ib.*
(*g*) *Forests*—		
	Forest administration in India	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—		
	The grievances of South Canara	1839
	The Kollengodu-Trichur Railway	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—		
	The deputation of Mr. Todhunter	*ib.*
	The right of interpellation in the Legislative Councils	*ib.*
	Swaraj and *Swadesi*	1840
	The poverty of India and Home Rule	*ib.*
	The maligning of Indian character by Anglo-Indians	*ib.*
	The hardships suffered by passengers proceeding to Ceylon	*ib.*
	The *New India* appeals	*ib.*
	Monegars, Guntūr district	*ib.*
	Home Rule Leagues	1841
	Post-war settlement in India	*ib.*
	His Excellency the Viceroy's powers of nomination	*ib.*
	Man power	*ib.*
	Indian's poverty	*ib.*
	The victory of England	1842
	Income tax, Guntūr	*ib.*
	The Imperial Institute	*ib.*
	Provincial Civil Service	*ib.*
	"The dawn"	*ib.*
	The acts of the C.I.D. officers	1843
	Racial and class hatred	*ib.*
	The Industrial Commission	*ib.*
	Village industries	*ib.*
	Indentured labour	*ib.*
	The Indian Executive Member	*ib.*
	Emigration	1844
	The next Congress	*ib.*
	The Arms Act in Malabar	*ib.*
	The Tiyyas and Muhammadans of Kuttipuram	*ib.*
	The recent Malabar tour of His Excellency Lord Pentland	*ib.*
	Memorandum of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council	*ib.*
	Duty on tea exported by Travancore	1845
	The working of the Arms Act in the Presidency	*ib.*
	The Congress and the League	*ib.*
	"After the war"	1846

III.—Legislation.

The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Bill	*ib.*
The Arms Act	*ib.*
The Defence of India Act	1847
The India Bill	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Administration in Mysore	*ib.*
The Mysore Representative Assembly	1849
Recruiting scandals in Travancore	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Advertiser's (Free) Manual.**	English.	Published a the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
4	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam.	Do ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
5	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
6	Agriculturist	Tamil .	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
7	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
8	Aksharánjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
9	Al-Mazmún	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
10	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
11	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
13	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
14	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
15	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
16	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
17	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
19	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
20	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
21	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
22	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
23	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
24	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
25	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Mon thy..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
27	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
28	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
29	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
30	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
31	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 38 years.	9,500
32	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
33	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
34	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
35	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
36	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
37	Bhaktha Sandesha * ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
38	**Bhanu** †	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
39	**Bharata Kesari** ‡..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillái, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
40	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
41	**Bharati** §	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
43	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
44	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	230
45	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
46	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
47	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
48	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
49	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
50	**Catholic Friend.** ‖	Do.	Published at the Lus Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** §	Telugu.	Published at the Lus Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
53	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
54	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Started, August 1916. † Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‡ Started, February 1916.
§ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ‖ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
56	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
57	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
58	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
59	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
60	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
61	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
62	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
63	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
64	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
65	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
66	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000

* Started, June 1916.

† Not published for the last two years.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
89	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Etatkalasatyam or Present Truth.** *	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
92	**Everyman's Review.** †	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
93	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
94	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
95	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
96	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
97	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
98	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
99	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
100	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
101	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman.	1,500
102	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
103	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
104	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
105	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
106	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
107	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
108	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
109	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
110	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
111	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
112	**Indian Emigrant**..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
113	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
114	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
115	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
116	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, C.46 years.	130
117	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Loz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500

* Started July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
118	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
119	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
120	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
121	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
122	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
125	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 28 years.	350
127	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
131	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
132	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
133	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
134	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
135	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
136	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
137	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
138	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
139	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
140	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
141	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
142	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrika. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
143	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
144	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
145	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
146	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
147	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
148	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
149	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
150	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the B. B. Press, Paroor, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
151	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
152	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
153	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
154	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
155	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
156	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
157	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
158	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
159	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
160	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungaiam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
161	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
162	**Liva-ul-Islam** ‡ ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
163	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
164	**Loka Mitran** § ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
165	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
166	**Lokaranjini** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
167	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
168	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
169	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
170	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450

* Started, January 1916. † Started, March 1916. ‡ Discontinued, 13th January 1916.
§ Ceased to exist in June 1914. ‖ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
171	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
172	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
173	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
174	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
175	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
176	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
177	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
178	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
179	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
180	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. B. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
181	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
182	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
183	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
184	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
185	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
186	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
187	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
188	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review.*)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
189	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
190	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
191	**Manavaseva†** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
192	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
193	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
194	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
195	Manju Bhásbini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
196	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500

* Started, April 1916.

† Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
197	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
198	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
199	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
200	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
201	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
202	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
203	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
204	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
205	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
206	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
207	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
208	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
209	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
210	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
211	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
212	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore .. .	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
213	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
214	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
215	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
216	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
217	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
218	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
219	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
220	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
221	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
222	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
223	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
224	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Started June 1916.

† Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
225	Noor*	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
226	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
227	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
228	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
229	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
230	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
231	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
232	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
233	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
234	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
235	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
236	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
237	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
238	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
239	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
240	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
241	Presentation, Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
242	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
243	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
244	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
245	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar**..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
246	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
247	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,300
248	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
249	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
250	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
251	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
252	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
253	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,250
254	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
255	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
256	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
257	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
258	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
259	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
260	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
261	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
262	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
263	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
264	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
265	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
266	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
267	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
268	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
269	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
271	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
272	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
273	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
274	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,000
275	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
276	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
277	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chámarájanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
278	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
279	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
280	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
281	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
282	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
283	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
284	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
285	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
286	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
287	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
288	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
289	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
290	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
291	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
292	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
293	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
294	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
295	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Ksheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known
296	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
297	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
298	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
299	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
300	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
301	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
302	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
303	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
304	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
305	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
306	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
307	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
308	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
309	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
310	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
311	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H^{a} McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
312	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
313	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
314	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
315	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
316	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
317	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
318	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
319	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
320	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
321	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 886, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
322	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do
323	**Temperance News.** ‡	Do.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Do.
324	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
325	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
326	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
327	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
328	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
329	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
330	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
331	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road. Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
332	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
333	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
335	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
337	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
338	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gasapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
343	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Koeapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
344	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz. Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
345	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
346	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
347	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
348	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
349	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
350	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
351	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
352	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
353	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
354	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
355	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
356	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
357	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
358	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
359	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
360	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
361	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
362	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
363	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
364	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
365	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
366	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
367	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
368	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
369	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
370	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
371	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
372	Wealeyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
373	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
374	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
375	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
376	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
377	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
378	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
379	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
380	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
381	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The following appears in *New India* of the 20th October:—"We hope that the British Government will not extend conscription to Ireland. It is useless to take unwilling men by force and make them soldiers. Such soldiers will be more a source of danger than of help to the Empire. Give Ireland her promised Home Rule and her sons will flock to the standard, as they have ever done. Recruiting, Mr. Redmond said in the Commons, had gone down since the Coalition Government was formed. Let Government trust Ireland. Truly, then, all would be well."

Conscription in Ireland.

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. *New India*, of the 20th October, writes:—"We draw the prominent attention of the Indian public to a brief article, in the current issue of the *Commonweal*, under the heading 'A Flaming Signal of Danger.' The writer has analysed the statistics relating to crime in India for the decade ending 1913, the last year for which figures are now available, and the following conclusions are drawn:—

The growth of crime.

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

(1) Crime has increased in the decade by 20 per cent, and the increase is most astounding in the second quinquennium.

(2) The proportion of acquittals has been increasing, and whereas prior to 1907, a larger number of persons brought to trial was being convicted, now more than 50 per cent are acquitted.

(3) Madras heads the list in the proportion of crimes to the population. The so-called backward Provinces like United Province and Central Province show a far better record.

(4) Among the different types of crime, those affecting the human body show the largest increase. These four facts make it quite clear that the situation has become very grave in the matter of crime. To make it still more alarming, we know that the increase has been in spite of a heavy increase in police expenditure. We spend more to maintain the police and the Courts, acquit a larger number of persons brought to trial, either because there is not adequate evidence justifying a conviction or because the wrong man has been placed in the dock. That is certainly not a development which we can view without misgivings. We do not know what explanation the official expert has to give on the subject; perhaps he will repeat that crime is better reported to-day or that the police are more handicapped in the discharge of their duties by the absence of popular co-operation. That, to our mind, will hardly satisfy any impartial critic; at any rate, it is an admission that the existing system is not efficient. Whatever the expert's reasons be, we think the public should note the increasing gravity of the situation, and make a serious effort to stem the growth of greater insecurity to life in the country. From what we have been able to gather from provincial reports, the situation has grown worse during the last two years; and that adds to the urgency for a full consideration of the problem."

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. *New India*, of the 18th October, writes:—"It would not be wise to comment on the six judgments delivered in the Madras High Court this morning until I have

New India case.

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

them before me. The net result is: that the Magistrate's order demanding security is illegal, but the High Court cannot interfere as his act is administrative; I have a civil remedy by action—Acting Chief Justice and Seshagiri Ayyar, J.; Ayling, J., dissenting. That some of the articles come within the Press Act, Ayling, J., sweeping in all but one, I think; the Chief Justice and Seshagiri Ayyar being far more liberal.

"Home Rule may be advocated, but the manner of the advocacy is all-important; dryly put, it depends on the Judge whether it is held to come within the Press Act or not; it is all a matter of discretion, and the editor must take his chance. The High Court may declare an order illegal, but cannot cancel it, where it is under the Press Act. As the Chief Justice said 'the keeping of printing presses and the publication of newspapers becomes an extremely hazardous undertaking in this country'.

"The suit will, of course, be brought as quickly as the law permits, and will seek to recover the Rs. 12,000 at least, as these securities are declared to have been illegally taken. If not won on the Original Side, it will pass to the Appeal Court and thence to the Privy Council I shall also seek leave to appeal on the question of the *ultra vires* of sections 23 and 4, which place the High Court in the undignified position of declaring an order illegal, but confessing its impotence to annul it.

"Meanwhile let us not lose heart because of a defeat expected from the first. If we had won, it would have shown that we had exaggerated the badness of the Press Act. As for the passages condemned, we know, from all the past history of the struggle for liberty, that the verdict of history on the fighters reverses the judgment of the Law Courts of their day; we know that in any free country no one would have dreamed of condemning them—far fiercer things are daily written in England—and the fact that they are here penalised only proves our contention that India is not free.

"ANNIE BESANT."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 18th October, says:—"Judgment was delivered today by the High Court in the Appeal and Revision cases filed by Mrs. Besant in respect of the security which had been deposited for *New India* and ordered to be forfeited by the Madras Government. The Appeal and Revision Petition have both been dismissed. Keen disappointment would be felt by the Indian community all over the country at this result and there would be proportionate rejoicing in Anglo-Indian circles. . . . . The decision of the Madras High Court follows that of the Calcutta Court in rendering the Executive Government practically uncontrolled arbiter of the destinies of the organs of public opinion. Many of those who had watched the course and nature of the arguments at the hearing before the Court, would not, we think, have felt that the conclusion which the learned Judges have now come to was an inevitable one. The result of the case shows what a grave blow to the freedom of the press in this country can be inflicted by means of the Indian Press Act. We must reserve further comments to a future issue, when we have got full details of the judgments."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th October, observes:—"Mrs. Besant's case will not help those of us who urge the repeal of the Press Act; for the finding of Their Lordships is that her criticism as contained in specific articles exceeds the limits of fair comment and is calculated to bring the Government established by law into hatred and contempt. All the Judges are of the same opinion as regards a number of articles. The question is thus decided on the merits. We could not have desired a stronger bench, and Mrs. Besant was treated with every consideration by Their Lordships. They allowed her every freedom of argument, every chance of refuting the case against her: and their decision, arrived at after a patient hearing in the course of which the appellant was given the privilege of urging every point in her favour, is entitled to the greatest respect. Their Lordships themselves, we are inclined to think, showed the utmost concern to interpret the law as favourably as they could in favour of the liberty of the press, and yet they did not find their way to absolve the appellant.

"There can be no doubt of Mrs. Besant's absolute loyalty to the Crown and the British connection. But Government established by law in British India is different from both; and Their Lordships have come to the conclusion that several of the articles, for the publication of which Mrs. Besant is responsible, contain words which have a tendency to bring the Government established by law into hatred or contempt. They also find that some of the articles contain words which are calculated to bring certain classes of His Majesty's subjects into hatred or contempt. . . . . Mrs. Besant has published articles which few Indians would knowingly venture to publish. Her aim may have been to set a high standard of freedom; and probably, if she had succeeded in her appeal, many imitators would have been found. Her attitude towards the Government has been frankly hostile. . . . . We regret that Their Lordships should have had to come to a decision against the freedom of the press. But they were interpreting a law, and not making it. They certainly interpreted every point that they could in favour of the appellant; and they found nothing more that was favourable. Mrs. Besant went beyond not only the limits of fair comments but against the limits of prudence, in charging Government with personal hostility to her. It is one thing to say that the Government is wrong or perverse or foolish; but it is another and quite a serious thing to attribute evil and vindictive motives to Government. It is not right to charge the Madras Government with blind hostility to *New India* or to Mrs. Besant as being the prompting cause of their action. There can be no doubt that much of her writings against Government is the result, not of disloyalty, but of bad temper. The attitude which she was accustomed to maintain in the Esoteric section of the Theosophical Society is the attitude which she sought to introduce into public life. She got angry with all who did not obsequiously follow her lead. She quarrelled with those who differed from her. As a result it became impossible for Mrs. Besant, as a critic of Government, to be in peace with it; and India cannot afford, especially at this time of war, to follow the lead of Mrs. Besant who is not guided by a higher inspiration than her own. We believe that she is really animated by the desire of raising the status of India politically; but there is along with this a strong infusion of vanity which has increased as she has felt that her influence has increased."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

New India, of the 19th October, states:—"The High Court of Madras has followed the High Court of Calcutta in declaring an order made under the Press Act to be illegal and in declaring also its impotence to set it aside. For the second time in a few years a Local Government comes into direct conflict with the High Court, to the manifest injury of law and order within the territory it governs. . . . . The highest Court in the Presidency declares that an action which leads to the seizure by the Government of a subject's money is illegal, but that it is prevented from doing justice by an Act passed by the Supreme Legislative Assembly. High Court and Local Government are in conflict.

"Thus a serious scandal is created, the administration of justice being hampered by the Government, and that not in an emergency but by the carrying out of a statute. . . . . It is poor consolation that the Government by these sacred promises persuaded the Indian members to give them the powers they asked for, and that the promises all fly down the winds The Judges are bound by the words of the Act, and cannot consider the pledges in virtue of which it was passed. Legally or illegally, security is imposed and forfeiture follows. This is the predicament in which their Advocate-General has landed the Government. It wins by an illegality. The very foundation of their whole procedure is an illegal action, vitiating all that follows. But none the less, the High Court is powerless, and the petitions are dismissed.

"It is obvious that such scandals should not be allowed to recur, and the Press Act which makes such conflicts between High Court and Government should be repealed by the Indian Legislature, and to remedy past illegalities

—be declared to be *ultra vires* by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Only in this way can future scandals be prevented, injuring the dignity of the High Court and Government alike. At the same time we cannot but regret that the High Court, which was sitting, not under the Press Act, but in the exercise of its own powers, did not exercise those powers for the protection of the subject, leaving Government to do as it pleased. Such a judgment, proclaiming the supremacy of the law, would have sent a thrill of joy and pride through India; the people would have felt that the law was strong enough to protect them against illegal seizure of property by the Government; the party which is striving for law-abiding reform would have been enormously strengthened, whereas now the anarchists will taunt us with the jeer: 'Your much vaunted law is helpless before the force of Government.'

"It is cold comfort to be told that the keeping of a press and the profession of journalism are hazardous (except for Anglo-Indians). We knew that already, and had hoped that our High Court would have diminished the hazard. A great opportunity was offered to it, the Judges having full discretion—as was shown by their varying opinions—and we had hoped that that discretion would have been exercised to lessen the dangers to which the Indian press is exposed, and to enable it to discharge its functions—so important to the country—by some intelligible rule, instead of by risking its fate in the lottery of the varying discretions of High Court Judges. From such a Bench we had hoped for this, and our disappointment is keen, and will be shared by the whole Indian press. . . . . With a law so bad and so uncertain, entailing financial ruin by the protection of illegal orders from the jurisdiction of the High Court, there is only one remedy to resort to, and that is repeal. It is wholly mischievous; the ordinary law of sedition and abetment is enough to protect the Government, and the ordinary law of libel suffices to protect the individual. It arouses indignation by its uncertainty, and deep and sullen resentment by the partiality of its use. It makes a cleavage between Anglo-Indian and Indian, between the free and the fettered press. The *Madras Mail* may attack and is untouched, while the answer of *New India* is penalised. The *Mail* may incite hatred and contempt against the Indian nation, but to defend the people of the land is perilous. Such results can only cause widespread discontent which, not allowed to express itself, will spread beneath the surface, and be a constant menace to the stability of the State."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

New India, of the 20th October, has the following:—"*New India* is grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar for his complete understanding of its policy and aims. . . . . It is practically impossible to edit a daily paper, and never to let slip a passage that would be better away, and it is a cruel law which seeks to destroy a good paper for such slips here and there. We can say now that the two letters incriminated ought not to have appeared. 'Ave Cæsar' shows the difference of opinion possible: Sir William Ayling lets it pass, yet this good and kindly Judge condemns it. Extract 11 is strong, but only strong language will awaken Englishmen to what is done here and make them see it as foreigners see it; an arrest on warrant for a specified accusation is no wrong, though the man be innocent; the police descents in Calcutta are very different, and the Criminal Investigation Department are paid out of our taxes. Extract 13 was, we think, justified under the circumstances. But we cannot complain that the Judge thought otherwise, since he did not feel justified in construing the all-embracing words of the Press Act as Mrs. Besant suggested. The truth is that no paper attacked under the Press Act can escape, and all we can do is to use the law to the utmost in resisting its every application, until it is removed from the Statute Book."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

The Government and the law.

4. In a leader under this heading, *New India*, of the 20th October, says:—"We republish on another page the admirable article in the *Hindu* on the High Court decision on the Magistrate's order. It rightly points out that the situation created is an intolerable one, as intolerable to the Government, we may add, as to ourselves. For the Government is placed in the position of

having illegally forfeited *New India's* security, and the Magistrate in that of having committed two illegal acts in imposing the securities of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000. The obviously right thing to do, under such conditions, was to quash the order, as making the proceedings bad from the beginning, and to have pronounced on nothing further. Section 4, enabling forfeiture, was consequent on section 3, and the forfeiture thereby became illegal. The Government, having forfeited the security which ought never to have been imposed, had no right to go into the further question of the merits or demerits of its selected articles, and the Court should have pronounced no judgment on them. . . . . But while it would have been better both for the Government and for Mrs. Besant if the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar had agreed with Justice Sir William Ayling that the Act of the Magistrate being a decision founded on evidence was a judicial one, it is better for the Indian Press that the decision should be mixed as it is. For it shows how the Press Act itself is hopelessly bad, providing for illegalities on the part of Magistrates and Governments—illegalities which the Courts proclaim but do not redress, leaving the victims of the illegalities to a long and costly remedy— a remedy, moreover which is practically unattainable by any poor and little-known editor. The public pays Mrs. Besant's securities and supplies her with funds for the legal contest, and she has the best legal assistance free of cost. But what could be done by a helpless editor, equally wronged ?

"The only remedy is to get rid of the hastily constructed Act, which gives rise to such dilemmas and injustices. And on the imposition of securities, as radically mischievous, our readers may note the apposite quotations in the *Hindu* from Professors Sidgwick and Dicey. We believe that the Press Act will end with this case, when we ultimately reach the Privy Council."

Litigation in the Madras Presidency.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 20th October, writes :—"Lord Islington made a statement about the people of India during the discussion of the Government of India (Amendment) Bill by the Joint Committee, which was as untrue as it was libellous. It needs a rare hardihood to characterise a whole people as being fond of litigation, and yet His Lordship, whose only experience of India was gathered during his busy tours as President of the Public Services Commission, warned the committee with a surprising want of official reserve that the vast majority of Indians show such delight in litigation that the omission to upset the decision in the moment case by the legislature might open up a great deal. . . . . The sting in Lord Islington's fling at Indians lies in the unjustifiable assumption that a good part of this litigation is frivolous and perhaps vexatious and without sufficient strength in fact to support them. In refutation of this obnoxious theory, we would cite the authority of the figures, so far as Southern India is concerned, given in the statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1915, just received by us. From the report it appears that the total number of suits instituted in the Presidency in that year was 555,020, the highest figure reached so far. There has certainly been very marked increase in the total number, but, as the Hon'ble the Judges remark, the increase has occurred almost entirely in suits for money or movables due partly to the war, and arising from the general desire among creditors to realise their dues."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Indian Institute of Science

6. The *Hindu*, of the 16th October, writes :—"As an instance on the one hand of the growing appreciation by the additional members of the power and usefulness of well-considered interpellations, and, on the other hand, 'the increasing cleverness of the members of the Viceregal Council to ride off troublesome hecklers,' the *Capital*, of Calcutta, cites the following interpellation and

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

answer relating to the Tata Institute of Science at Bangalore, at the last meeting of the Imperial Council. . . . . We should have thought that Sir Sankaran Nayar would have shown cleverness not in riding off 'troublesome hecklers' but in redressing the grievances of which the hecklers are the exponents. The reply given by him to the interpellation is, it must be confessed, distinctly disappointing. The Hon'ble Sir Fazilbhoy Currimbhoy's question voiced the deep and widespread dissatisfaction felt in this country regarding the Indian Institute of Science. It is an indisputable fact that the promotion of practical scientific knowledge and the utilization of the same in the development of Indian industries is a very important purpose to be achieved at the present time, and to the question of the Honourable mover whether it is satisfactorily achieved by the institute, as by all accounts it is not, it is not an adequate answer to say in general terms that the object of the institute is 'not limited in the manner which the Honourable Member's question would seem to imply,' and it is too early to judge whether it has successfully attained its objects since its opening in July 1911. . . . . The unsatisfactory condition of the institute has been exposed in these columns since 1913, what was to a considerable extent matter of general knowledge. . . . . The institute is not a Government institution, but it is surely a public institution in the management of which the representatives of the Imperial and Local Governments as well as of the Mysore State are given a direct interest and connection. . . . . What strikes us as also curious is the attitude of indifference, as far as we can judge, displayed by the Mysore Government whose representatives are on the managing body The institute is at its very doors and it is in a position to greatly benefit the people of the State. A local Anglo-Indian contemporary is not apparently pleased with his activities in that it characterises the present Diwan as possessing the reputation of starting hares in every direction without there being much chance of anything coming of the pursuit. The objects and benefits of the institute are such as must specially appeal to an administrator of his calibre and capacity and deserve all the attention which he can devote to them."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRA ADVOCATE, *Visagapatam*, Oct. 8th, 1916.

7. The *Andhra Advocate*, of the 8th October *, has the following:—

The Vizianagram Municipality.

"We regret we cannot congratulate the Municipal Council, Vizianagram, on the election of its Chairman in Mr. V. Somasundara Rao Pantulu. For some reason or other, sometimes obvious and sometimes shrowded in mystery, the election of the Chairman of this Municipality has not been giving satisfaction to the rate-payers for a long many years past. It is sometimes said that the irresistible influence of the fort is brought to bear upon the majority of the Councillors. The Samasthanam is the heaviest tax-payer and in many ways the municipality is indebted to the samasthanam. The influence of the fort can thus be explained and justified, and if this is rightly made use of it can be welcomed. But our readers are aware of the social evils with which some influential quarters are impregnated and on account of which life at Vizianagram is degenerating. . . . . We do not mean to indicate that any questionable influences were had recourse to in the last election, nor have we any authenticated information about the nature of the manœuvres adopted in the election, but we are in the position to assume that the result of the election did not give satisfaction to the average rate-payer. We thus say that we cannot congratulate the Council on the result of the election. We hope, however, that Mr. Somasundara Rao will, by his administration, give satisfaction to the people. The previous Chairman, Mr. Mantha Suryanarayana Pantulu, did what he could to discharge his duty honestly and at some sacrifice of his lucrative practice. We feel glad that he, to an extent, belied our prognostications of him and we congratulate him thereupon."

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* Received on the 17th October 1916.

The Cochin Municipality.

8. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 12th October, observes:—"The administration report of the Cochin Municipality for the last official year is a record of lack of public spirit and demoralisation which seems to have over run the rate-payer and his representatives. The Council has a majority of non-officials, but they take little or no interest whatever in the administration. . . . . None of the elections were contested. What more evidence is wanted to show that the Cochin public is totally unfit to discharge the functions of citizenship and for self-rule? If the franchise is not totally removed, it must be attributed to the generosity of a forgiving Government. . . . . Backward in everything, it is not surprising that education under the ægis of the Council was far from satisfactory. They got a grant for opening a girls' school, but there was no attempt to utilise it. Registration of vital statistics was defective, the birth-rate was below the normal, while the death-rate, providentially, decreased. The Divisional officer points out that the sanitation of the municipality was always defective, which, he says, cannot be improved unless a good supply of drinking water is secured. Another trouble is over the disposal of night-soil which is now thrown into the backwater creating thereby considerable nuisance and trouble. The progress in the expenditure of special grants is still lamentably slow, says the Collector in his endorsement, and he points out works that ought to be completed without further delay. . . . . On the whole, we are constrained to remark there has been no progress whatever in local Government in Cochin, and if it has not deteriorated *abnormally* it must be attributed to the check exercised by the local officials. So long as the public shows a lack of interest in civic affairs this must continue. We think it would be better to stop altogether the farce of local self-government in Cochin and entrust the business to a single individual with a freer hand."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

Writing further on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th October, says:—"In our last issue, we dwelt upon several deplorable aspects of civic life in Cochin. A further proof of the stagnation in 'lokil sluff' in that unenviable town is that nobody cared to effect the sale of a single one out of 100 packets of quinine imported in view to anti-malarial measures. We are now seriously told that this quinine experiment is not to be repeated. Our only wonder is how an experiment which had really not been tried can possibly be repeated."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 14th 1916.

The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 14th October, remarks:—"Time was when an intelligent and sustained interest in their civic affairs was a source of pardonable pride and satisfaction to the citizens of Cochin, but in recent years, things have sadly altered for the worse. Cochin has indeed become almost a byeword of reproach and contempt among civic bodies in the land. Divisional and District officers write disparagingly of the manner in which our municipal administration is carried on, Inspecting officers find themselves compelled to report in equally uncomplimentary terms, while, year after year, the Government review of our Municipal Administration Report is a combination of damning with faint praise and a sorrowful denunciation of the absence of any signs of civic penitence and reformation. . . . . Municipal administration in this town, we need hardly say, is not of the nature of child's play. It presents so many complex and withal interesting and practically useful problems for solution that the prevalent apathy towards it on the part of a community, which, happily, cannot be stigmatised as deficient in intelligence and perception is really difficult to understand and explain. . . . . We are not so carping as to say that nothing was done in the way of progressive administration last year, but the facts and figures in the report are themselves mournful evidence that the currents moved very sluggishly and that opportunities went largely to avoidable waste.

"Practically throughout the review year, the Chairmanship was filled by Rao Sahib A. L. Shirgoakar, and it is but fair to him to say that he

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

discharged a difficult and almost thankless task with his accustomed zeal and diligence. No Chairman, however, can be expected to achieve much in the absence of efficient and adequate co-operation, and this asset, unhappily, has become extremely scarce in Cochin. . . . . Cochin has, indeed, cause to lament the evil days upon which her civic administration has fallen. She has a great commercial and industrial future in front of her, but if she is to be ready to fill with dignity and benefit the larger status, as a great port of the Empire, for which she is destined, it will be for her citizens of to-day to shake off the lethargy that weighs them down and rise to a proper sense of the duty they owe to their now sadly ill-used town."

(k) General.

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

Madras Arms Act administration.

9. In a leader on this subject, the *Western Star*, of the 12th October, says:—"We cannot possibly bring ourselves to perceive the least political or practical wisdom in the agitation for the complete reversal of the present Arms Act policy of the Government of India. No doubt, in theory, it is fair that a free people should be free to exercise their freedom. Therefore, in theory, the people of this country, living under the flag of freedom, ought to be free, among other things, to possess and bear arms for self-protection and for the protection of their properties and belongings. It all appears very simple and plain in theory, but, in this practical world, theories are often calculated to do harm rather than good. . . . . In the Madras Presidency a politically sane and level-headed population has shown that it may be safely trusted not to abuse the right or privilege of possessing or bearing arms for the legitimate protection of life and property. There are, however, other extensive areas in India, where evidence is unfortunately not at all waning to show that the free and unrestricted distribution and possession of arms would very quickly be attended with the most disastrous consequences. . . . . All this shows that, in areas like Bengal, the reversal of the present policy would be the height of folly on the part of the Government. . . . . The repeal of the Arms Act is not to be seriously advocated, but a more liberal and sympathetic administration of the existing laws and regulations appears to be called for in the interests of the Government and the people alike. At present, too much is left, it is to be feared, to the idiosyncrasies of individual officials. The worst is, however, that these idiosyncrasies mostly tend in the direction of restricting the issue of licenses rather than in a more liberal distribution, determined by the actual requirements of the localities concerned."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

Indian reforms.

10. Referring to the memorandum sent to His Excellency the Viceroy by the non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, suggesting political reforms after the war, Mrs. Besant writes, as follows, in *New India* of the 16th October:—"The spirit of the India Office, since Mr. Austen Chamberlain was pitchforked thereinto, is but too well known in India; he has never cared to claim a single day in the House of Commons for the discussion of Indian affairs since he took office, and this, with the defeated attempt to smuggle into an amending Bill the deprival of the right to sue the Secretary of State for wrongs alleged to be committed by him, shows his attitude towards the unfortunate country of which he is the chief autocrat. By the action of the representatives of the people in the Supreme Legislative Council, he has at least been compelled to listen to the demands made by India as to her future Government, and these demands, to all intents and purposes, cover Home Rule, though the word is not used. The fact that these demands are made in such fashion, with such swift grasp of an opportunity, and such boldness of speech, shows the metal of which our representatives are made. They reflect the new spirit in the country, and there is no 'bated breath and whispering humbleness' in their tone."

Writing on this subject, the *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 18th October, says:—"We have not much faith in miracles in Indian polity being worked after the war is ended. We are unable to credit it with any power to effect a wholesale transformation in the character and condition of the country, as some ardent patriots amongst us seem to imagine. We do not expect that our condition after the war will present a miraculous contrast to what it was on August 4, 1914, as a result of the war. Beyond vague notions of new angles of vision, whatever they may mean, nobody appears to be precise as to what the war is going to do for us. . . . . It looks as though we are pursuing a mendicant policy in basing our claims for larger political rights on our services in the war. That is not in keeping with our national self-respect which will certainly be very much enhanced, if we heard less of what are called, after-war problems. The problems are already there, and war or no war, they have to be solved in a way which would be in keeping with the spirit of England's mission in India. . . . . Attacks upon the bureaucracy and uncomplimentary references to it have become the fashion and are so common that it is not worth while to analyse the attacks. We should at least expect honourable members of the Viceroy's Council to rise above the common cry and in the interests of logic at any rate to avoid contradicting themselves. At the outset they say 'the people of India have good reason to be grateful to England for the great progress in her material resources and the widening of her intellectual and political outlook by the British rule and for the steadiest, if slow, advance.' In the same breath they continue, 'Commencing with the Charter Act of 1833 up to 1909, the Government of India was conducted by a bureaucracy almost entirely non-Indian in its composition and not responsible to the people of India.' And yet the self-same bureaucracy has been responsible for the great progress in the material resources of India and for the steadiest if slow progress for which the honourable members have thought fit to voice the gratitude of the people of India. What is more, it is this bureaucracy which has given to us friends like Sir Willian Wedderburn, Sir Henry Cotton, A. O. Hume and several others whose names have become household words in this country. . . . . One should think that good government will always be acceptable to a people, and Indians can be no exception to that rule. British rule has been acceptable to the people because it is good. Otherwise it would have gone the way of other European Powers who sought to establish their supremacy here. People of India want good and efficient government above all, and arguments advanced for government of any other description are specious and do not reflect the wishes of the best minds of the country."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

The following appears in *New India*, of the 19th October:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

"**Where is it?**

"We take the following from The *Empire*:

Thus the *Bengalee* on the "reform" demands:

There must be real trustfulness and real partnership. There have been real trustfulness and real partnership in the war and hence we are entitled to have them in peace.

Where is the trustfulness regarding the internments?

We do not know what answer our friend the *Bengalee* is going to make, but we might ask a few pertinent questions in response to this Anglo-Indian impudence: Where is the trustfulness regarding Arms Act and Indian Volunteers? Where is the trustfulness regarding the Boards of Revenue, where no Indian is appointed? What kind of trustfulness is it which brings into being Seditious Meetings Act and Official Secrets Act? Where is the trustfulness when the Criminal Investigation Department is kept alive? No—the Government do not trust the people."

Indians as Medical officers.

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th October, observes:—"Perhaps the most striking feature of the interesting report which the Honourable the Surgeon-General has issued on the working of hospitals and dispensaries in this Presidency during the last year is the frank acknowledgment that the entire department was

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

practically run by Indians. The report bears on it no mark of inefficiency on account of the absence of the Indian Medical Service officers. . . . . Indians asserted that they could hold their own with the Indian Medical Service men; there were many among practising doctors who had European training. They had no opportunities. The Civil Assistant Surgeons, men of excellent education and high proficiency, were allowed to stagnate at the very depths. Their salary was very low; and they had no facilities to employ their knowledge. Major operations were the exclusive privilege of the Indian Medical Service men. . . . . Yet, in spite of these disabilities, the subordinate medical service has brilliantly rallied to the call of responsibility. They have gallantly borne, upon their shoulders, the work for which Europeans used to be paid ten times their salary. And the Honourable the Surgeon-General has been able to write a record of the working of his department in which there is no trace of any inefficiency due to the absence of the Indian Medical Service. More operations were performed last year than in any other year and with a less number of Indian Medical Service men. The record of work done by the Subordinate Medical department is a standing monument of their efficiency and knowledge. That they should not have opportunities in the service is a distinct loss to the public. It would be cruel, indeed, if after the war, the return of the Indian Medical Service officers should result in the old *status quo*, namely, the Civil Assistant sliding into the hewer of wood and the drawer of water in the department."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

12. In a leader under this heading, *New India*, of the 18th October, says:—"No better case could be made out for the cause of Home Rule for India than a comparison between the conditions in England before the first great Reform Bill of 1832 and the present condition of India in the year of grace 1916. It is well known how, a few years previous to 1832, a number of reactionary statutes were expunged from the Statute Book, notably the prohibition of Trades Unions under the Combination Law of 1797, and the enactments directed against Non-Conformists and Roman Catholics. These were the first signs of the coming change, and are paralleled in 1916 in India by the agitation against the Press Act, an agitation which sooner or later must be successful, and by the foreshadowing in the Joint Committee of the attitude of the Houses of Parliament towards a large number of Acts of the Supreme Legislative Council, an attitude of which we hope full advantage will be taken by every Indian who has the welfare of his country at heart. . . . . One of the most vital influences in bringing about the Reforms of 1832 was the French Revolution of 1830, which finally put an end to the idea of the Divine Right of Kings and of the imperishable right of governance in the aristocratic and privileged classes. . . . . In the great European war we have our 1916 counterpart of the French Revolution of 1830, with its subsidiary movements in various parts of the continent of Europe. This great war has destroyed for ever the idea of the inferiority of the coloured races of mankind, the first fatal blows having already been struck at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. The Indian is now known to be the equal of the European in warfare, as he has been known, since the time of Max Müller, to be his equal in the domain of literature and philosophy. . . . . The French Revolution shattered some of the most cherished principles of the ruling castes of Europe, although they were by no means aware of the destruction of their idols at the time. Similarly, the European war has shattered the idols of the bureaucracy in India, for even now the Indian has behind him the irresistible force of the heroism of thousands of comrades who have fought and died that India might be free. The bureaucracy may yet be unaware that its day is gone; the Indian heroes may little realise how much more they fought for than they knew. But future generations will judge the war of 1914 as the present generation judges the French Revolution of 1830—and both will be seen as landmarks on the road leading to the freedom of the world."

1832 and 1916.

13. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 18th October, observes: — "We desire to congratulate Mr. Jinnah on his nomination to the presidency in the next session of the Muslim League. . . . . He is a stalwart Congressman who is a Muslim Leaguer, because he believes that the league has served its purpose and must sooner or later merge itself into the Congress. It is singular that while the Muslim League has of late been going in for Presidents who are decidedly pro-Congressmen and Unionists, some of the so-called Hindu leaders with the help of a foreign lady are adopting separatist tactics. But the separatists are few in number. Though in the pages of *New India* the separatist movement represented by the Home Rule League is a powerful one, not so it is in actual fact. At the first anniversary of the Home Rule Day which was got up to give an opportunity to Mrs. Besant to define her present views on Indian politics, we were told not a single Indian leader was present, and except for the Adyar folks and the students of Madras, the meeting was of no significance."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

The President-elect of the Muslim League.

14. *New India*, of the 19th October, has the following:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

"**The Bombay Order.**

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Besant.

"For the first time the order of the Governor in Council, excluding me from the Bombay Presidency, causes some inconvenience and public disappointment. In February last I promised to preside at Akola over the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Theosophical Conference in November. To reach Akola—or Amraoti, where the meeting is now called—I have to pass through Bombay Presidency, unless I take the long round viâ Calcutta, a four days' journey. So I have cancelled the engagement. I am sorry for the public disappointment but it is caused by the Governor of Bombay, not by me. The order also prevents my going to England, unless I go by the Cape, since Aden is within His Excellency's jurisdiction. I do not intend to give His Excellency the opportunity of sending me to gaol with or without hard labour and fine, as he has threatened to do, if I step within the Presidency over which he rules. In order to avoid misconception let me add that I do not regard His Excellency with either hatred or contempt. On the contrary, I regard him with profound pity, as an Englishman who has misused against a faithful subject of the King-Emperor a power entrusted to him by His Majesty to defend him against his enemies. On such misuse, the verdict of history is sure.

One advantage grows out of the above; it sets me free to attend the important meetings of the Benares University on the dates which I had reserved for Amraoti. I shall be glad to be present at these, as matters of serious concern may arise.

"ANNIE BESANT."

15. *New India*, of the 20th October, states:—"We are surprised to see after the statement of Lord Loreburn on the Defence of India Act, that His Excellency the Viceroy has rejected three petitions from men condemned to death under it. An irremediable penalty should not be inflicted when the Tribunal that gave the sentences is probably acting *ultra vires*. Surely it would have been wiser to hold the men in gaol, until the legality of the sentences is proved."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

"Defence of India Act."

16. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th October, remarks:—"The annual returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency, compiled by the Honourable the Surgeon-General, comes to remind us of the utter inadequacy of medical relief in the Presidency, and of the helplessness to improve it. The number of hospitals and dispensaries almost remain the same. Their advance is slow and out of all proportion to the requirements. We still read of dispensaries being closed in rural areas for want of doctors; and the promise that the Government would be willing to find one half of the charges for the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries has not

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

Inadequate medical relief.

attracted any large number of private philanthropists. During the last year, private non-aided institutions were less in number than the year before last. . . . . There is no one to recognise that medical relief is in a woefully backward condition. Ideas have not sprung up as to how their backwardness can be cured. We go along, and in the course of the aimless drift we come across non-official members moving resolutions which are stifled by the official majority. How can we increase our hospitals ? The question must be answered. Money must be found. If we cannot find enough qualified men, we must increase our colleges. The easiest way, of course, is to take advantage of the existing indigenous agency and organise it, but the Government have not taken a single step in this direction. We are more anxious, however, that the sick should have medical relief than that the indigenous systems should be encouraged."

IV.—Native States.

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

Mysore administration.

17. The following appears in the *Karnataka* of the 14th October:—"The Dasara of 1916 has been rendered truly memorable by a few events of far-reaching importance; but among them will hardly be included the address delivered by the Diwan to the current session of the Representative Assembly. Viewed as a record of administrative reform and achievement,—which it was meant to be by the founders of the Assembly,—the address is a disappointing performance. It contains nothing to show that the present Government has adequately recognized the shortcomings and needs of the humdrum departments and is anxious to remedy them. The discontent among the subordinates of the Revenue and other branches of the general public service, the morale of the Police, the delay and perfunctoriness in the administration of justice, the soullessness of school curricula and the heartlessness of school masters, the malpractices of public servants, these and such other details of the routine of Government have, as in previous years, escaped all notice."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

Pudukkōttai State.

18. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th October, writes:—"The report on the administration of Pudukkōttai last year describes the steady progress of this little State, with an area of 1,178 square miles and a population of over four hundred thousand. Although a Native State, and under an Indian Prince, Pudukkōttai has been under Civilian rule all these years. The Superintendent of the Council is a Civilian, and the Council has besides the Diwan and a Councillor. The Raja's health would not permit any long stay in the State, the climate driving His Highness to Europe or Australia. In the year under report His Highness and the Rani—an Australian lady of excellent education and large outlook as her stay in Pudukkōttai showed to a loyal people—remained for nearly four months. The striking feature in the report of the Superintendent is the proud statement that 'the revenue of the Darbar has been steadily increasing under most of the principal heads'."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

19. In speaking of the Ceylon Government's Bill relating to money-lending, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 16th October, dwells upon the hardships of the borrowers in India, and advocates the passing of a similar measure here.

Money-lending in Ceylon.

Lokaprakasam, *Trichur*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

20. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 11th October, referring to the Reuter's telegraphic report regarding the question of raising a further loan of three hundred million pounds asked for by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, says that probably most people will be staggered at the announcement that such an enormous sum is required. But it is hoped that they will soon realise that this amount is of no great significance when regard is had to the magnitude of the war itself. According to Mr. Asquith's statement "this war is an endeavour to rescue weak kingdoms from the clutches of the tyrant and to decide once for all that it is unlawful for a powerful kingdom to oppress a weak one."

"The hardships of the war."

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

The editor, referring to this huge figure of three thousand one hundred and thirty-two million pounds as the actual war expenditure incurred by the British Government alone apart from large sums spent by the Allied Powers—France, Russia, Italy and Japan, etc.,—observes: "We should not be afraid of it, but courageously endeavour to draw the moral conclusion that we should undertake a fair share of this expenditure which the British are incurring on account of the war. We are, indeed, proud that India has contributed more than her share towards the expenditure of the war, and that even now she is ready to render further aid should occasion require it.

"Indian rulers have opened their hearts and very generously contributed towards the expenses of the war; and among these His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan has played a noble and generous part as is evident from the recent Budget Note by Mr. Glency, Assistant Minister of Finance."

21. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th October, referring to the views expressed and plans adopted by the General mentioned in the margin who has recently been dismissed from Military Commands, says:—"This much may be gathered from the General's expressed ideas that at present the condition of Germany and Austria is becoming critical. The Germans are not left undisturbed at any point by the severe attacks made by the Allies. If similar attacks be made by the Allies with a little more intensity and if our British forces continue their activity on Somme the remnant of the German forces will very soon fall back and take shelter behind their own German walls.

"General Falcan Haine."

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

22. A correspondent to the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 13th October, under the *nom de plume* of Narada, writes:—Mrs. Besant is raising a hue and cry against the conduct of the Criminal Investigation Department officers. What is the use? Mr. Arundale, the Secretary of the Home Rule League, writes a long article detailing how he is shadowed by these officers, and how they behave towards those coming to him. Who is going to enquire about it? These Criminal Investigation Department people have been "let loose" upon the world by the Government to do as they like. I am also constantly teased by these men. But I always keep within myself the conduct of the secret police.

The Criminal Investigation Department officers.

Prapanchamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

DESAM ATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

23. A correspondent to the *Desamata*, of the 11th October, says:—In Burma, there are certain mean-minded *Andhras* who having taken from this country prostitutes, and having also fraudulently prevailed upon honourable women to leave their homes here for Burma, are selling them there in private auction and thus earning a living. Stipulations regarding these women may be seen taking place in the very vessels that sail from the ports of the *Andhra* country, so much so that respectable men going to Burma with their families are obliged to embark at Madras or Calcutta. I trust that the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department and our leaders will co-operate in putting down this evil.

The selling of *Andhra* women.

(*d*) *Education.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

24. The *Lokopakari*, of the 16th October, writes:—The condition of education in India cannot be said to be satisfactory. There are not a sufficient number of schools in India; nor do those, who are educated in the colleges here, obtain complete education. Their education is considered by the authorities to be complete only after they undergo an additional course of instruction in England. There are no colleges in India like those in England. The British Indian subjects do not have even as much facility in the matter of education as is enjoyed by the subjects of Native States. The percentage of young men having education in Mysore among the whole population is 25½, while the same percentage in British India is only 3. The reason for this great disparity is that primary education has been made free and compulsory in 27 districts of Mysore, and the Maharaja has sanctioned the introduction of such education in 41 districts more. If the same policy is followed in India too, the Indians will have greater facilities of education, which will in turn increase their earning capacity. In Japan, with a population of 53 millions, the number of boys having primary education is 7,100,000. But in British India the population of which is five times that of Japan, only 6,500,000 boys are having primary education. All these things prove clearly that India can rise to the level of other countries only if it obtains *swaraj*. But some people say that she is not at present fit to have *swaraj* and that she will become fit for it, only if she improves in her education, industries and trade. Our own opinion is that she will very soon rise to the position of other countries in the world, if, without being made a field for the training and aggrandizement of Englishmen, she is governed in the interests of the Indians. As long as this is not done, there is no meaning in the statement that she is not fit for *swaraj*.

Condition of education in India.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

25. Referring to the proposal before the Madras University to hold a B.Sc. degree examination in addition to the other examinations, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 18th October, says that the introduction of a new examination will increase the burden on the Indian student, who has already a sufficient number of examinations to tackle with; and suggests that the present B.A. (Honours) examination and degree may conveniently be called the B.Sc. examination and degree, if the Senate of the Madras University is so enamoured of this new name.

The B.Sc. degree examination.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

26. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th October, remarks that while, on the one hand, some Indians are sparing no pains to advance the cause of the vernaculars, there are, on the other hand, some other Indians and a few Europeans interested in safeguarding their authority, who strongly support the contention that it is not possible to give any prominent place to them.

The vernaculars.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

27. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th October, says:—In the next meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi will move that when an Intermediate candidate fails in the examination, he may be allowed to appear the next time for the examination in those subjects only in which he was

The Intermediate examination.

plucked. Say what Mr. Rollo or the University Syndicate may, the country groans under the Intermediate slaughter. The proposal of Mr. Reddi will, if accepted, give some relief and we hope that it will be accepted.

The Indian Educational Service.

28. Referring to the large number of Europeans in the Indian Educational Service drawing very high salaries, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th October, reports the *Herald* to have said:—It is very much to be regretted that while men of talents like Dr. Bose, Dr. Ray and their disciples, and Professor C. V. Ramana are available in India, Indians are deemed unfit for the Indian Educational Service. A certain young man, whose mathematical and other attainments have attracted the notice of the Educational authorities in England, was asked by his professors to try for an appointment in the Indian Educational Service. He did so, but he was declared unfit. There is an instance of this kind in the Madras Presidency College. An Indian who came out in the first class in every examination in Madras and Cambridge and obtained the research scholarship is still in the subordinate Provincial Service. The Proclamation of Queen Victoria says that India will be administered without distinction of race or creed. The Government of India are treating this as a scrap of paper. England is indifferent in this matter. The Indians hope that she will soon shake off this indifference, and do them justice.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Non-officials as presidents of municipal corporations.

29. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 13th October, approves of the suggestion of Mr. Branfelt, a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, that the senior elected Commissioner may be appointed to act for Mr. Payne, the official President, who is going on short leave, and says:—When the leave is only for a short period, we do not see any harm in an elected Commissioner being appointed to act as President, nor do we see any necessity for an official being chosen for the place. After all, the official who is made to act takes up the appointment only as a raw man, as far as the particular duties of the post are concerned, and by the time he learns the new work, he has perhaps to go back to his original appointment. It is not creditable to the Government, while proudly professing to have granted the privilege of local self-government to the people, to insist upon appointing only an official as the President of a metropolitan municipality, even for short vacancies. We hope Lord Carmichael will view the suggestion of Mr. Branfelt in a liberal spirit, and appoint a non-official Commissioner to act for Mr. Payne during the period of his leave.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

The Guntūr municipality.

30. The *Aryavysia*, of the 5th October, invites the attention of the Collector to the unsatisfactory state of the roads of the Guntūr municipality, and requests him to see that they are not encroached upon by the people and that the road traffic is not obstructed.

ARYAVYSIA, *Guntūr*, Oct. 5th, 1916.

The powers of municipalities and local boards in regard to primary education.

31. In an article complaining of the excess of control exercised by the Government on local boards and municipalities, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 13th October, says:—According to the recent circular of the Government of India addressed to the Provincial Governments, providing for larger powers to municipalities and Local Boards on the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, these local bodies seem likely to obtain full powers in regard to the creation of new appointments, and the punishment and dismissal of its servants. The local boards will no longer have any restraints on their powers, such as the opening of new schools and the closing of useless ones. But Collectors have the power of asking a Board to open a school in any particular place where it is considered necessary, and the circular further says that the Local Governments, if they so desire, may enact rules providing that the Director of Public Instruction or the Collector shall be consulted before a Local Board

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

proceeds to close a school. This implies that the views of the Educational officers shall be respected, and thus it practically puts an end to the existing restriction that the Board shall never act contrary to the wishes of these officers. The Boards will no longer be under the mandate that they shall appoint a particular person to an office or shall open a school in a particular place. We congratulate Sir Sankaran Nayar on his high liberality and courage of conviction in entrusting the local bodies with full powers in these matters. We must not omit to mention, however, that these newly-acquired powers require to be exercised with great prudence and tact, as we all know the dangers which food may cause to a starving man when he can have his fill.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

The Cochin municipality.

32. In reviewing the report on the administration of the Cochin Municipality for the year 1914–15, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th October, points out that the facts that most of the elections were uncontested, that the Government had to resort to nomination in filling up two vacancies in the Council and that one of the Council meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, show clearly that the people and the Councillors do not take any interest in civic affairs, endorses the remark of the Collector that the night-soil should be removed early in the morning between 6 and 7-30 a.m., and regrets that the efforts of the Government to supply the town with pure drinking water have not so far been crowned with success.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

The Calicut municipality.

33. In reviewing the report on the working of the Calicut Municipality for the year 1915–16, the *Manorama*, of the 13th October, congratulates the municipality on the sound condition of its finances notwithstanding the existence of the war, but deplores the enormous expenditure, of over *twenty-three* thousand rupees, already incurred in filling up the Dhobies' tank, which, with a considerably smaller amount, could have been improved and made useful to the public. It thinks it necessary to make arrangements for the distribution of medicines among the poor free of cost, endorses the opinion of the Collector and the Government that the roads are not yet in a good condition, and invites the attention of the Chairman to the fact that streets are not properly lighted in several places.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

The Calicut municipality.

In commenting upon the report on the administration of the Calicut municipality for 1915–16, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th October, endorses the opinion of the Collector that the system of patching up the roads here and there is a useless one, and his and the Government's view that the sanitation of the place is not yet in a satisfactory condition, for the improvement of which, however, it suggests the construction of more public latrines and street-gutters. As regards the filling up of the Dhobies' tank, the paper makes remarks similar to those of the *Manorama* of the 13th October, and concludes by drawing attention to the keen interest taken by the Collector Mr. F. B. Evans in the affairs of the municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th October, writes in a strain more or less similar to the above, and adds that the municipality should have bestowed greater attention on vaccination.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

The Cochin, Tellicherry and Cannanore municipalities.

Cochin in municipal affairs.

34. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th October, also reviews the reports on the working of the Cochin, Tellicherry and Cannanore municipalities, and draws special attention to the apathy of the people of British

(*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

Forest administration in India.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th October, reports the *Indiaman*, a paper in England, to have stated that, in India a large extent of forests was being administered by the Government only for the benefit of the people, and that it was the

lack of interest taken by the people in this administration that was responsible for the continuance of some defects in it, and observes :— It is true the forests are administered by the Government only for the benefit of the people. But how can they be blamed for not taking an interest in it, when they are not in the know about the particular advantages they derive from the forest administration. Perhaps this paper is not aware of the constant cry of the Indian politicians that the produce of Indian forests may be used for starting many industries here and that the administration of the forests by the Government is not beneficial to the people. We are glad, however, that the paper admits that India is poor, and that the enormous quantity of material available in the country is not utilised to her best advantage.

(*h*) *Railways.*

36. Referring to the question of the construction of Arsikere-Mangalore line, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 13th October, in a leading article, observes that although the grievances of the district of South Canara are numerous and what may be called "chronic," it would not be right to argue that they are less urgent on that account. The paper next says that the absence of a link with Mysore by means of a railway, so as to give increased facilities for the conveyance of ghat products to the coast is one of the principal grievances of the district of South Canara, and, if perchance, Mysore should pitch upon any port outside the district, such as Bhatkal or Tellicherry, all the trade which the district now carries on with the interior, despite the difficulties arising from the absence of a railway, would be diverted to the district which gets the new harbour to which Mysore may construct a railway. The town of Mangalore may have to share the fate of Kumta which lost nearly all its trade on the construction of the harbour at Marmagoa and the distress which the people of South Canara may have to suffer, in consequence of their being deprived of their trade with Mysore, which they have been carrying on for hundreds of years, will be very great.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

The grievances of South Canara.

37. Referring to the Kollengodu-Trichur Railway, the *Manorama*, of the 17th October, regrets that the proposed railway is not, according to the present plan, to run through Alathore, which is a town of some importance, and hopes that the Collector, who is expected to visit the place shortly, will enquire into, and do the needful in, the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

The Kollengodu-Trichur Railway.

(*k*) *General.*

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th October, and the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 13th idem, express their satisfaction at the Government having cancelled this deputation and decided to depute another civilian as well as an Indian to inquire into the grievances of the Indian coolies in Ceylon.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1916, AND HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

The deputation of Mr. Todhunter.

39. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 13th October, reproduces the following comments of the *Pioneer* on the way in which the right of interpellation given to the members of the Legislative Councils is being exercised by them :—This right of interpellation is a very important right But considering the questions asked by a member at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, it looks as if the Honourable Members have not yet understood what questions should be asked by them. A member asked to be informed how many third-class tickets were sold daily on the average for the last five years in the Madras Central and the Egmore Railway stations. There is nothing surprising in the reply of the Government that it could not furnish the information. Even regarding some other questions, apart from the trouble involved in preparing the necessary replies, they cannot be said to refer to very important points and to have been approved by the people. Then again the replies to certain questions asked by the members are already found in records published by the Government, and if the members concerned

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

The right of interpellation in the Legislative Councils.

had taken the trouble to go through these records, they would not have put these questions. If all the members begin to ask such unnecessary and useless questions, the Government will have no time to attend to other matters.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

Swaraj and *Swadesi*.

40. A correspondent of the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 13th October, writes:—It is very necessary that those, who are dreaming of *swaraj* day and night, should understand the real meaning of *Swadesiism* and act upon it. Why should those, who are inclined to buy and use foreign goods, when local goods are available, wish to have *swaraj?* If we use only indigenous goods, will our money be taken away by others by crores? If we encourage Indian industries by going in only for local articles, will thousands of our men proceed to foreign countries annually for purposes of living and get into the clutches of men, who have not a grain of sympathy in them? If we do this, why should thousands of our people starve, not having even half a meal a day? Those natives of this country, who buy and use foreign goods, are not the true sons of mother Bharata; they are traitors to her. These have no right whatever to claim *swaraj*. Will *New India*, which has taken the brief for those who demand *swaraj*, publish this in its columns? Will the members of the Home Rule League bind themselves to use only *swadesi* goods?

MAHAVIKATADUTAN, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

The poverty of India and Home Rule.

41. A correspondent of the *Mahavikatadutan*, of the 14th October, writes:—Even according to official statistics, the average annual income of a man in Great Britain is £333, in Canada it is £193, in South Africa it is £100, and in beggarly India it is £9½. While this is the case, how can the Indians live a happy life and satisfy all their wants? But, even in the existing circumstances, we can adjust our expenditure to our income, if we had a control over both. When all matters connected with the revenue of the country is in the hands of foreigners, how can we make any adjustment? This is why we are demanding *swaraj*. Poverty and riches are never permanent. Our aspirations too will be fulfilled.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

The maligning of Indian character by Anglo-Indians.

42. The *Lokopakari*, of the 16th October, says:—The Anglo-Indians are maligning the Indians in England as they are doing in India. The British public believe the wrong information given to them about the Indians by the Anglo-Indians and the Missionaries and deem the people of this country to be uncivilised men. So it is necessary that some of our leaders should proceed to England in batches for the purpose of delivering a number of lectures there about India and her people, so as to remove the misconceptions in the minds of the Englishmen. It is only then that better times will dawn on India.

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

The hardships suffered by passengers proceeding to Ceylon.

43. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 16th October, details the hardships still suffered by the Indians proceeding to Ceylon, and suggests the appointment, by the Madras Government, of a committee consisting of two or more gentlemen from this Presidency and the same number of gentlemen from Ceylon to inquire into the grievances of the Indians, and says that it is not desirable to allow this long pending problem to hang fire still.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

The *New India* appeals.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th October, thinks that the judgment in these appeals dismissing them will no doubt be received with regret and disappointment by all the people, and reserves its detailed comments upon these judgments until after they are published in full.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

Monegars, Guntūr district.

45. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th October, commends to the consideration of the authorities the memorial of the monegars of the Guntūr district complaining against the proposal to abolish their office, observes that they left the villages of their birth and settled themselves in the villages in which they now are, relying on their appointments and are of great help to the other village officers, and prays that they may not be thrown out of employment.

Home Rule Leagues.

46. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 30th September, says:—It is very much to be regretted that in the eleven Telugu districts only a few Home Rule Leagues have been established. Who will not feel ashamed to hear that no league has as yet been founded in Ellore, to which place the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has brought so much credit. In Nellore the Hon'ble Mr. A. Krishna Rao is indifferent, following, perhaps, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. Why should he not follow the lead of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao in Vizagapatam? Nobody need fear to found Home Rule Leagues, for the Madras High Court has, in the *New India* case, stated that the desire for *swaraj* is not an indication of disloyalty.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

Post-war settlement in India.

47. Referring to the memorandum on the post war settlement in India, submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, by 19 members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th October, says:—The *Pioneer* is exerting its utmost to prove that the views of the Indian representatives are not those of the people at large. It says that only 19 of the elected members have signed the memorandum and not all. There are 27 elected members in the Council. Of them two are Europeans and they have not been consulted because they have nothing to do with the questions raised in the memorandum. It was not possible to obtain the signatures of three Indian members for they had been absent from Simla when the memorandum was got ready. The two Muhammadan representatives of Bengal approved of the memorial, but did not sign it because they wished to obtain some great privileges for the Muhammadans exclusively. Only one Indian refused to sign it without giving any reasons. The rest of the Indian members have been unanimous in the matter of the memorandum. It only betrays perverseness on the part of the *Pioneer* to have said that the memorandum represents the views of no more than 19 individuals, of whom vakils, who have not rendered any help in the war, form one-half.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy's powers of nomination.

48. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th October, says:—On the strength of the remark of His Excellency the Viceroy that the Viceroy's powers of nomination to the Legislative Council should be enlarged, the Burma branch of the Anglo-Indian Imperial Association has passed a resolution to the effect that the Secretary of State should at once enlarge such powers of the Viceroy, and that the latter should nominate an Anglo-Indian representative to his Legislative Council. In view of the fact that official nominations and separate representations admittedly run counter to the promotion of the representation of the people in general, the attitude of the Anglo-Indians in Burma justly deserves to be condemned. We hope that the authorities will not go against the times.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

Man power.

49. Referring to Sir Edward Carson's speech in which he asked Mr. Lloyd George whether he could give assurance that the English possessed sufficient man power, and requested him, if necessary, to take immediate steps to secure it in order to gain ultimate victory, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th October, prays that Sir Edward Carson and others will not, when raising armies, forget India, which is enthusiastic, and is always ready to help in the defence of the empire.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

India's poverty.

50. The *Desamata*, of the 11th October, institutes a comparison between the economic conditions of India and England and says:—When compared with England, the poverty of India is very awful. Technical education, diffusion of scientific knowledge, free and compulsory elementary education are the only remedies to this poverty. The people should be enabled to demand that more money is spent for the Education Department than for any other. These things will not be possible until under the British Raj we are granted self-government.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

The *Desamata*, of the 11th October, says in its leader:—The three chief causes of India's poverty are the unbearable cost of Indian administration, the heavy taxation, and the decline of Indian industries. Of all administrations in the world, the cost of Indian administration is by far the greatest. Among other things, India bears the cost of the maintenance of western religious heads, and there seems to be no reason why that cost should be met from the Indian revenues. As for taxes, they are very heavy, and, unlike in the days of the Hindu and the Muhammadan kings, who were receiving a part of the produce of the lands, the British rulers have imposed assessment on lands, which is liable to fluctuation. The money that is annually remitted to England is always on the increase, and there are no industries in India to compensate this loss. These defects can never be set right until India gets *swaraj* under the British flag, and this is the only remedy for the poverty of India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

51. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th October, represents the *West Minister* (*sic*) to have stated:—An Indian officer has told us that India wishes the victory of England in the war, but not so soon.

The victory of England.

ARYAVYSYA, *Guntūr*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

52. The *Aryavysya*, of the 14th October, is surprised to learn that the income of one Suggula Sundayya residing in Sangadigunta ward has not been assessed for income-tax purposes. He is worth Rs. 30,000 and is carrying on a trade. The paper is sure that if the Revenue authorities examine his accounts, they will find him liable to pay some income-tax to the Government.

Income tax, Guntūr.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

53. Referring to the announcement that Mr. Chamberlain has authorised the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute to enquire into and report on the possibilities of extending the industrial and commercial utilisation of Indian raw materials in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in the empire, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th October, remarks:—The Imperial Institute was founded so that the interests of all parts of the empire might be guarded eqally. It is the opinion of economic experts that it is best to turn raw materials into finished articles in the very places where they are produced. The reason why this idea has not struck the authorities of the Institute or the Secretary of State is that they are not our representatives.

The Imperial Institute.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

54. Referring to the announcement in the *Gazette of India* that three posts of Collectors and District Magistrates will hereafter be thrown open in the Madras Presidency to the Provincial Civil Service of that Presidency, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th October, says:—If this should indicate the result of the enquiry of the Public Services Commission, it is an instance of the mountain being in labour and producing a mouse. While the Indians are eager to obtain high appointments, it is a surprise to learn that Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai will be posted to other duty and a European Civilian appointed in his place. The Government know that an Indian who is acquainted with the vernaculars and customs and manners of the country, is better fitted to be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is difficult to understand under such circumstances the reason of the contemplated unsatisfactory arrangement.

Provincial Civil Service.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct 14th, 1916.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th October, refers to the discussion in the Joint Committee appointed to consider the Government of India Amendment Bill, and especially to the utterances of Lord Loreburn, Mr. Charles Roberts and Sir Herbert Roberts, and says:—It is gratifying to know that even the Secretary of State has not the power to accord sanction to such unjust laws as the Defence of India Act. We can appeal to the Privy Council against them. May those who have been punished thereunder do so and obtain relief! The decision of the committee marks the beginning of good days for India.

"The dawn."

56. Referring to the article in *New India*, complaining of the presence of a C.I.D. officer at the dinner given in honour of Mr. Wadia at Adyar, the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 14th October, remarks:—If the attitude of suspicion or authority exceeds a certain limit, it produces unrest among the people. Nothing can be so helpful to administration as peaceful methods. It is not advisable to take steps that irritate and exasperate the people. Those that are suspected of encouraging disloyalty and making themselves ready for a rebellion, do not deserve any mercy. They should at once be arrested, their houses searched, and they themselves brought to book It is not right to follow people closely when they dine or do similar things and annoy them.

The acts of the C.I.D. officers.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

57. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th October, learns with regret that the Government have directed that, in filling up vacancies in offices, non-Brahmans should be preferred to Brahmans. It remarks that it is not right on the part of the Government to view one class with favour and another with disfavour. Their attitude should be one of impartiality. It then says that racial antagonism among the Indians is growing stronger with spread of English education and despairs of the Indians ever becoming a nation. If they do not give up all racial and class hatred, says the paper, the grant to them of self-government will end in a catastrophe.

Racial and class hatred.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

58. In commenting on the Indian Industrial Commission, the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 14th October, says:—The Government should introduce a system of protective tariff into India. They should guarantee profits to Indian merchants starting indigenous industries. They should first start some industries themselves and thus show the way. Unless they do so, there will be no use of the Industrial Commission The Commission should consult Indian experts and base its report on their opinion.

The Industrial Commission.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

59. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th October, quotes statistics to show that a considerable portion of the Indian population is engaged in minor factories and home industries. These people, it remarks, are now heavily involved in debt and if they are shown the means by which they can emancipate themselves, they will certainly help to develop the Indian industries equally with big factories. It opines that the Industrial Commission would have done better if they had taken up the question of village industries as a separate item and framed a separate set of questions thereabout. It hopes that the Commission will do so at least now, or remember the subject of village industries when dealing with the other questions.

Village industries.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

60. Referring to the system of indentured labour, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th October, says:—Lord Hardinge has promised to abolish the system. But Lord Chelmsford has ignored the promise, and the rumour is gaining ground that arrangements are being made to facilitate voluntary emigration. An English paper has put the question whether Lord Chelmsford has the authority to cancel the decision of his predecessor. This adverse opinion about Lord Chelmsford is due to a misconception, and the people may find a satisfactory indication of this in the decision of the Government to depute a non-official along with an official to conduct the enquiry into the present system of emigration to Ceylon.

Indentured labour.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

61. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th October, says:—It has been the practice to appoint non-officials as Indian Members in the Executive Councils ever since the Minto-Morley reforms were introduced. It is not possible to believe that the authorities would have followed that practice if that were not the intention of the reformers. Papers like the *Madras Mail* say that it is undesirable to make a distinction between officials and non-officials in this respect and that

The Indian Executive Member.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

it is of far greater benefit to appoint an official as the Indian member. But Executive members appointed from officials will always be inclined to the official side and will not place the non-official view before the Government. It is therefore essential that a non-official who is well-acquainted with the views of the people is appointed to the seat of the Indian member. A perfect course will be to enable the non-official members to elect one among themselves to fill up that seat. But this is not now possible. It will be some improvement on the present system if the rulers nominate one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council to the seat. If even this is not practicable, Lord Pentland will do well to follow the present practice of appointing a non-official belonging to the Madras Presidency and not an official to the seat of the Indian member.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

Emigration.

62. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th October, says:—The reason why the Indian coolie is looked down upon by the Colonists is that he is a man of frugal habits and can live on low wages while a European coolie cannot. The Colonists fear that, if a large number of Indian coolies emigrate to their country, they may deprive the western coolie of his bread. The westerners wish that the Indians should remain illiterate and serve the Europeans like slaves. We pray that the Government will abolish all emigration to the Colonies.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

The next Congress.

63. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th October, rejoices at the election of the Hon'ble Mr. Muzumdar as the President of the ensuing Congress, and congratulates the "All-India Congress Committee" on the happy selection they have made.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

The Arms Act in Malabar.

64. In reviewing the report on the working of the Arms Act in the Presidency, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 13th October, observes that it is a pity that the Arms Act should be so rigorously enforced in a district like Malabar, where there are extensive forests infested with wild beasts.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

The Tiyyas and Muhammadans of Kuttipuram.

65. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 17th October, draws attention to the strained relations between the Tiyyas and Muhammadans of *Kuttipuram* consequent upon the conversion of a *Tiyya* woman and a *Cherumi* into Muhammadanism by the latter, and hopes that the authorities concerned will take necessary precautions so that no breach of the peace may occur as a result of this feud.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

The recent Malabar tour of His Excellency Lord Pentland.

66. Referring to the recent tour, in Malabar, of His Excellency Lord Pentland, the *Manorama*, of the 17th October, points out that the object of these tours is to gain first-hand information about the real condition of the people in the various parts of the Presidency, which, it is glad, Lord Pentland always bears in mind, and that His Excellency's visit to the Soap Factory at Tanur, and his acceptance of the address of the fishermen of the place, testify, respectively, to His Excellency's keen interest in our industries and to his sympathy with the poor, and observes that the grievances referred to in the address of the fishermen deserve His Excellency's early attention.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

Memorandum of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

67. Referring to the recent memorandum submitted to the Viceroy by a majority of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Keralodayam*, of the 17th October, points out that, though it was prepared without the knowledge of the people in general, the reforms outlined therein are such as have been demanded by the leaders of the people for a long time past, and hopes that the memorandum will receive due attention at the hands of the Government.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th October, approves of the step taken by the non-official members and observes that most of the demands are the same as those of the Congress.

68. Referring to the decision of the Supreme Government to abolish the duty imposed by them on the tea exported from Travancore, the *Malayali*, of the 14th October, says:—This decision of the Supreme Government, which, no doubt, entails some loss to them, is highly commendable. In fact we were quite confident that the Government would do nothing in this matter, which would be prejudicial to the interests of the Travancore Darbar.

Duty on tea exported by Travancore.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 18th October, rejoices at the abolition of the duty imposed by Supreme Government on the tea exported from Travancore, which it treats as a victory for Travancore, and congratulates the British Government on their sense of justice and the Diwan on the success with which his efforts have been crowned.

Abolition of the duty on tea exported from Travancore.

MALAYALA MANORAMA *Kottayam*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

69. In reviewing the report on the working of the Arms Act in the Presidency, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th October, points out that the policy of the Madras Government seems to be to reduce, as much as possible, the number of licenses for the possession of arms for ceremonial purpose, and rejoices that they have not grudged the granting of such licenses when the arms are intended to serve as protection against wild beasts.

The working of the Arms Act in the Presidency.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

70. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th October, writes:—As the time for the meetings of the two great assemblies of Hindus and Muhammadans is approaching, we should like to acquaint our Muhammadan brethren and leaders with our views and sentiments so that unmoved by selfishness they may act with foresight and spare no effort in endeavouring to do their duty to the King, Government and the community.

The Congress and the League.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

It must be thoroughly understood that the aims and objects of the Congress in obtaining self-government will not in the least benefit us. Hence the Muslim League should not follow in the footsteps of the Congress in this regard. For Muhammadans self-government is a deadly poison. Muhammadans whose number is very small and who are far behind their Hindu brethren materially and educationally are bound to be the losers by self-government. They should also bear in mind that the Congress meetings cannot produce any beneficial results for Muhammadans.

Further, it is unwise to rely on any such imaginary hopes of success, and to invite the attention of the Government to the matter when it is facing a formidable foe.

We ask whether the British Government who rule over different parts and countries of the globe, are well experienced in and acquainted with political matters or a few Hindu leaders who have gained the little knowledge they possess through the generosity of our liberal Government? In any case no one can assert that we are more experienced in political matters than the Government and when the Government who are well aware of the expediency of the time for some reason or other abstain from granting self-government to such a vast country like India and they know too well that that form of Government will not prove beneficial to them.

It is incumbent on our Muhammadan brethren and national leaders that they should avoid at this juncture such a discussion but direct the attention of the nation towards showing loyalty to the Government by helping it with life and property. Our duty is to refrain from moving any resolution in the meeting of the Muslim League inviting the attention of Government towards any complicated matters at a time when it is engaged in a mortal combat with our mortal foe who is endeavouring to wipe out civilization from the face of the earth and suggesting such things as may facilitate the Government's task in subduing their enemy. It is hoped that our national leaders will take this suggestion into consideration and act on it.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

71. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 16th October, referring to the petition submitted to the Viceroy by nineteen elected Members of the Imperial Legislative Council making the following suggestions—(1) that Executive Councils of Governments should consist of elected members, (2) that the number of elected members in Legislative Councils should be increased, (3) that the budget estimate of each department should be submitted separately and, etc., and also referring to the *Pioneer's* criticism of the members' signing such a petition without consulting either their electorate of their national leaders, says: "We do not consider either the petition or the suggestions made therein to be important enough to call for criticism. At the present time the most important question and the essence of several hundreds of other questions, is what will be the condition of India after the war. We know that voices have been raised in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., and Great Britain has replied that their conditions will surely change and they will not be subservient to another power, but will be regarded as equals. In the map of those countries our country also finds a place. All of them including ourselves are subject to the British Crown, and we are neither ashamed nor do we object to continue to remain so. But our present education and civilization do not permit us to allow the old order to continue after the war.

"After the war".

If those countries are under the British, so are we. If they are loyal allies of Britain, so are we. If they have fought shoulder to shoulder with the British forces, so have we. If they have suffered losses on account of the war, so have we. Should the Government be inclined to grant them a larger measure of freedom, independence and rights, we may ask that we may also be favoured with like consideration. If India is not to be made equal to the Canada of to-day, it may be made equal to the Canada of yesterday.

It is advisable for us to consider this question and if consideration and consultation allow, we should demand it in a reasonable manner, and if we are found to be still unqualified and unfit for independence, we should endeavour to fit ourselves for it. For when the clouds of progres are spreading over the neighbouring countries we should not be content with our miserable hut.

III.—Legislation.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

72. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th October, thanks the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for preparing a Bill to regulate the rate of interest and the transfer of land in the Ganjām and Vizagapatam Agency tracts and says:—It is provided in the Bill that when any officer other than the Agent sets aside a transfer of land, an appeal shall lie to the Agent, whose decision shall be final. But the powers already vested in the Agent are too great and this new power only makes matters worse. It will, therefore, be well if the appeal is made to lie to an officer of the Judicial Department. This Bill ameliorates the economic condition of the people in the Agency tracts. But a law requires to be enacted applicable to the whole country, to discourage the usurious rate of interest charged by the money-lending classes.

The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Bill.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

73. Referring to the fact that the young men of Walajanagar are patrolling the town with a view to guard it from thieves and dacoits who have been of late doing some havoc in it, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th October, says:—These young men are armed with *lathis*. It is the misfortune of the country that although the people thus help in the administration, they are not allowed to bear arms in order to carry on their compaign against robberies and dacoities more efficiently. . . . . Had the boys in India been given military training in the way in which it is given to the boy scouts in England, the Government would have been enabled to send a large army of Indians to the war front. We pray that our rulers will ponder over this matter and, relaxing the provisions of the Arms Act, train an army of boy scouts in India.

The Arms Act.

74. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th October, says:—In convicting offenders under the Defence of India Act, there is no proper enquiry; nor is there a right of appeal granted to the accused. It is not strange under such circumstances that the majority of those punished under the Act are deemed innocent by the people. The discussion that took place in the Joint Committee appointed to consider the Government of India Amendment Bill has confirmed the opinion that the Defence of India Act is a piece of illegal legislation. The Supreme Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils have, out of ignorance or for some other reason, enacted laws which deprive the people of their right to sue the Secretary of State. The Joint Committee has opined that the Defence of India Act is the foremost of them. The English Parliament has not authorised the Government of India to disallow the right of appeal against the decision of the tribunal constituted under the Defence of India Act. The Act is therefore illegal and the whole country now waits to see that this view is established in the law courts.

The Defence of India Act.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

75. Referring to the India Bill, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 16th October, has the following in English:—"No information, whatever, of the Amendment Bill, was given to the Indians before its presentation to the Parliament, and since the news reached our country it was discovered that several clauses contained therein affected the liberty and privileges of our countrymen, in a manner detrimental to their interests. As a consequence a hue and cry was raised, both in the Press and on the platform by responsible Indians, which was soon followed by a publication here of the Bill with its objects and reasons. That the presentation of such a Bill in Parliament, without feeling the pulse of public opinion in this country, was a rank blunder of grave magnitude, was more than clearly shown, and it was rightly endorsed by the Chairman and certain members of the Committee. The practice obtaining here of publishing a Bill with its objects and reasons, preparatory to presenting it before the Provincial or Imperial Legislative Council and inviting public criticism thereon, is a matter of common knowledge. And it is but proper that much more care and caution should be taken before presenting a Bill concerning Indian administration in the houses of Parliament, though Mr. Charles Roberts was of opinion that it was not the practice. Lord Sydenham, a former Governor of Bombay, it is interesting to see, stoutly opposed the views held by Mr. Roberts.

The India Bill.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

"One of the principal clauses in the Bill was in the matter of taking away the privilege of suing the Secretary of State for India, which has been enjoyed by the people of this country from times of yore. There was a very lively discussion on the point, and even the Chairman and some of the Committee-members were against the amendment. The question was fully considered again in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and thinking it inadvisable to handle any controversial measure at this time of world-shaking war, that particular portion of the clause was deleted. Several other portions of the Bill of a similar nature have also undergone the desirable changes. These and other similar events lead us to believe that any measure adversely affecting India, contemplated perhaps through a sheer short-sighted policy, if brought to the notice of the powers that be in time, is sure to receive at the hands of the Government that full amount of consideration which is rightly its due."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

76. Referring to the 33rd Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th October, says:—The fact that this assembly has been successfully carrying on the administration of the Mysore State is sufficient evidence of the capacity of our people to govern themselves. Coming to the speech of Sir M. Visveswarayya, the Diwan, at the opening of this session, it no doubt shows how much the State has progressed during his regime. But it is regrettable that, while trying to secure the welfare of the State and to obtain

Administration in Mysore.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1916.

the good-will of the people, his conclusions have been very narrow in one or two matters. Firstly, our readers are aware that the Press law is more stringent in Mysore than it is in British Dominions and that, on account of this, there are only one or two well-conducted newspapers in the State. The present Diwan, in spite of his liberal policy in other matters, has not been pleased to relax the restrictions on the press and his statement in reply to a question on this subject, that nothing could be done in the matter until the war came to an end is both curious and disappointing. That portion of the speech of the Diwan which refers to the Kannambady Project will also be received with regret by the Mirasidars of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. He said that those who objected to the storage of the waters of the Cauvery by the Mysore Government were labouring under a misconception. We do not understand this statement. When mountains and tanks, hills and valleys exist in a tract belonging to more than one party, both according to the law of nature and the regulations of States, each party has got the right of using the rivers, forests, etc., in such territory, without injuring the interests of others. The Government of Madras lost such a natural right over the waters of the Cauvery by the terms of its agreement with the Mysore State in 1891. The award of the arbitrators about the Kannambady Project was based only on this technical point. The arbitrators never went into the question of the relative rights of higher and lower riparian owners over the waters of the Cauvery. They have stated clearly that but for this agreement, the people of this Presidency could successfully prevent the Mysore Government from putting up a dam at Kannambady. So the people of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts should try hereafter at least to get rid of this agreement to which they were no parties. Moreover the Diwan says that it is possible to erect dams both in Mysore and in this Presidency and to improve irrigation. It is the duty of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to inquire into the feasibility of this suggestion, and, if it is found practicable, to take steps to erect a dam over the Cauvery within British Dominions for storing sufficient water for purposes of irrigation here, before allowing the Mysore Government to complete its project. It is not only the time of floods in the river that should be taken into consideration in calculating the volume of water available for irrigation. It has also to be considered whether the volume of water in the river in the dry season will be sufficient for irrigating the existing lands and those which may be brought under cultivation in the future.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1916.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 12th October, also takes exception to the views expressed by Sir M. Visveswarayya regarding the relative rights of the people of Mysore and the Mirasdars of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts over the waters of the Cauvery.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

The administration of Mysore.

In reviewing the recent speech of the Diwan of Mysore, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th October, draws attention to the sound condition of the finances of the State, and to the progress made by it in all directions, especially in education, and observes that the efficient manner in which the administration is carried on in Mysore, Baroda and Travancore, amply testifies to the possession, by the Indians, of the necessary qualifications for self-government.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 11th October, also refers to the wonderful progress made in all directions by Mysore, which some years ago was far behind Travancore, but which now is far ahead of the latter, and remarks that, if Travancore continues to be indifferent, as she now seems to be, not only will she be pushed back considerably, but all her wealth also will be snatched away from her by foreigners.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

Mysore administration.

The *Manorama*, of the 13th October, speaks in appreciative terms of the message of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to the Representative Assembly, and of the introductory speech of the Diwan, when it assembled, and observes that the Travancore Darbar will do well to arrange likewise for the holding of the Popular Assembly twice a year.

The *Yogaksemam*, of the 13th October, also speaks in appreciative terms of the message of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and of the Diwan's address, refers to the great progress which the State has made during the regimè of Sir Visweswarayya, and observes that the administration of Mysore testifies to the advantage of having really patriotic men to govern a country.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 13th, 1916.

The *Bharata Kesari*, of the 11th October, makes a detailed reference to the address of the Diwan of Mysore, and congratulates him on his strenuous efforts to accelerate the progress of the State in every direction.

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

Mysore administration.

In reviewing the Mysore administration, the *Keralodayam*, of the 17th October, refers to the progress made by the State in every direction, especially in education and industrial affairs, during the regimè of Sir Visweswarayya, points out that His Highness the Maharaja's decision to hold the representative assembly twice a year, and to allow the people to discuss the budget, testify equally to His Highness's solicitude for the welfare of the people, and to the capacity of the people for self-government, and observes that, as a result of the recent awakening in Mysore, this State will, ere long, compare favourably with any of the modern enlightened countries.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

The *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 17th October, makes remarks about the administration of Mysore more or less similar to those already reported.

NASRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

77. In an article, in English, reviewing the Diwan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 20th October, observes:—"It stated the circumstances that convinced His Highness the Maharaja that the Assembly had more than fulfilled the expectations which were formed at the time of its establishment. The Diwan said that His Highness observed with gratification the intelligence and moderation which marked the deliberations of the Assembly and the increasing interest which its members showed in all questions of public importance connected with the administration of the State. He added that it was His Highness' earnest desire to increase still further the mutual confidence between the officers of the State and the representatives of the people, and to enable the latter to understand and identify themselves still more closely with the policy of the Government. His ideas were excellent. His heart was good. His patriotism is undoubted and there was no one that did not believe that he was the worthiest of ministers that Mysore ever had. . . . . God bless His Highness the Maharaja, and may Sir M. Visveswaraya be spared long to show to the world that his economic activities, so little understood by superficial observers would, in the fullness of time, bear their legitimate fruit and prove the material and more salvation of the country."

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Referring to the decision of the Government of Mysore to hold two sessions of the Representative Assembly every year, the *Mysore Star*, of the 15th October, remarks that although some of the members of this Assembly have been urging the grant of this privilege for some time past, we do not share the view that it was a very necessary privilege.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 15th, 1916.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Referring to His Highness the Maharaja's recent message to the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 14th October, congratulates the Darbar and the people on the privileges granted to the latter, and observes that the other Native States will do well to bear in mind that Mysore owes her progress to her institutions, like the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

Recruiting scandals in Travancore.

78. In a long leader under the heading "recruiting scandals in Travancore", the *Malayali*, of the 11th October, draws attention to the alarm caused amongst the poor innocent people of *Kottarakkarai* in Travancore by the Parvathikkarans (village officers) and other petty officers of the State

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

who with a view to obtaining money threaten them with forcible recruitment into the army, and hopes that the Travancore Darbar will, at an early date, appoint a committee consisting of honest officials and non-officials to enquire into the matter and thus allay the alarm of the people, who are fleeing from the country and taking refuge on the hills.

DHARMAPOSHINI, *Quilon*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

Recruiting scandals in Travancore.

The *Dharmaposhini*, of the 17th October, also refers to the recruiting scandals in Travancore, and observes that the offending village officials should not be let off with a mere warning, but that they should be severely dealt with, so that it may serve as a lesson to other officials.

ERRATA.

Report No. 42.

Article 52, paragraph 2, last line, *read* "happier" *after* "considered" and not after "people"; and in article 55, line 4 from the bottom, *for* "proceeded" *read* "preceded".

Issued, 24th October 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 44 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 28th October 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

		PAGE
(*b*) *Courts*—		
	New India security case	1867
	The High Court and Government	1868
(*d*) *Education*—		
	The Decentralisation Commission and education	*ib.*
	The Rev. J. H. Moulton and the Madras University	1869
	The Salem College	1871
(*g*) *Forests*—		
	Forest panchayats	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—		
	The Bank of Madras	*ib.*
	Poor compliment for a hero	1872
	The ruling caste	*ib.*
	The Indian Press Act	1873
	The Governorship of Bengal	*ib.*
	The Imperial Legislative Council	1874
	Mr. Webb and an Indian war loan	*ib.*
	The Rev. D. G. M. Leith	1875
	Village panchayats	*ib.*
	The *Express* and the Press Act	*ib.*
	Indentured emigration	1876
	The London *Times*	1877
	Attacks on Mrs. Besant	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
Indian coolies in foreign countries	1878
Ireland and the war	1879
The war	*ib.*
A proclamation by the Sharif of Mecca	*ib.*
Stirring speeches in the German Parliament in favour of peace	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—	
New India appeals	*ib.*
A District Court for North Arcot	1881
Administration of civil justice in 1915	*ib.*
New India case	*ib.*
Crimes and poverty in India	1882
(*d*) *Education*—	
Necessity of teaching political science to Indian youths	*ib.*
The Science Institute at Bangalore	1883
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Mangalore municipality	*ib.*
The powers of municipalities and local boards in regard to primary education	1884
(*g*) *Forest*—	
Forest panchayats	1885
(*k*) *General*—	
India and Home Rule	*ib.*
Reforms in India after the war	*ib.*
Sir Robert Chalmers	1886
The Bombay Provincial Conference	*ib.*
The gold standard reserve in London	*ib.*
Poverty in India	*ib.*
Powers of a Viceroy	1887
Andhra regiments	*ib.*
The post-war settlement in India	*ib.*
The progress of industries in the United Provinces	*ib.*
India and the war	1888
Memorandum of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council	*ib.*
Indian coolies in Ceylon	*ib.*
Grievances of the fishermen of the West Coast	*ib.*
A Rani's appeal	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Arms Act	*ib.*
The Press Act	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Representative Assembly	1889
Recruiting scandals in Travancore	1890
Mysore administration	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Advertiser's (Free) Manual.**	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
4	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
5	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nárayanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
6	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
7	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
8	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
9	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
10	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
11	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
13	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
14	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
15	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
16	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
17	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
19	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
20	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
21	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
22	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
23	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
24	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
25	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthy..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
27	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
28	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
29	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
30	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
31	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
32	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
33	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
34	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
35	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
36	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
37	Bhaktha Sandesha * ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
38	**Bhanu** †	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
39	**Bharata Kesari** ‡..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
40	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
41	**Bharati** §	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
43	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
44	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
45	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
46	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
47	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
48	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rooke, English, 49 years.	[5,000
49	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
50	**Catholic Friend.** ‖	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** §	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
53	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
54	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Started, August 1916. † Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‡ Started, February 1916.
§ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ‖ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
56	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
57	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
58	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
59	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
60	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
61	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
62	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
63	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
64	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
65	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
66	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
67	**Conch** ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
68	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
70	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
71	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
72	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
73	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
74	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
75	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
76	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
77	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
78	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
79	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
80	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
81	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
82	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
83	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
84	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
85	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
86	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
87	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
88	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
89	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
90	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
91	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
92	**Etatkalasatyam or Present Truth.***	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
93	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
94	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
95	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
96	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
97	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
98	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
99	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
100	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
101	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
102	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman.	1,500
103	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	600
104	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
105	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
106	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
107	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
108	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
109	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jagannatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
110	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
111	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
112	Indian Church News and Review.‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
113	**Indian Emigrant**..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
114	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
115	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
116	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
117	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
118	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
119	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
120	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
121	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
122	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
123	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
124	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
125	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
126	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
127	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 28 years.	350
128	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
129	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
130	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
131	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
132	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years	800
133	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
134	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai. Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
135	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
136	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
137	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
138	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
139	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
140	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
141	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
142	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
143	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not-known.
144	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
145	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
146	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
147	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
148	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
149	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
150	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
151	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
152	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
153	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
154	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
155	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
156	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
157	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
158	Lakshmi Bhai ..	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
159	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
160	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
161	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
162	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
163	**Liva-ul-Islam** ‡ ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
164	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
165	**Loka Mitran** § ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
166	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
167	**Lokaranjini** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilás Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
168	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
169	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
170	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
171	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450

* Started, January 1916. † Started, March 1916. ‡ Discontinued, 12th January 1916.
§ Ceased to exist in June 1914. ‖ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
172	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Tamil..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
173	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
174	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
175	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
176	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., Brahman.	..
177	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
178	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
179	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
180	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
181	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
182	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
183	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamoottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
184	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
185	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
186	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
187	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
188	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
189	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
190	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
191	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
192	**Manavasevat** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
193	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
194	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
195	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
196	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
197	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500

* Started, April 1916.

† Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
198	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
205	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
206	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
207	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*).	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
208	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
209	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
210	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
211	My Mother *	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
212	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
213	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
214	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
215	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
216	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
217	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.†	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
218	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
219	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
220	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
221	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
222	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
223	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
224	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
225	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Started June 1916.

† Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
226	Noor*	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
227	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
228	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
229	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 48 years.	400
231	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
232	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
233	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
234	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
235	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
236	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
237	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
238	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
239	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
240	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
241	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
242	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
243	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
244	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
245	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
246	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
247	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
248	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,300
249	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
250	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
251	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
252	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
253	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nisam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
254	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
255	Rissla-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
258	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nasur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
259	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
260	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,300
261	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
262	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
263	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
264	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
265	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
266	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
267	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
268	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
270	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
271	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
274	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
275	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
276	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
277	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
278	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chámarájanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
279	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
286	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
287	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
291	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
292	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
293	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
294	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
295	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
296	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Ksheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
297	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
298	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
299	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
300	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
301	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
302	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
303	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
304	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
305	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
306	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
307	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
308	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Gödavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
309	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
310	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years	100
311	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
312	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H^{a} McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
313	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
314	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
315	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
316	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
317	**Swadesha Bandhu**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
318	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
319	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
320	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
321	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
322	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
323	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do
324	**Temperance News.** ‡	Do.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Do.
325	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
326	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
327	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
328	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
329	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
320	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
331	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
332	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
333	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
334	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
335	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
339	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gasapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
340	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
341	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
342	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
344	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
345	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
346	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
352	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
353	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
354	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
355	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
356	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
359	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
360	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
361	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
362	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
363	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
366	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
368	Vyasa Neean	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
370	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
371	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
372	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
373	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
374	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
375	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
376	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
377	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
378	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
379	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
380	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
381	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
382	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Eepuru, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 46 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

New India security case.

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th October, remarks:—"The Special Bench of the High Court has delivered judgment dismissing Mrs. Besant's appeal under the Press Act, probably agreeing with the observations of the Calcutta Court in the *Comrade* case. . . . . Six of the ablest Judges of India having expressed themselves in unequivocable terms on the scope of the Act, the executive are now fortified and can put the Act into operation with perfect impunity. The danger before the Indian press has now become graver, and it behoves every patriotic son of India to utilise every constitutional method to get removed from the statute book a measure which is out of place in this twentieth century. The Act was conceived in panic, circumstances might have justified its inception in the dark days of the unrest, but it is no longer politic to give it 'house room'. . . . The executive has ample power to put down incitements to murder and sedition, why then go to an Act which is directly opposed to the best traditions and instincts of the great English race? We appeal to the Government in all humility to save us from an incubus that is sitting heavily on the bosom of the press. We earnestly hope that Lord Chelmsford will give us the relief and thus entitle himself to be regarded as one of the greatest of the benefactors of India."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 20th October, says:—"The dismissal of Mrs. Besant's appeal under the Press Act by the Madras High Court cannot cause much surprise among those who are aware of the provisions of the Press Act and the judgment in the *Comrade* case and also the nature of the articles in *New India* mentioned in the order of forfeiture. All that could be expected was a judicial pronouncement which might strengthen the hands of those who are protesting against the continuance of the Act and appealing to the highest Governmental authorities for the total repeal or substantial modification of the unpopular and repressive legislation. The Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins of the Calcutta High Court had already exposed mercilessly the unhappy features of the Act, and now the Officiating Chief Justice Mr. Abdur Rahim of the Madras High Court has added to the exposure of the drastic provisions of the Act. . . . . This is a strong condemnation of the Act, and it is a pity that the Court did not find its way to declare any part of the Act *ultra vires* for the general or special reasons urged by Mrs. Besant. It becomes now certain that the Government of India alone have the power to modify their precious press law and that the High Court cannot render any assistance in the matter."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 21st October, writes:—"The hostility of Anglo-Indian journals towards Indians and their interests in this country has been growing in virulence for some time past, and it has made itself manifest in a pronounced form in their strictures upon the memorandum for political reforms submitted by the elected representatives of the Imperial Legislative Council as well as upon the opinions of the Indian Judges who have sat in judgment in *New India* security case. . . . . The leading local Anglo-Indian paper (the *Madras Mail*) makes in last night's issue a most dastardly attack on the judgment of the Acting Chief Justice stigmatising it as one which it has perused 'with surprise culminating in stupefaction,' and holding it up to ridicule by mischievous comments, because the learned Judge has observed that with the Press Act, 'the keeping of printing presses and the publication of newspapers becomes an extremely hazardous undertaking.' The attack is

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

particularly objectionable since under the circumstances no reply is possible to the comments of the journal in question. . . . . Anglo-Indian papers in the country are, as was suggested in the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjape's interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Council, enjoying a practical immunity from the rigorous provisions of the Press Act, and the unbridled license with which they can afford to criticise everything Indian, is frequently in evidence before the public."

MALABAR HERALD, *Cochin*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

The *Malabar Herald*, of the 21st October, observes:—"Those who are well acquainted with the virulent character of Mrs. Besant's campaign, both in the press and on the platform for Home Rule, will not, we think, be taken aback by the decision of the High Court of Madras who have dismissed her petition and the criminal case."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

In concluding a leader under the heading "Searchings of Heart," criticising the remarks of the *Madras Mail*, on this case, *New India*, of the 23rd October, states:—We feel specially grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ayling. He was most patient, most courteous through the hearing; there was absolutely nothing to complain of throughout, and his judgment is invaluable, as throwing light on the way in which an honest and painstaking Indian Civil Service Judge views criticisms of the bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian. He read between the lines thoughts that were not there, and found motives which had no existence. But this was manifestly done with entire honesty of purpose, and we think that he believed that Bepin Chandra Pal said assassins should not be punished, although he said they ought to be punished. A Civilian cannot but see through Civilian glasses, and if the glasses are red and he looks at green, he necessarily sees black. That Mr. Justice Ayling thinks Mrs. Besant disloyal and seditious was obvious throughout his judgment. The Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar see her as loyal and law-abiding. How can such different views come from the judicial bench? The answer is obvious, that the angle of vision determines the view. The Civilian, believing in bureaucracy and repression, sees all resistance to tyranny as sedition; the Indian longing for his country's freedom, sees that same resistance as patriotic and as serving India's good. The moral is that political discussion should be free, where it does not advocate rebellion and violence. And to that conclusion local Governments must come, if they do not wish to be entangled in endless law-suits and an ever-growing popular indignation."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

2. *New India*, of the 24th October, observes:—"We await with interest the submission of the Local Government to the law. We cannot believe that the Governor in Council will resist the decision of the High Court that the order of the Magistrate, acting, be it remembered, under his direct instructions, is illegal. To hold money illegally obtained would be worse than to seize it under cover of a bad law. We cannot believe that Lord Pentland is prepared to face English public opinion with the defiance of the High Court round his neck. We, therefore, await with confidence the return of our Rs. 12,000 with the interest due thereon."

The High Court and Government.

(*d*) *Education.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd October, writes:—"One reads the Government of India letter on the Decentralisation Commission's Report on the State educational policy with keen disappointment and bitter regret.

The Decentralisation Commission and education.

"The letter of the Government of India will not affect the even tenor of our educational rulers, and men may now blissfully forget the existence of any educational concerns for the State. Read the letter of the Government of India a dozen times, if you can find the time, and rest assured that you will not be bothered with any controversial worries for years to come. . . . . Decades run, new measures and new men continually attract and

distract our minds, lakhs of rupees are thrown away on costly organisations and dramatic shows of Commission inquiries and conferences and reports, hopes are raised and disappointed, and after all, the final command of the arbiter of our destinies is: As we were, we have been, and shall ever be. May it never be otherwise?

"There is no question of decentralisation of real and efficient administrative powers. The whole thing flavours of ugly political suspicion. If political considerations require it, there should be absolutely no difficulty whatever in State officers getting the fullest information on every conceivable topic of schoolwork in the country. The schoolmaster may be called upon to place himself under perpetual observation, and Revenue officers and a central Government need not interfere with the educational work of the country. Provision being made for political observation, why should not local bodies be left free to do their educational work according to their own sentiments and requirements? . . . . If local bodies be empowered to raise funds and to meet all kinds of local educational requirements, each locality shall work out its future according to its power, and the Government may be usefully employed in helping the backward. As it is, the Central Government is neither capable of doing the entire work owing to its impossible vastness and quite bewildering complexity, nor will it divest itself of its crushing burden by trusting the local self-government bodies! This is what the man in the street will bluntly call a dog-in-the-manger policy.

"When free and compulsory secondary education is advocated in the United States, when free secondary education is advocated even in England, it is lamentable audacity to repeat old-world formulas leading to stagnation and despair. We are sick of this sort of thing. Enough of this dallying and let there be energetic work. Let the educational work of the State be dissociated from the blighting thraldom of politics. . . . . The Reports and Conferences of local Governments and roving Commissions can never better the situation. We want a statesman of the first order to effect a thorough revolution in our educational organisation and methods. We want a statesman who can secure the educational advancement of this country on the secure basis of Legislative safeguards. In every modern State, educational organisation is left to the direct direction of those whom it concerns; that it cannot be otherwise has been times without number demonstrated by the illusory shows of bureaucratic reports and pretensions, and the latest report under reference is a typical exhibit."

The Rev. J. H. Moulton and the Madras University.

4. The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 24th October:—"One of the propositions to be moved at the next meeting of the Senate of the Madras University on Friday is a motion by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, requesting the sanction of the Senate, with the approval of the Government, for a special course of lectures on 'Aryan Antiquities,' to be delivered by the Rev. J. H. Moulton, who is said to be Professor of Philology in the University of Manchester, the cost of the lectures being defrayed from the annual recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 by the Government of India. The Madras University has had, as the public is aware, considerable difficulty in finding suitable ways for spending the amounts, recurring and non-recurring, placed at its disposal by the Government of India, and the present proposal seems to be one intended to ease the University of some of its superfluous cash. The reverend gentleman who is to be proposed as a lecturer on Indian Antiquities is evidently something of a globe-trotter, and in the course of his meanderings, he seems to have 'done' India and picked up the wherewithal which probably forms his equipment of knowledge for his lectures. According to his own account there is nothing for him to do in England at present and he is without profitable employment. He was lately touring through Mysore, and has also had the honour of being invited to a Government House party in Ootacamund. . . . . Is the Madras University, in addition to its other good objects, going to become a proselytising institution in favour of Christianity that it is

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

proposed to invite this evangelising lecturer to instruct University pupils? The Rev. Mr. Moulton's anti-Hindu and anti-Indian sentiments are further made clear in the extracts which we give below from his article in the *Methodist Recorder*, which teems with sneering and contemptuous remarks regarding the people of the country, their religion, their institutions and their national ideals. . . . . Our European friends seem generally more anxious to make our young men look backwards than to go forward in the march of civilization. If Indian antiquities have to be dealt with at all, it must be by a professor of very different mould from that of the Rev. Mr. Moulton, and by an Indian in sympathies, if not also by birth. We hope the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will not press his proposition on the Senate in the light of these considerations. If the proposition is moved, we are sure from what we know of the views of several of them, that the Indian Fellows will consider it inconsistent with their sense of national self-respect to vote in favour of it."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 25th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Karnataka*, of the 25th October, says:—"At the meeting of the Madras University Senate to be held on the 27th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, is to move the following resolution:—

"The Syndicate requests the sanction of the Senate to make arrangements, with the approval of Government, for a course of Special University lectures on "Aryan Antiquities" to be delivered in Madras by the Rev. J. H. Moulton, D. LITT., Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Manchester, the cost of the lectures being defrayed from the annual recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 by the Government of India."

"We sincerely wish the learned professor named above were not the same as that mischievous-minded Missionary who recently blackened the *Methodist Recorder* with columns of puerile rubbish concerning the religion and the University of Mysore. And yet, considering the perversity with which the fates have been dealing with the destinies of the Madras University within recent years, we need feel no surprise at all if its forthcoming exponent of Aryan antiquities should be no one else than the author. . . . . No self-respecting Indian could help cherishing the heartiest contempt for the writer of such a vulgar-spirited caricature of his ancient and dearly-cherished institutions. If the above were a serious and scholarly criticism of Hinduism, we could understand it, and appreciate the earnestness of the writer as a seeker after truth. But obviously, there is neither profundity of wisdom nor even common fairness in the envenomed outpouring of Dr. Moulton. At best, it is a piece of self-revelation of which every Indian would do well to take note in view of the honour which the Madras University proposes to confer on that Christian celebrity. For the discovery of this rare species of scholarship in Aryan lore, we suppose we have to thank the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been the recipient of nothing but uniform kindness and munificent assistance at the hands of that very gracious Maharaja and his liberal-minded people upon whose household deity Dr. Moulton has copiously showered his choicest epithets of cheap ridicule."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

New India, of the 26th October, writes:—"When we reprinted from the *Methodist Recorder*, which reached us in our weekly budget of newspaper-cuttings from England, some paragraphs in which Dr. Moulton sneered at Hindu beliefs and at the Mysore University, our object was merely to warn Hindus against Missionaries, who smile on them to their faces and abuse them behind their backs. We have seen so much of the mischief done to India by these gentry among their own countrymen, that we always grieve when we see honest Indians deceived by their smooth talk in India. We did not know that we were throwing a bomb into the sacred precincts of the University (please, Mr. Public Prosecutor, this is figurative), and blowing up the plan to induct Dr. Moulton into a lectureship on Aryan antiquities. How he would deal with them, we can see from his 'she-devil'. It seems, however, that our exposure came in the very nick of time, and the whole article has been reprinted and circulated among the Indian Fellows."

5. The *Hindu*, of the 27th October, has the following :—"We publish elsewhere the resolutions passed at a public meeting at Salem relating to the attitude of the Government of Madras in regard to the appointment of a Principal to the Municipal College. . . . . This curious order of the Government is naturally exercising the minds of the citizens of Salem who very properly apprehend that such a direction amounts to undue interference with the discharge of his duties by the Chairman who has, according to the rules, to make the nomination. The Government, we may note, were within their rights in rejecting the nomination of the Chairman, though we think they ought not to have done so. It is not prudent on the part of Government to take away the responsibility which ought to belong to the Chairman and his Council in the selection of a Principal. Let that, however, pass. After rejecting the first nomination the Government had a right to ask for a second nomination which they have done. But they have done more—they have sought to fetter the discretion of the Chairman by foisting on him a committee which he may not want. The Chairman may or may not have a committee of his own choice to assist him in the selection of a suitable person to the responsible post of Principal. But the Government cannot obviously direct him to consult a committee of which the Circle Inspector of Schools, who is a Government servant, should be one. We wonder what made the Government take this unusual and objectionable step which has aroused so much feeling. It is not too late yet—the Government have, to be consistent with the rules they have made on the matter, only to retrace a little in order to remove the just cause of resentment."

The Salem College.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

(*g*) *Forests.*

6. In an article headed "Official Incapacity," the *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th October, says :—"The report of Mr. Davis, the Special officer appointed by the Government of Madras to work up the forest panchayats, is at once a serious criticism of the district administration and the incapacity of the average Collector to rise above the common rut of his official duties. We all know, sometimes to our cost, that the Indian Civil Service can do everything. The word 'Impossible' has been erased from their dictionary as from the dictionary of the great Bonaparte. . . . . The District officer to-day has absolutely no time to do anything that requires free movement among the people. Of course, we are told that he knows more about the masses than the Indian politician who claims to speak on his behalf! We know, however, that the official has no time, and if anything useful but a little out of the way of the daily routine has to be done, a special officer has to be employed. This is yet another argument, if indeed it was needed, for the development of the district boards into more real parts of administration. A non-official could have done even more than Mr. Davis, if he had the necessary authority, and every district board could surely give one or two enthusiastic members to do honorary work. It is acknowledged that the District official has no time; why should not a member of the district board be more responsibly connected with the district administration?"

Forest panchayats.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

7. The *Hindu*, of the 21st October, observes :—"We publish elsewhere the fifth and last of the series of letters by Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya on the working of the Bank of Madras from the point of view of Indian agriculture, trade and industries. These letters, as is well known, have been written by way of reply to the observations made by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank challenging certain statements of Mr. Pandya in the course of his evidence before the last Royal Commission on Indian Finance. In these Mr. Pandya ably contends by reference to facts and figures that the policy of the Bank, in the matter of opening branches as well as in that of making

The Bank of Madras.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

advances, has been calculated far more to foster foreign trade than to develop internal credit or trade, more to stimulate the raising of crops and grains which Europe requires than to aid the growth of indigenous industries or the production of materials required for such growth. . . . . As we have observed before more than once, there is one remedy which, however partial and inadequate it might be deemed to be, would, if adopted, go a great way in solving this complicated but nevertheless important problem. That is to give Indians a co-decisive voice in the affairs transacted by the bank."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 21st October, says:—"We publish to-day the last of the series of letters written by Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya of the Indian Bank in reply to the challenge of the President of the Bank of Madras. Mr. Pandya has framed his reply with a view to make it intelligible to even that section of the public which is not generally interested in the financial or business affairs of this Presidency, and we have no doubt, his reply would have been more crushing if the Bank of Madras, after challenging Mr. Pandya, had not refused unfairly, in our opinion, to give him access to the information on which the President based his criticisms. . . . . Our readers will no doubt agree with us that in spite of the refusal of the bank to supply him the latest information, Mr. Pandya has effectively answered the criticisms of the President of the Bank. . . . . The policy of the Bank of Madras is certainly not what one expects from an institution so dependent on State assistance, i.e., the funds of the taxpayer, and instead of trying to whitewash it, the authorities of the bank will do well to see whether the time has not come for them to pay due attention to the needs of India. If they have the foresight, they must see around them signs which make it increasingly difficult to continue in any sphere a policy which is not in the interests of the people; and statesmanship lies in recognising and welcoming the inevitable, rather than in putting up a blind wall of opposition which cannot be in the interests of the institution with whose destinies they are temporararily entrusted."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

Poor compliment for a hero.

8. The following appears in *New India* of the 21st October:—"In another column will be found how the Indian Order of Merit has been conferred on Jamadar Wazir Khan. The message, among other things, says that 'Jamadar Wazir Khan, on whom the command of the party (i.e., main body) devolved owing to the British officers' casualties, displayed great courage and ability.' Under the circumstances Indians might well ask if a better form of appreciation would not be raising him to the commissioned rank."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

The ruling caste.

9. In an article headed "Isolation or Sacrifice," *New India*, of the 21st October, remarks:—"'The history of civilization,' says Lord Morley, 'is the history of the displacement of old conceptions by new ones more conformable to the facts,' and the fault of the present system of Government in India is that instead of concentrating attention on changing conditions, our rulers start with what they regard as root-principles of Government and then expect the facts to accommodate themselves to the requirements of the principles. . . . . The bureaucratic caste in India, like its fellow-castes among Mussalmans and Hindus, has no theoretical objection to change. Upon change, indeed, the world subsists. But the ultimate end of the change must be clearly perceived in the case of bodies of people forming an exclusive caste, and the result is that there arises a very emphatic practical objection to change in any shape. . . . . Every member of the caste is certain in his heart that solicitude is his only consideration. But there are two facts to shatter an illusion which is quite natural, seeing that we all look upon our motives as in the highest degree self-sacrificing and disinterested. The first fact is the ever-increasing estrangement between the ruling caste and the other castes comprising the people as a whole. The second fact is psychological, for it is an admitted truth that bodies corporate tend to spend less and less time on their duties and more and more time on the retention of those prejudices which preserve the form to the dwarfing of the soul. . . . . The ruling

caste in India still lives on the consecration to India's service of a few of its members a generation or two ago, when such consecration, owing to the difficulties of communication, was more or less inevitable. But there is no vital force being generated now. There are no minorities within its ranks, none of those minorities so indispensable to the virility of the majorities to which they belong. There was a Hume a generation ago. Is there a Hume today? In other words, is there a small but compact minority sufficiently intuitive to realise that such changes as may come after the change of Home Rule will inevitably bring Britain and India closer together, provided that the change from which they themselves spring is dedicated and consecrated to the service of the empire and to the closer relations between the two great branches of the Aryan family? The reason why the ruling caste as a whole fears to declare for Home Rule is that it would be called upon to sacrifice much of its prestige and many of its prejudices . . . . But there is another alternative, an alternative to be grasped only by those who truly believe that out of sympathy and generosity trust alone can grow. It is to take the nature of ulterior changes for granted, if only the initial change be broad-based on good will and on an earnest endeavour to promote the happiness of the community even at the cost of prejudices dear to the caste called on to make the sacrifice.

"The alternative is open to the ruling caste in India and to the people of Great Britain. If the former are great enough to risk their welfare on the certainty that good alone proceeds from generous action, they will be as the Saumarai of Japan—ever honoured for their Imperial spirit and forming an imperishable bond of union between east and west. But they may lose their chance. Self-centred, proud, arrogant in self-conscious rectitude, they may be blind to the crisis in their fate. Still, between this great empire and the fate of its predecessors, will remain the British people, grown strong through a mighty ordeal of suffering and high resolve. The war has trained Great Britain to recognise the power of sacrifice as well as to know both the price and the worth of liberty. . . . . And the Indian people shall see beyond their rulers the generous enthusiasm of their British fellow-subjects: 'We have bought our freedom at the price of many weeping and lonely hearts. Out of your fellowship with us, you shall have amidst rejoicing that liberty which has come to us in sorrow. In return, consecrate yourselves with us to the service of the world, so that our empire may be a blessing and not as all other empires have been hitherto, a curse.'"

10. *New India*, of the 23rd October, has the following:—"In our fight with our powerful enemy, the Press Act, we may use many forms of attack; the frontal attack by the first petition on the merits, bound to fail, unless we had a miraculous bench, determined to use common sense, equity, and the vital necessity for preserving the liberty of the press to construe the words of the Press Act on the lines which were pretended to be laid down for its use in the Legislature, instead of those embodied in the Act. Then we have the flank attack of the second petition, successful in winning the fortress of the law, and a declaration that the imposition of security was illegal, so giving us an impregnable ground, from which to attack the security and the forfeiture. Our reserves are in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the appeal to the King-Emperor. 'Sniping' is also useful at odd moments, and may consist of pamphlets and leaflets dealing with the Press Act, of resolutions against it in Conferences and in Congress, of general agitation for its repeal."

The Indian Press Act.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

11. The following appears in *New India* of the 23rd October:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

"A Nightmare.

"Whence came the suggestion that Sir Robert Chalmers is to be Governor of Bengal? It merely cannot be that the Sir Robert Chalmers who was Governor of Ceylon is coming to Bengal, the man against whom a deputation of Sinhalese went to London to complain, for the shooting down of villagers and hasty

The Governorship of Bengal.

panic-trials ? There must be some other man unfortunate enough to have the same name. No English Government would allow so provocative an appointment, one so fraught with mischief. Even Mr. Austen Chamberlain could hardly do this. But, perhaps, he 'does not know' anything of the Sinhalese tragedy."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th October, says:—"Mr. Eardley Norton has sent a letter to the *Englishman* on Sir Robert Chalmers' administration of Ceylon. With his characteristic and sincere force he has hurled himself to protect Bengal from the rule of a man who has been completely discredited. . . . . We do not know the truth behind the rumour about Sir Robert Chalmers; but if there is anything of truth in it, we hope this agitation will not have been in vain. India is far too advanced for statesmen of the school of martial law and no damned nonsense. Any one who succeeds Lord Carmichael must possess his characteristics of transparent honesty of purpose and complete association with the people to achieve any success. But we are not concerned with the success of any European as administrator in Bengal as with the harm he may do if he fails. Sir Bamfylde Fuller was responsible for an all-India agitation against his ways, although he ruled over a portion of Bengal. Bengal is the light-house of political India. Any agitation there takes the form of a national grievance. The partition of Bengal was as much felt by the South Indian or the Punjabee as by the Babu. If Sir Robert should enact his Ceylon drama at Calcutta, the recoil will affect not only Bengal, but all India. When Lord Carmichael was transferred from Madras to Bengal it was on the principle that the best man should be for Bengal. We sincerely hope that this principle will not be forgotten now. It should be the earnest endeavour of the advisers of His Majesty to send back, if possible, a Carmichael to succeed Carmichael."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

12. *New India*, of the 23rd October, remarks:—"The Government of India have refused the request of a member of the Supreme Legislative Council to the effect that replies to interpellations may be placed on the Council table half an hour before the commencement of the meeting. Without that much time, no useful supplementary questions can be asked. We do not know what inconvenience the grant of the request would have caused to the Government. Is it because supplementary questions are irksome ? In this respect the members of the Supreme Council are not so well treated as those of the local Council."

The Imperial Legislative Council.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

13. *New India*, of the 24th October, writes as follows:—

"**Profoundly mischievous.**

"Most unhappily for this country and the empire, the agitation for saddling India with a crushing war loan has been extended to England; and the last mail brought to us a long letter from the pen of Mr. Webb of Karachi in the Tory *Morning Post*. This extension of the agitation requires to be fully noted in the interests of this country. People of England are not aware of the abject poverty of India, and if their countrymen should describe in glowing terms the wealth that remains untapped here, the Imperial Government may be induced, against the wishes of the Government of India, to repeat the tragedy of the excise duty. It will certainly be far more calamitous; and the alarm that it will create will certainly be unprecedented. . . . . Certainly is the agitation 'profoundly mischievous'. Apart from the danger to the people, the position of the Government of India will become financially serious if the suggested war loan be raised. Mr. Webb suggests that a loan of, say, £20 millions be raised at 5 or 6 per cent interest, and lent to England. What, let us consider, will be its consequences on India ?

"First, the price of Government paper will drop down at a tremendous rate. Three per cent paper will fall to at least 50, if not much less. . . . . And what will be the consequence of the drop to Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 of the three per cent paper ? What will be the loss to the holders ? Will it be fair to

Mr. Webb and an Indian war loan.

ask them to put up with it; and if so asked, how will they view the Government loans in future? . . . . Secondly, the future of rupee loans will be ruined. For the past few years, a fairly decent sum of money is raised by the Government of India in this country alone, saving thereby a large sum of money which was previously going out as interest. If that policy had been tried here systematically for the past three decades, India need not have now borne a drain of 10 millions sterling paid as interest. The policy of Mr. Webb and his Anglo-patriotic friends will thus result in an annual increase in the drain which every Indian patriot is anxious to decrease.

"Thirdly, a fresh blow will be struck at the policy underlying the extension of our public works. At the end of the war, people will have very little money to invest; and the Government of India will probably have to pay a very high interest for the outlay it requires for irrigation and railway schemes. And the higher the rate of interest the less will be the amount proposed to be spent; and such a decrease is disastrous to the country. Our needs require that at least 20 to 30 millions sterling should be spent annually on productive public works, and if the Government of India should have to pay a high rate of interest, they may decide not to spend even as much as they now do.

"In fact Mr. Webb's advice to the Government of India is no other than to kill the goose that now lays the golden egg of the Indian loan."

14. *New India*, of the 26th October, states:—"This Missionary, the Principal of the Kellett High School, had the insolence to send two of his boys to the Adyar Theosophical Society head-quarters, with a card signed by him, asking for subscriptions for his 'Band of Hope'. Mrs. Annie Besant returned it with the note:

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

The Rev. D. G. M. Leith.

> The Rev. D. G. M. Leith refused a subscription from me for the fishermen's society, and I decline to subject myself again to insult from him.
>
> ANNIE BESANT.

"Some of his boys came before to Mrs. Besant asking for a subscription to help fishermen, and she gave it. In open meeting the Rev. Mr. Leith insisted on its being returned. She is hardly likely to court a repetition of the insult. Apart from this why should a Christian take advantage of a Hindu festival, which he regards as an idolatrous superstition?"

15. The *Hindu*, of the 26th October, remarks:—"Anglo-Indian administrators who deprecate the introduction of representative institutions into India and scent sedition in every movement which springs from the people may, with great advantage to the Government they serve, and the people they pride themselves on 'governing', turn their attention more carefully than they have done, to the principles underlying village panchayat organisation in Baroda, Patiala, the Dewas State and Ceylon. The Madras Government have taken a narrow, illiberal and thoroughly unsatisfactory view of the matter and have been promising to do something which the public do not want."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

Village panchayats.

16. The *Hindu*, of the 26th October, writes:—"A message from Bankipur says that the *Express*, a local daily paper, has been asked to show cause why it should not furnish security under the Press Act, and that Mr. L. P. Pugh has been engaged on behalf of the journal. While it shows that activity under the Press Act is increasing, it is also clear that the authorities in Behar recognise the fact that requiring security from a newspaper is in the nature of a punitive proceeding, and on the principle that no person should be condemned unheard have given notice to the paper to show cause why security should not be furnished. The action of the Behar Government is probably due to a recent decision of the Patna High Court which set aside an order of the Magistrate demanding security from a printing press which he had originally exempted from it, and which was passed without notice to the party concerned. . . . . Depositing security for a newspaper is of the nature

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

The *Express* and the Press Act.

of a temporary deprivation of property, besides the stigma attaching to the conductor of it, of having given cause for it in the eye of the executive authority. A forfeiture of security is a permanent deprivation of property. It is contrary to elementary principles, justice and fairplay that either of these steps should be taken by the Magistrate or the local Government without notice to the person concerned. Such a course is, however, often attempted to be justified on the ground that the act in question is an executive and not a judicial one, that the Press Act does not require notice to be issued before the order or reasons given in support of it. Issuing previous notice and hearing the party affected, as well as giving reasons for making an order prejudicial to a person, are required in order to arrive at the truth and render justice, and to prevent men in authority from doing unintentional wrong. It is want of true perspective which leads some people to think that there can be any essential distinction as regards the application of this principle of justice between acts which are called executive and judicial acts."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

Indentured emigration.

17. The *Hindu*, of the 27th October, observes:—"Lord Chelmsford, in the course of his speech at the first meeting of the new Imperial Legislative Council last month, referred in some detail to the action taken by the Government of India on the resolution passed by that Council regarding the abolition of indentured labour. He said that Local Governments were being consulted as to the control that should be exercised over the operations of persons engaged in recruiting labour for the colonies after the abolition of the system of indenture and the precautions that should be taken to prevent the abuses attendant on the recruitment of free labour. His Excellency added that 'the conditions under which we are to allow labour to be recruited in India and under which it should be employed in the colonies are peculiarly matters on which Indian public opinion has every right to be heard, and on which we desire its full expression as an aid to us in formulating our proposals.' If such was the object, the papers connected with the subject, e.g., the despatch of the Government of India recommending the abolition of indenture, the reply of the Secretary of State, the letter to Local Governments and other documents, should have been published several weeks ago. But this has not been done and the public will be left to wonder but for a fortunate circumstance, what mighty problems are being raised and solved in secret communication and despatches in respect of a matter on which however, the Viceroy has desired the fullest discussion. That fortunate circumstance is this: the Colonial Office, with which the India Office has apparently, as may be expected, been in communication, has sent out a despatch, almost identical in terms, to the Colonial Governments interested in the matter and this despatch has been published in the colonies concerned. The methods of the Government in India and the Colonial Governments offer a study in contrast so far as at least as consulting public opinion is concerned. The Colonial Office specially asked the various Governors to lay copies of the despatch before the Legislative Councils at an early date and presumably this has been done. We do not know why the same procedure has not been adopted in India and the papers have not been published so far. It appears ludicrous and humiliating that the Indian public should depend for information on such an important matter on the off-chance of the publication of the papers in distant colony, and precious little freshness will attach to their belated publication in India, should the Government intend at all to do so. . . . . The decision of the Secretary of State for India, formed unwillingly and after so much hesitation, is a tribute to the perserverance and strength with which the agitation in India was carried on, and it is a lesson to Indian leaders of public opinion that their success in any field of Indian reform depends on perseverance, on strength in their statement born of a consciousness of the justice of their cause and on the unanimity with which they approach the authorities. It reflects, in our opinion, however, little credit on Mr. Chamberlain that his decision on a subject concerning the treatment of his

fellow-creatures should have depended, as it would appear, more on considerations of political expediency than on those which spring from a love of fellowmen and a noble desire to lift them from the slough of misery. . . . . We must, however, raise a protest against the Secretary for India troubling himself about the economic interests of colonies which have shamefully treated Indian labourers and even now possess laws which are a disgrace to any civilised Government. It is foolish to talk of safeguarding of any interests in the discussion of this question except those which appertain to the afflicted people whose personal liberties have been swept aside by an unnatural system which has, however, made the colonies healthy, wealthy but extremely unwise."

18. *New India*, of the 27th October, has the following:—"Mr. C. Jinarajadasa is ever alert to correct mistakes and false statements in the English press, as well as ever working for India in other ways. He wrote to the *Times*:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

The London *Times*.

The reviewer of Mrs. Besant's *India: A Nation* states that the omission of the Bibliography referred to in the body of the work, is "typical of her disregard of evidence." May I mention that the omission is due to a publishers' error, as Mrs. Besant has explained, and that the Bibliography specially printed by Mrs. Besant is given with each copy sold in India?

"The carelessness of the publishers caused many difficulties; the worst errors were corrected by cable at heavy cost, and the brevity of the introduction was due to their mistake in calculating the number of pages in the manuscript. They have treated us very badly over the book, of which they bought the copyright for a trifling sum, for under 'pressure from Government'—presumably from the Secretary of State for India—they withdrew the book from circulation. I refused the money, and am seeking to recover the copyright, so as to republish the book, which is in great demand. Anyhow, it has gone all over the world, so that America and the self-governing dominions will be able to see how far the boasted liberty of the press prevails in England. Presumably Dadabhai Naoroji's *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, and Digby's *Prosperous British India* will now be suppressed. Liberty in England is evidently on the down-grade, for, until now, no one has dreamed of objecting to the free circulation of such books, either in England or in India. Lord Morley's prophecy seems to be coming true."

19. The following appears in *New India* of the 27th October:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

"**Anonymous attacks.**

Attacks on Mrs. Besant.

"England as well as India suffers from the anonymous scribe who stabs well-known persons in the dark. The *Yorkshire Herald* has a letter inappropriately signed 'Fair Play,' which has the following:—

I have in my possession a letter from a friend, a Government official in the East, charging Mrs. Besant with "choosing this time to inflame the revolutionary instincts so easily roused in the youth of India, and have thus added tenfold to the burden of our rule in India."

"Double-anonymity and anonymous official! The official might well be Sir Harold Stuart, who has always been peculiarly virulent in his enmity to Mrs. Besant."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Vaisyamitran, *Devakotta*, Oct. 9th, 1916.

Indian coolies in foreign countries.

20. The *Vaisyamitran*,* of the 9th October, reproduces an article from the *Ceylonese*, detailing the cruel way in which the Indian coolies are being treated by the European planters in Ceylon.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, says:—We now learn that the object of the Government in sending a Civilian and an Indian to Ceylon and Malay States is to ascertain the way in which Indian coolies are recruited for these places to enable it to suggest to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a better method of recruitment, when the system of indentured labour is stopped. If this is true, it will be very disappointing indeed to the Indians. The views expressed by Lord Hardinge when he accepted the resolution of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya in March last, recommending the abolition of the indentured system of labour, made us hope that the grievances of the coolies emigrating voluntarily would also be redressed soon. It is the duty of the Government of India to protect the Indians from being subjected to hardships wherever they may be, no matter whether they are there as indentured coolies or free coolies. When the system of Indians proceeding to foreign countries as a result of an agreement entered into here is to be prohibited, we cannot see any meaning in allowing the system of their proceeding to foreign countries and entering into an agreement with the planters there to continue. The emigration of coolies from here benefits neither this country nor themselves. On the other hand, it has an adverse effect upon agriculture in this country. But the foreign countries to which the Indians emigrate enrich themselves at the cost of the latter. So the present position is this: the emigration of coolies from India, while it injures the growth of industries here with no corresponding advantage to it, helps to enrich the foreign countries. As it is therefore against the interests of the colonies to lose Indian labour, they will have to consent to any terms proposed by the Government of India, and so neither the Government of India nor the people here need take the colonies into their confidence in deciding these terms. No doubt the Government will not be justified in preventing people from proceeding anywhere they like. But the Government is, at the same time, bound to see that the Indians enjoy equal privileges with other British subjects in every portion of the British Empire. Any foreigner, though he may not be a British subject, is enjoying every privilege in India. Is not the Indian, who is a British subject, entitled to enjoy every privilege in any portion of the British Empire? If the Government of India will take a firm stand on this ground at the conference to be held in London shortly, all the grievances of the Indians in foreign countries will disappear. If the colonies are anxious to take away the Indians as coolies, India is as anxious to prevent the Indians from going outside. So it is the duty of the Government of India to help the Indians in achieving their object, especially when the Colonial Governments are helping the planters in achieving theirs. When the emigration agents induce the people here to go with them, by holding out false hopes, the Government should also apprise our people of the disadvantages of proceeding to foreign countries and it is only such people as are willing to go, after understanding the situation well, that should be permitted to go. Provision should also be made for their leading a happy life in the colonies. It is only then that the people here will believe that the Government of India is taking as much interest in their

* Received in the current week.

welfare as the Colonial Governments are taking in their subjects. If the Government wants to follow a system working well elsewhere, it can well adopt the rules subject to which European coolies are working in Australia and apply them to the Indian coolies proceeding outside India.

21. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 24th October, writes:—Loyalty and union are on the decline in Ireland. Many of the able-bodied citizens are going to the United States of America. They seem to do this in order to escape conscription. The Home authorities, too, are not firm in enforcing the conscription measure in Ireland. They are still hesitating. There is a proverb which says that by delay and inaction, even the elixir of life becomes converted into poison. We have a practical illustration of it in the present case. If conscription is not enforced in Ireland without further delay, the consequences will be serious. The Irish are a strong race. They are very heroic. It is imperative that they should be induced to identify the interests of the empire with their own.

Ireland and the war.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

22. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th October, in its news columns, writes.—The havoc caused by German submarines has created terror among merchants of the shipping trade. Considerable slackness is beginning to be felt in consequence.

The war.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

The same paper, in another paragraph, says:—A person who was compelled to join the army objected on the ground that it was sinful to fight. He was subjected to untold oppression and finally shot down.

23. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th October, reproduces without comment the translation of text of the proclamation of the Sharif of Mecca published by the *Fanji Akhbar*.

A proclamation by the Sharif of Mecca.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1916.

24. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th October, writes:—There is no doubt that the longer the war lasts the weaker the German power is becoming. On the other hand, the strength of the Allies is daily increasing, thanks to the powerful aid rendered by Great Britain. The Germans now fully understand that the time of their overthrow is at hand and consequently revolts are of common occurrence in the country.

Stirring speeches in the German Parliament in favour of peace.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

The editor, referring to the speeches made in the German Parliament regarding peace, says: "We want to know from the Kaiser and his confidential advisers what is the actual financial and military condition of Germany and how Great Britain by the blockade by her grand fleet has made Germany feel the want of everything. But this is not all, Germany will have to suffer still more for her cruel acts.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

25. Referring to the dismissal of these appeals by the three Judges who tried them, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th October, observes:—It is really regrettable that, while admitting that there was nothing objectionable about the aims of *New India* and the conduct of its editor, two of the Judges should have decided that, as a few articles are objectionable, they could not annul the order of forfeiture of security. We do not deny that every one is bound to abide by this decision. But the observation of the Hindu that many of those who had watched the course and nature of the arguments at the hearing of this case would not have felt that the conclusion now arrived at by the Judges was an inevitable one is quite true. Though the few articles on which the Judges base their decision are no doubt very strong, it is our humble conviction that, in considering their effect, the Judges should have

New India appeals.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

noted the fact that those who perused *New India* daily were fully aware of the innocuous nature of these articles and the good intention of the editor and that the mischievous ideas contemplated in section 4 of the Press Act could not have therefore been created in their minds on going through these articles. The remarks made by the Judges about the Press Act add one more link to the chain of evidence about the hardships resulting to the newspapers and the public from this piece of legislation. Even the Civilian Judge comments upon the stringency of its provisions, and the other two Judges dwell in detail upon the way in which the Act curtails the liberty of the people. It is really the misfortune of this country that no remedy has yet been found for this by any one.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

Adverting to the same subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 19th October, welcomes the decision as one based on law and justice, and reproduces the comments of the *Madras Times* on the result of this case.

PRAPANCHA MITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 20th October, observes:—The Judges have held that only a few of the articles considered to be objectionable by the Government could be deemed to be such, and that there was no doubt whatever about the loyalty of Mrs. Besant. The language of some of the articles is no doubt very strong and some have doubtless been written in a silly spirit. But we do not think, at the same time, that they are so bad as to warrant a security of Rs. 2,000 being forfeited. The decision of the Judges in this case is sure to cause regret throughout India. But what could the Judges do? The Press Act of 1910 is so mighty. All the three Judges who tried this case have expressed their disapproval of the provisions of this Act, and it has been condemned already once by the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. So our next question is whether an Act, which is condemned by the highest courts of justice, can be allowed to remain in the statute book. We anxiously await the result of the deputation that is to wait upon the Viceroy early next year regarding this Act. We hope the members of the deputation will voice forth the public opinion about this Act truly and boldly and see that it is repealed. The Viceroy may, perhaps, say that the matter will be considered after the war. The press representatives should not immediately thank him and come away. They should try to impress on his mind the public opinion in India on this subject and gain him over.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st October, reproduces the comments of the following papers on the decision in the *New India* appeals:—The *Panjabee*, the *Tribune* and the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*.

DRAVIDABHIMANI, *Salem*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

New India appeals.

Referring to the dismissal of these appeals, the *Dravidabhimani*, of the 20th October, says:—Mrs. Annie Besant should not have taken up this attitude. If she had, like Mr. Gokhale, tried to gain the esteem of both the people and the Government, she would have helped this country in numerous ways. By her tenacity in refusing to give up the children of Narayanayya she provoked the displeasure of the people. She has in this case lost the good-will of the Government also.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 23rd October, observes:—Though the decision in this case has gone against Mrs. Besant, the remarks of the Judges regarding the nature of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act are favourable to the popular view. A similar opinion has already been expressed by the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, and these opinions will no doubt help Mrs. Besant materially in her appeal before the Privy Council. Mrs. Besant's aim is not to subvert the British Government in India. Her idea is that India should obtain *swaraj* under the British rule. She is a loyalist, though she is over-enthusiastic in working for the progress of India. She has, of course, been using strong language now and then, and this naturally provokes the officials. Born and bred up in a free land like England, she forgets that she cannot be so free with her pen in India, which is a subject country. If she learns to adapt herself to the times hereafter at least, she will be benefitting us and herself thereby.

26. In pleading for a separate District Court for North Arcot, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 19th October, says:—The new North Arcot district comprises wholly of Tamil taluks, and it is not desirable that the litigant public of these taluks should be made to go to a court in the Chittoor district, where the language of the majority of the population is Telugu. The fact that a resolution on this subject in the local Legislative Council fell through last year on account of the opposition of the European members should not prevent our representatives in the council from raking up the question again. The better course will be to invest the South Arcot district Court with the power of trying suits from the North Arcot district. Comparing the population of the North Arcot and Chittoor districts, we may even go to the length of saying that cases from the the Chittoor district can well be tried in a District Court at Vellore. When the Chittoor district, with a population of 1,238,742, has a separate District Court, it goes without saying that the North Arcot district with a population of 1,960,960 should have one. Districts whose population is far less than that of the North Arcot district have already separate District Courts, and His Excellency Lord Pentland gave an assurance in 1914 to the people of Anantapur that they would soon have a separate District Court, though the population of this district is only 963,229. Perhaps it may be argued that District Courts are not established with reference to the population of districts. Even if the number of cases should be the criterion for a district having a separate court, we do not think that the number of cases from the North Arcot district will be too small to justify its claim for a separate court.

A District Court for North Arcot.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

27. In commenting on the review of the Government on the administration of civil justice in this Presidency in 1915, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd October, observes:—While we are glad that the Government has decided to act on the recommendation of Mr. Justice Phillips that the existing Bench Courts in villages should be replaced by panchayat courts, we are not able to understand the nature and provisions of the Bill the Government proposes to introduce on this subject. For aught we can judge from the words of the elected members in the Legislative Council, we do not think the panchayats to be constituted by the Government will be on lines approved by the people. We wish the rules relating to the establishment of panchayats framed by the Government of the United Provinces are adopted here. The panchayats there have both executive and judicial powers and have also independent sources of income. If the panchayats in this Presidency are also given similar powers their establishment will be welcomed by the people.

Administration of civil justice in 1915.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

Coming to the regret expressed by the Government at the increase of arrears of civil cases in the year we would point out that this state of affairs cannot be remedied unless and until the system of appointing raw Civilians with no knowledge or experience of judicial work, as District Judges, is given up.

Adverting to the remarks of the Government about the delay in the disposal of civil cases, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd October, expresses the opinion that the Government cannot expect matters to improve unless there is a complete separation of judicial and executive functions.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

28. Referring to the judgment in the *New India* case, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd October, says:—The decision of the High Court Judges is disappointing to the public, although, as stated by the Judges, it is not opposed to the provisions of the Press Act. The intention of the Legislature has not been made clear. The vocation of the journalist has become insupportably irksome. The Executive and the Judicial Departments differ in their opinions; and it is not possible for the journalist to settle that difference. The journalist can never enjoy any peace of mind unless and until the Press Act is repealed. We hope that the efforts of Mrs. Besant before the Privy Council will be crowned with success and newspapers freed from bondage.

New India case.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 21st October, says :—The decision of the High Court in the *New India* case need not disappoint anybody. It has been made plain that the Press Act is not only a menace to the freedom of the press, but is also a restraint on the independence of the High Court. Laws there must exist in every country and those that violate them ought to be punished. But it is opposed to the fundamental rights of man that the accused is punished without being heard. The Judges of the High Court stated that the order of the Magistrate was illegal, but that they could not set it aside under the Press Act. When the Act thus stands in the way of the High Court giving an independent judgment, what wonder is there in its violating the rights of the people? There can be no freedom for the papers till that repressive measure is removed from the Indian Statute Book. It is a sort of gag. Statesmen have often been telling that the evil consequences of gagging the press outweigh those of granting freedom to it. Repressive measures engender disaffection between the rulers and the ruled, and lessen confidence in constitutional agitation. Such disaffection and want of confidence do not tend to the advantage of the country or of the empire.

YOGAKSHAMAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

New India case.

Referring to the decision of the Madras High Court in the appeals preferred by Mrs. Besant, the *Yogakshamam*, of the 20th October, points out that this decision, like that of the Calcutta High Court two years ago, proves the impotence of the High Courts to protect the people against the high-handedness of the executive, and observes that such a state of things cannot be deemed as creditable to any enlightened Government.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Manorama*, of the 20th October, also draws attention to the severity of the Press Act, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Acting Chief Justice, and the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, and hopes that the Government of India will be graciously pleased to remove the objectionable sections from the Act, particularly section 4 thereof, which confers enormous powers on the executive, and thus restore freedom to the press to pass just and reasonable criticisms on the various measures of the Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st 1916; LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 23rd, 1916; KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*. Oct. 24th, 1916.

New India case.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st October, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 23rd October and the *Keralodayam*, of the 24th October, express disappointment at the decision of the Madras High Court in the *New India* cases, which, in their opinion, reveals the severity of the Press Act, and invite the attention of the Government and the leaders of the people to the necessity of amending the Act.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

Crimes and poverty in India.

29. Referring to the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed on Vibhuti Bushan Bose by a Magistrate in Calcutta, and to the subsequent statement of the accused that he committed the offence because he had no means of maintaining himself, the *Keralodayam*, of the 24th October, points out that the punishment in his case is evidently no punishment at all, and that for such a person the proper place was a "work-house", which, however, does not, as in other countries, exist in India, and observes that it is high time that the Government and the leaders of the people realised the extreme poverty of the people and its resultant evils, and discovered remedies therefor.

(*d*) *Education.*

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

Necessity of teaching political science to Indian youths.

30. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 23rd October, supports the view of *New India* that political science should be taught in all the schools and colleges in India, and observes that the Government, who now admit that the Indians clamour for self-government to be a just one, ought to allow its being included in the curricula of studies, and that they should likewise enable the older people to conduct the administration of villages, taluks and districts themselves.

The Science Institute at Bangalore.

31. Referring to the interpellation of the Hon'ble Sir Curimbhoy regarding the Institute of Science at Bangalore, the *Keralodayam*, of the 24th October, regrets that it should have fallen to Sir Sankaran Nayar to give such a disappointing reply, but thinks that, whatever the reply might be, those who know Sir Sankaran Nayar and the Government of India may console themselves with the hope that the Government will do the needful in the matter, so that the objects, with which the institution was started, may be attained.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The Mangalore Municipality.

32. In a leading article commenting on the annual report on the administration of the municipality of Mangalore, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 20th October, observes:—One prominent fact which is evident from this report is the deplorable lack of public interest in municipal affairs. Not only were the members extremely indifferent in the matter of attendance at the meetings of the council, but there was absolutely no contest for seven of the vacancies which were to be filled up by election in the course of the year. Another important shortcoming of our municipal administration is that, although large amounts are being expended on the repair of roads, the condition of the roads is hardly satisfactory. The Collector has noticed this point and the Government too have expressed their regret on it. One other point in this connection, however, which, neither the Collector nor the Government have noticed, is that just as some of the congested quarters in the *Golikatte* ward have been considerably protected against the ravages of plague since the opening up of new roads in this quarter during Khan Bahadur Aziz ud-din Sahib's time, there are other parts of the city, particularly the market and central wards, requiring preventive steps against plague. But, while even the existing roads are not able to receive sufficient attention in regard to their upkeep, how is it possible to expect that new roads will be constructed? The Government have said that in view of the large amount to be expended on the Wenlock Hospital, the proposal in regard to the acquisition of a new site for the women and children's hospital should lie over for some time. When such is the attitude of Government all that we can urge on them is that along with half the cost of the new hospital which they have consented to give, they may give the other 60 thousand too as a gift and not as a loan, so as to add to the gratitude of the people. The Government had remarked on a previous occasion that the municipality does not seem to have been as liberal in regard to education as it has shown itself in regard to the repair of roads and sanitation. It is probably as a result of this remark that the municipality is proposing to increase the number of classes in the elementary school at Bolar and to take the management of the Kankanady school under its own management. The Collector, however, remarked that, in view of the ample facilities which the city was already enjoying in regard to education, it was not necessary for the municipality to incur any great expenditure in this direction. But this opinion does not seem to be based upon a full acquaintance with the facts. By educational facilities the Collector probably means the facilities for secondary and collegiate education. Although the latter facilities there are, the city is without adequate provision in respect of elementary education. It is to remove this defect that the municipality is trying; and the Government, too, are suggesting the same, and it is not their object to establish secondary schools, as the Collector seems to think. Further, even as regards the secondary institutions, the majority are in the hands of the Missionaries. Is there a single institution which the municipality can call its own? Although the existing secondary schools have also the elementary classes in them, these form only a secondary feature of these institutions and that is very natural. It will be seen, therefore, how imperative it is that the municipality should turn its attention to the spread of elementary education and establish elementary or higher elementary schools of its own or take some existing institutions of

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

this class under its own management. For, of all public needs what can be more real than education? That is why the Government do not seem to have attached much weight to the view taken by the Collector. For the Government have asked for information regarding the expenditure involved by the proposals to increase the number of classes in the Bolar school and to place the Kankanady school under municipal management. This is admittedly satisfactory. The Government have further held out considerable hopes in regard to other important improvements, such as the construction of water works. When the Government are so sympathetically disposed, if the municipal body should, at the same time, seem more conscious of its duties and responsibilities, as we have said above, these rights of local self-government will serve as an object lesson to the people on the art of self-government.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

The powers of municipalities and local boards in regard to primary education.

33. In continuation of the article on this subject (vide Report No. 43, article 31), the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 20th October, writes:—In our last issue we praised the liberality of the Government of India in giving larger powers to local bodies. We now propose to make a few suggestions as to how the Madras Government should carry out the policy indicated by the Government of India. The non-official Presidents of municipalities will have no great difficulty in exercising effective supervision over the educational activity in the municipal area. It is important, however, that the municipal councils should have some member of the Educational department to guide the other members of the council. In the absence of this guidance, in cases where the President of the municipality happens to consider it beneath his dignity to inspect the elementary schools, the latter will come to be ill-managed owing to want of supervision. We see, for example, that for the past five years, the Mangalore Municipality had no Educational officer on its council. We wonder why this has not been brought to the notice of the Collector. If the council were to include an Educational officer, the Collector would not have remarked in his review of the administration report of the municipality, that as there were a number of private schools within the municipality, there was no need for the municipality to establish fresh schools. He would have remarked, instead, that as the existing private institutions are mostly Christian, there was need for some non-Missionary schools for the benefit of the backward classes. Further, as the private schools levy fees, the backward classes would have benefited by these municipal schools in regard to their exemption from the payment of the school fees. The functions of the local boards are gradually increasing and extend over a large area and they have no separate educational section corresponding to the present engineering section. The supervision of the local board schools will thus wholly devolve on the officers of the Government Educational department. With the increase of the powers of the local bodies, these officers will naturally feel less of personal responsibility in regard to these schools and treat them like the other schools within their range. Except, therefore, where there is a President of the type of Mr. S. Raghunathayya who is so conscientious and painstaking as to visit even the most distant village schools, the institutions under the local boards will go without effective control. Further, as the Government have not given full effect to the provision about the appointment of non-officials as Presidents of local boards, it is easy to see what amount of attention the Revenue Divisional-officers, who are now at the head of these bodies, will be able to give to the schools under them. Under these circumstances, it would seem necessary to entrust the supervision of these schools either to the vice-president wholly, or to a committee consisting of the vice-president, the Educational officer of the board and one other enthusiastic non-official member of the board. The school committees, as at present constitued, will be of little avail for the purpose indicated above.

As the Collector, as the head of the district, has a voice in the working of every department in his district, we fail to see why the circular makes specific reference to the power of the Collector to ask the board to establish

a new school wherever he deems necessary. We fail to see what purpose is served by this fresh restraint on the larger powers given to the local bodies. The Collector's suggestions are naturally as weighty as orders. There was no need, therefore, for separate provision for Collector's *orders*.

The circular further states that the permission of the Collector or of the Director is necessary for closing an existing school. Here, too, it was enough to provide for the Director's sanction alone.

The circular says that the Educational department will prepare a list of different courses of study, and that the local bodies may select any particular group from this list to suit the requirements of their own institutions. Unless the members take the trouble of understanding the purpose aimed at by each particular group, this new method will be sure to hinder the spread and progress of education.

We welcome the proposal that the local boards should have full powers in spending any amount on education up to the proportion of their income hitherto spent by each body, prior to the system of Government grants. But the boards have not hitherto been maintaining a uniform proportion in this respect. Some were liberal, others have been somewhat miserly. It would therefore be well to prescribe the minimum proportion of its income which each municipality or local board should spend on education.

It is also seen that it is proposed to gradually convert the secondary schools under the Local Boards into Government institutions and to free the local bodies from the burden of providing for secondary education. These secondary institutions under the boards, not being in receipt of Government aid, have to depend wholly on the income which they get in the shape of school fees. Most of these schools, therefore, are without proper apparatus or other equipment. We, therefore, most eagerly look forward to the time when the Government would transfer this burden to their own shoulders.

(*g*) *Forests*.

Forest panchayats.

34. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th October, writes on the subject of forest panchayats as follows:—As Mr. Davis had other duties also to perform, he was not able to do much in the direction of forming forest panchayats. He visited certain districts, and the board has resolved that these being the only districts which desired the panchayats most, Mr. Davis need not go about on this business any more. We are unable to understand how the Board came to this conclusion and how the Government accepted it. Nobody has defined the grounds on which to determine which parts of the country were fit to have panchayats and which not. We cannot see how the Kurnool district, a third of whose extent is covered by forests, was not deemed fit to be visited by Mr. Davis. Was it because the people of this district are voiceless? The people were in the beginning given to understand that there was need for the formation of thousands of forest panchayats and that one-eighth of the forest area had to be brought under their management. It is now disappointing to hear that the special officer has been called back. If the work of forming panchayats is left to the ordinary district authorities, and the Government keep quiet, it will never progress.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

(*k*) *General*.

India and Home Rule.

35. In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Tamilian* *, of the 11th October, protests against the grant of Home Rule to India on the ground that it will lead only to the Brahmans getting all the power in their hands and teasing the other classes, especially the Panchamas.

TAMILIAN, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1916.

Reforms in India after the war.

36 A correspondent, under the *nom de plume* of Narada, writes as follows in the *Prapanchamitran* of the 20th October:—There will surely be many changes in the

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

* Received in the current week.

British Empire after the war, and these may necessitate changes in the Indian administration. It seems our late Viceroy Lord Hardinge had already sent a note to England detailing the reforms which were to be introduced in India after the war; and it appears the present Viceroy is also in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India on this subject. We do not see why the reforms to be introduced here should be kept a secret from the Indians. We may not be quite sure of matters which are disposed of so secretly being favourable to the people. But our representatives in the Imperial Legislative Council have woke up. They have submitted a memorandum suggesting the reforms which are necessary. Even the *Indian Patriot*, which shivers at the very mention of the word *swaraj*, admits that the reforms suggested are very reasonable. But some English papers cannot tolerate it. What do we care if they bark? All the British Colonies are scheming to ride over India and India seeks to obtain the liberty to which she is entitled. How can we say what will happen? Let the Almighty decide.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

Sir Robert Chalmers.

37. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th October, reports the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to have stated:—We hear that Sir Robert Chalmers is to succeed Lord Carmichael as the Governor of Bengal. He was for some time Governor of Ceylon, but he was called back to England. In his opinion, the Ceylon riots were due to religious causes, but he introduced the martial law to put them down. His appointment to enquire into the Irish "case" was adversely criticised by the English press. The rulers could not send a worse man as our Governor. He lacks the chief virtue of a good statesman, namely, a kind attitude towards the subjects. The hardships of the Bengalis under such an unkind Governor will certainly increase a thousandfold. Sir Robert Chalmers may possess a magnanimous mind. But the days of his "Zaburdust" are now gone. We hope that the Secretary of State for India will not commit the mistake of forcibly thrusting upon us one like Sir Robert Chalmers, who proved a failure as a ruler. Bengal does not deserve such punishment. We pray that Lord Carmichael may be retained as the Governor of our Province till the termination of the war.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

38. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st October, gives a Telugu version of the portion of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, President of the Bombay Provincial Conference, relating to self-government for India, containing the following:—The bureaucratic system of Government has outlived its usefulness. Though angels are brought down from the heaven and made I.C.Ss., the defects of the above system will make them retard progress.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

The gold standard reserve in London.

39. Referring to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma's question in the Imperial Legislative Council, relating to the balances of the gold standard reserve in London, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th October, says:—We regret that the answer of the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer is not satisfactory. He stated that he had no information as to the arrangements made by the Secretary of State on the 31st March 1916 in regard to the moneys of the gold standard reserve. It is strange that the Financial Member of the Government of India is in such a helpless ignorance. But what can he do? The Secretary of State for India is all in all. It is for this reason that our representatives have suggested the abolition of the India Office.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

Poverty in India.

40. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st October, reports the *Modern Review* to have stated as follows:—It is the greatest of catastrophes that crores of Indians are very poor. The sovereign remedy for this is self-government. . . . . The children of a nation are its priceless treasure. It is the duty of the Government to see that every boy and every girl are properly fed and educated, and keep good health. The Government that neglect to do so certainly commit the sin of omitting their first and foremost duty. The Indians have been declining for generations past without proper education.

Powers of a Viceroy.

41. Referring to the remark of Lord Chelmsford that it is desirable to extend the Viceroy's powers of nomination to his Legislative Council, a correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th October, says:—If, as desired, Lord Chelmsford's powers of nomination be increased, the object with which the Minto-Morley reforms were introduced will be defeated, the views of the nominated members in the Legislative Council will prevail over those of the representatives of the people, and room will be given for the public to remark that Lord Curzon's administration was much better than that of Lord Chelmsford. Sir William Wedderburn's reference to the Viceroy's Executive Council and his suggestion to invest him with the power to nominate members to that council, were due to a mistake, the result of inaccurate report sent to England of the speech of the Viceroy. Those who send news to England are mostly English people, and it is no matter for surprise that they stand in the way of our progress, when we remember the fact that foreign Missionaries, who profess faith in Jesus Christ, misrepresent the Indians, and bring down upon them the contempt of the foreigners.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

Andhra regiments.

42. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 21st October, writes under this heading:—We must, of course, lay down our lives in the service of the empire; but we have been strangers to arms for over a century and a half, and even the warrior castes among us do not know how to wield a sword; how, then, will the ordinary folk among us join the regiments on a mere call to do so and fight in foreign countries? Life is dearest to us; and it requires very strong imperial devotion to jump to the war front at the sacrifice of it. . . . The European nations are entering the battlefield to save their wives and children and hearth and home, and not for their monthly wages. We, under the benign British rule, are not exposed to any calamity; and the ordinary people cannot realise that their calamity is ours. If at any future time our rulers think that our country is exposed to danger, they may provide the means to ward it off; but delay is dangerous. They will do well to make a beginning now, by annulling the Arms Act and providing for the formation of volunteer corps in every district. Then may people gradually join them. If they, as in the western countries, establish Military and Naval Colleges in this country, the scions of noble families may receive training in them and take to military service. That some of us should wax eloquent in declaring unmindful of the above considerations, that it is ignominious on our part not to join the army is ridiculous. What can we do by going to the front in the present furious war? Where is the necessary training and where the powerful motive? . . . . . Even the warlike castes such as Reddis, Kshatriyas and Velamas will not join the army for pay. The sepoys enlisted in military service must, of course, fight. . . . . Our leaders, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Lajput Rai, are themselves at variance as to how far "Ahimsa" (desisting from giving pain) is an ideal of duty, and some are of opinion that we have to await a decision of this question. . . . . In any case, our demands for the abolition of the Arms Act, for the formation of volunteer corps, and for the establishment of Military and Naval Colleges are idle desires so long as we have no self-government granted to us as in the colonies. We cannot be useful to our rulers in war until that is granted.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

The post-war settlement in India.

43. Referring to the memorandum on the post-war settlement in India submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General by nineteen of the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 21st October, says:—The authors of this memorandum did not, before submitting it, consult their electorates on its subject-matter. This was not proper on their part and it is not conducive to the good of the public or of the country.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

The progress of industries in the United Provinces.

44. In an article dwelling on the importance of seizing the opportunity afforded by the war for developing Indian industries, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 24th October, warmly applauds the active efforts of the Government of the United Provinces in this direction.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

45. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th October, writes:—In an article appearing in the *Commonweal*, Mrs. Besant writes that at the close of the war the British will form an Imperial Council including representatives from their colonies, such as Australia and Canada, that India will be excluded from this council, that the Indians will be discontented thereby and that this will lead them to try to dissociate themselves from the British connection. The British Ministers and the leaders of the British colonies will, we may presume, never take such an injudicious step. The whole empire has a population of 600 millions, of which more than 300 millions are Indians. We cannot believe that the British will be ready to face the discontentment of such large numbers. The British politicians are not blind to the terrible consequences of political blunders. As they sow, so must they reap. We cannot believe that the British will blunder in this respect.

India and the war

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

46. The *Bharata Kesari*, of the 18th October, also approves of the memorandum submitted to the Viceroy by a majority of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the contents of which are, in its opinion, identical with those demanded for a long time by the educated public.

Memorandum of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

47. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st October, notes with satisfaction that the Government have, agreeably to the wishes of the people, appointed a civilian and an Indian in place of Mr. Todhunter to enquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon, thinks that the Government of Ceylon and the planters will realise the evil character of their laws relating to labour and modify them, only if obstacles are thrown in the way of emigration of coolies from this country, and hopes that the present enquiry will produce some good results.

Indian coolies in Ceylon.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

48. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st October, dwells upon the grievances of the fishermen of the West Coast as enumerated in their address to His Excellency the Governor, and hopes that their prayers, being for the redress of genuine grievances, will not meet with the same fate as those in such addresses generally do.

Grievances of the fishermen of the West Coast.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

49. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 23rd October, advocates the appointment of a Commission of Indian chiefs, as prayed for by the Rani of *Jobat* in her appeal to the Viceroy against the order of the Government of the Central Provinces, as these chiefs are, in its opinion, better qualified to deal with such matters than the British people, and yearns, as other Indians do, for the day when all similar cases will be enquired into and decided by Commissions composed of Indian rulers.

A Rani's appeal.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

50. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th October, quotes statistics to show that the authorities have been carefully reducing the number of licenses granted under the Arms Act in the Madras Presidency, and observes that this has been especially the case in respect of licenses to possess arms for purposes of self-defence and hunting. It says: If this policy should continue any longer, it will not take long for the people to become more helpless than at present. Papers like the *Times of India* have been demanding for the Indians equal rights with the Europeans to bear arms. We cannot describe how the feelings of the people will be affected by the news that even former licenses are being cancelled in this country just at a time when the subjects of the empire all over the world are enthusiastic about wearing arms and defeating their enemy. There is no use undertaking to amend the Arms Act or relaxing its operation. It will be well to repeal the law altogether.

The Arms Act.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

51. Referring to the dismissal of Mrs. Besant's appeal to the High Court to set aside the order of the Presidency Magistrate demanding security from her and

The Press Act.

to cancel the Government order declaring the security deposited by her forfeited, and also to the judgment of the High Court on her Revision Petition, to revise the order of the Presidency Magistrate requiring security from her, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th October, says :—It can indisputably be stated that the result of Mrs. Besant's appeal and Revision Petition is positive proof of the arbitrary character of the Press Act, and the helplessness of the newspaper press. We suggest that the leaders of the people will spare no pains to get the Press Act amended.

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

52. Writing on the increasing usefulness of the Representative Assembly of Mysore, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 26th October, remarks :—We may say that the assembly has wholly fulfilled the expectations which were formed of it by the late Diwan Rangacharlu who first brought it into being. The newly-granted privilege of holding a second session every year will, we are sure, afford the members increased opportunities of displaying their loyalty and patriotism. If the assembly is to discuss also legislative measures its number doubtless requires to be reduced. No purpose is served by discussing an important subject only for an hour or two. It is everywhere customary to announce at the outset whether it is proposed to take votes at the end of the discussion, in which case it may take a different trend altogether. It would, therefore, be an unheard of procedure not to announce beforehand the intention to take votes, and to ask for votes all of a sudden. Further, the point which is put to vote should be definitely worded, so as to leave no room for ambiguity. Again, where a subject, whether of a legislative nature or not, concerns the whole province, it should first be discussed in the Legislative assembly. Important district or local matters may be disposed of on the spot at the district head-quarters by a council consisting of the Diwan, the councillors and the district officers, meeting every two years, so that the grievances of every district may be heard and remedied instantly, thus obviating the need for lengthy correspondence and consequent protraction.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 25th October, in the course of a leading article, says that the grant of the privilege of holding a second session of the assembly every year and the establishment of a University in Mysore, are two excellent illustrations of the efficacy of rightful agitation pointed out by our popular leaders. The paper remarks that, as the Diwan observed in the concluding words of his address, the Government is ever ready to grant every reasonable request of the people, and it behoves the latter therefore not merely to point out the shortcomings of the administration, but to suggest, at the same time, the best means of remedying them. The privilege of discussing the budget in the Representative Assembly is very valuable. The more, therefore, the members try to study the financial problems of the State, the greater will be its economic progress, and the more complete the fulfilment of His Highness' desire to promote the well-being of his subjects.

Vokkaligara Patrike, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 25th, 1916.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Commenting on an article on this subject, which appeared in the *Madras Mail*, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd October, writes:—The *Mail* suggests that in view of the great importance of legislative work, the Legislative Council should be a wholly separate body altogether. Mr. Srinivas Rao (a coffee planter) who is a most experienced member of the Representative Assembly, has been urging the Government to consider why the Legislative Council should not be made a sub-committee of this assembly. He asks whether there are any Legislative Councils in countries where there is a parliament. The Legislative Council should only be a part of the Representative Assembly and not separate from it and no measure should be passed unless the assembly discusses and approves it. Our Government seem to have decided not to enact any measure against the wishes of the people. The privilege of holding a second session

Sampad Abhudaya, *Mysore*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

of the assembly is probably an indication of this policy. The *Mail* discusses whether such an assembly would be possible in British territory, and concludes that it is not possible owing to its vast extent. Where there is a will there is a way. Is not the United States of America larger than India in extent? Is there no Representative Assembly there? Is not the congress wielding more power than the British Parliament? To a Government which wants to govern in accordance with the wishes of the people, nothing is more important than a Representative Assembly. In the British territory too, if the Local Government should appoint local popular representatives in each Presidency and these representatives should form an Imperial Council, and acquaint the Government with the wants and wishes of the people, the British Sovereignty in India will be more stable than ever. If, on the other hand, the Government should be disposed to wield autocratic powers and fail to give effect to this scheme, it is difficult to say whether the British Government will remain permanent or not. A million rulers sought to govern this country. Even the names of many of these have been forgotten now. So long as a Government is benign and righteous, no harm can ever come to it. The moment righteousness is abandoned, the Government becomes poisoned, as it were. All rulers would do well to consider this. Mysore was the first to lay the foundation of democratic rule in India by means of its Representative Assembly. The result is an absolute identity of interests between the Government and the people. If the British authorities in India would like to produce the same result in their territory, they should likewise organise a parliamentary body in India. The *Mail* has congratulated the Representative Assembly on the ability with which its members took part in the discussions. This is really surprising. For it is seldom that the *Mail* recognises the ability of the Indians.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Oct. 14th, 1916; KERALEEYABHIMANI, *Mavelikkara*, Oct. 18th, 1916.

Recruiting scandals in Travancore.

53. The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th, and the *Keraleeyabhimani*, of the 18th October, also draw attention to the recruiting scandals in Travancore.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 20th October, condemns the conduct of certain village officers in Travancore in spreading all sorts of stories among the innocent people about recruitment, with a view to obtaining illegal gratifications, and takes the opportunity to exhort the people to join the army and thereby help His Majesty's Government at this critical juncture.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Oct. 14th, 1916.

Mysore administration.

54. The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th October, also pays a tribute to the Mysore Darbar for the rapid strides the State has made in recent years, and observes that this administration testifies to the immense advantage to a country, if it is ruled over by able and sympathetic administrators.

ERRATA.

Report No. 43.

Page 1835, paragraph 20, line 20, *substitute* "Glancy" *for* "Glency".
" 1835 " 21, marginal note, *substitute* "Falken Hayn" *for* "Falcan Haine".
" 1845 " 70, line 31, *insert* "benefit us" *before* "in the least".
" 1845 " 70 " 41, *insert* "," *after* "Government".
" 1845 " 70 " 46, *insert* "," *after* "Government".
" 1845 " 70 " 47, *insert* "," *after* "other".
" 1845 " 70 " 55, *omit* "a" *before* "mortal".
" 1846 " 71 " 28, *insert* "," *after* "and".
" 1846 " 71 " 31, *substitute* "progress" *for* "progres".
Article 77, line 2, from the bottom *for* "more" *read* "moral".

Issued, 31st October 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 45 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th November 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Supreme Court of Ceylon 1907

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—
The Criminal Investigation Department .. .. *ib.*
The Bengal Double Company 1909

(b) *Courts*—
New India security case .. .. *ib.*
The *Madras Mail* and the *New India* security case .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—
The Madras University 1910
Dr. J. H. Moulton and the Madras University 1911
An official Educational Conference 1912

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
The Cochin municipality .. .. *ib.*
The Palghat municipality 1913
A Bellary grievance 1914

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
The Board of Revenue .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—
The District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Executive Council .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Press Act 1916
Missionaries and India .. .. *ib.*
The Governorship of Bengal 1917
Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S. .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Industrial Commission .. .. *ib.*
India and the empire 1918
The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Besant 1919
The emigration enquiry .. .. *ib.*
The Governments of the Central Provinces and Berar and Mrs. Besant 1920
The powers of the Financial Committee .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.*

(*k*) *General*—cont. PAGE

The official spirit 1921
"Going home" .. .. *ib.*
Executive reliability .. .. *ib.*
The Theosophical Society and liberty by its President 1922

IV.—Native States.

The Director of Industries, Mysore 1923
The Directorship of Public Instruction, Travancore .. .. *ib.*
The Chiefs' Conference at Delhi 1924

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The probability of peace 1925
The war .. .. *ib.*
German atrocities. .. .. *ib.*
Why should not the victory be ours? 1926
"A glance at the theatres of war" .. .. *ib.*
"The obligations conferred by Mussalmans" .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
The highhandedness of the Criminal Investigation Department 1927
The Criminal Investigation Department reporters and the Provincial Conference at Ahmadabad .. .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
The *New India* security case .. .. *ib.*
Civil justice in the Presidency 1929
The freedom of the press (the *Madras Mail's* innuendo) .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Education through the vernaculars .. .. *ib.*
The constitution of the Syndicate .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Municipal Chairmen and their powers of nomination 1930
Sanitation in the Telugu districts .. .. *ib.*
Allowances to Municipal Commissioners .. .. *ib.*
The Ongole Municipal Council .. .. *ib.*
The Malabar District Board 1931
The Palghat Municipality .. .. *ib.*
The Cochin Municipality .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
The successor of Lord Carmichael in Bengal 1932
Students and the Government .. .. *ib.*
A memorial to Lord Hardinge .. .. *ib.*
Reforms after the war 1933
Increased powers to the Viceroy .. .. *ib.*
The attitude of the Government towards vernacular newspapers .. .. .. *ib.*
An *Andhra* army .. .. *ib.*
Indian ryots .. .. *ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the Press Act and the Defence of India Act .. .. .. *ib.*
The Calicut Municipal hospital 1934
The Nellore District Conference .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Besant .. .. *ib.*
The Bombay Provincial Conference .. .. *ib.*
Home Rule for India .. .. *ib.*
The *Express* and the Press Act 1935
The Malayalees and the war 1936
Distraint of temple properties .. .. *ib.*
"Mr. Mitra's doubtful view of the loyalty of Indian Mussalmans" .. .. *ib.*
The *Jaridah's* voice .. .. *ib.*
"The coming Member of the Government" 1937
What are newspapers? 1938

III.—Legislation.

Adulteration of foodstuffs .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Representative Assembly .. .. *ib.*
The Jail administration in Mysore 1939
The administration of Pudukkōttai .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitaramma Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	Bhaktha Sandesha * ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
37	**Bhanu** †	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
38	**Bharata Kesari** ‡..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
39	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
40	**Bharati** §	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
41	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
42	Bhérati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
43	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
44	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
45	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
46	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
47	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
48	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
49	**Catholic Friend.** ‖	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** §	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
52	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
53	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Started, August 1916. † Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‡ Started, February 1916.
§ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ‖ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
54	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
55	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
56	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
57	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
58	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
59	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
60	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M A., European.	400
61	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
62	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
63	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
64	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
65	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
66	**Conch** ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dhárma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
89	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Etatkalasatyam or Present Truth.***	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
92	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
93	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
94	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
95	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
96	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
97	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
98	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
99	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
100	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
101	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman	1,500
102	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
103	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
104	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
105	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
106	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
107	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
108	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
109	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
110	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
111	Indian Church News and Review.‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
112	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
113	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
114	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
115	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
116	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
118	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
119	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
120	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
121	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
122	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
125	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai. Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
127	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	Englisb.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
131	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years	800
132	**Kalabhimani** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
133	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
134	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
135	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
136	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
137	Kannada Kogile ‡ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
138	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	
139	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	
140	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	
141	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	
142	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. ‡	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
143	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
144	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
145	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
146	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
147	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
148	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
149	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
150	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
151	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
152	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
153	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
154	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
155	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
156	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
157	Lakshmi Bhai ..	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
158	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
159	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
160	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
161	**Literary Journal** ..	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
162	**Liva-ul-Islam** ‡ ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
163	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
164	**Loka Mitran** § ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
165	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
166	**Lokaranjini** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
167	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
168	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
169	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
170	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450

* Started, January 1916. † Started, March 1916. ‡ Discontinued, 12th January 1916.
§ Ceased to exist in June 1914. ‖ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
171	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Tamil..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
172	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
173	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
174	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
175	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., Brahman.	..
176	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
177	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
178	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
179	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
180	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
181	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
182	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
183	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
184	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
185	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
186	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
187	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
188	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review.*)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
189	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
190	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
191	**Manavaseva†** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
192	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
193	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
194	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
195	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
196	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500

* Started, April 1916.

† Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
197	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
198	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
199	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
200	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
201	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
202	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
203	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
204	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
205	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
206	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*). *	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
207	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
208	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
209	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 42 years.	900
210	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
211	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
212	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
213	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
214	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
215	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
216	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
217	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heusman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
218	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
219	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
220	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
221	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
222	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
223	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
224	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
225	**Non-Brahman** [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	Do.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
226	Noor*	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
227	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
228	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
229	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
231	**Penkalvi or Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
232	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
233	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
234	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
235	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
236	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
237	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
238	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
239	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
240	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
241	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
242	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
243	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
244	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
245	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
246	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
247	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
248	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
249	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
250	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
251	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
252	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
253	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
255	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Muzárain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
258	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
259	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
260	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
261	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
262	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
263	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnarao Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
264	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
265	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
266	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
267	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
268	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
270	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
271	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
274	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
275	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
276	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
277	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
278	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
279	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
286	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
287	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
291	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
292	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
293	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
294	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
295	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
296	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Ksheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
297	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
298	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
299	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
300	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
301	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
302	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
303	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
304	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
305	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
306	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
307	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
308	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years. .	Not known.
309	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
310	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years	100
311	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
312	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H^a McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
313	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
314	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
315	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
316	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
317	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
318	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
319	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
320	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
321	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
322	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
323	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do
324	**Temperance News.** ‡	Do.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Do.
325	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
326	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
327	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
328	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
329	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
330	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
331	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 46 years.	150
332	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
333	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
334	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
335	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
339	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
340	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
341	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
342	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
344	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
345	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
346	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
352	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
353	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
354	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
355	**Vijaya Vikatan.*** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
356	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Does, Brahman, 42 years.	900
359	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
360	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
361	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
362	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
363	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
366	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
368	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A. Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
370	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
371	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
372	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
373	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
374	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
375	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
376	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
377	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
378	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
379	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
380	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
381	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
382	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 30th September, has the following:—"We publish elsewhere an extraordinary minute, signed by all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ceylon in which their Lordships lay down that the publication by newspapers of ex parte statements made in plaints and answers and petitions of appeal would amount to contempt of Court . . . . Publication of pleadings and other documents produced in Court in the regular manner and commenting on cases before courts are two quite different things, and it is an extremely doubtful point how far the dictum of the Ceylon Supreme Court in that case is sound, and the citation of that case in support of their extremely illiberal rule by the present Judges relevant or proper . . . . The Supreme Court of Ceylon, it appears to us, have failed to apprehend the very serious nature of proceedings for contempt and the great care that should be exercised in committing persons. The decision as to what constitutes contempt should depend on the particular facts of the case and other details that may be brought forward to support the motion. But to lay down as a rule, applicable to all cases and in all circumstances, that every publication of documents of the nature referred to constitutes contempt is a preposterous order for which there is no justification either in law or precedent or commonsense."

The Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1916.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

2. The following appears in *New India* of the 30th October:—

"The P.D.D.

"The forces of distrust and repression appear to be accumulating. The last claim of a Bombay Magistrate is to force the Criminal Investigation Department officially on the Ahmedabad Conference, so as 'to ensure by its police officers decent and orderly conduct of the proceedings in public meetings'. The Magistrate does not explain how three Criminal Investigation Department reporters could ensure decency and order if they were disturbed, nor does he say on what grounds he apprehends, failing their presence, indecency and disorder in a conference attended and controlled by the most eminent Indians in the Bombay Presidency. Of course, we all know that Criminal Investigation Department reporters or misreporters attend all our meetings and no objection is raised to their presence. But to force them officially on a meeting of citizens is a gross insult, implying that the directors of the meeting are potential or actual criminals who need to be investigated."

The Criminal Investigation Department.

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 31st October, says:—"Further light is thrown on the strange and illegal proceedings of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad in insisting on the admission of Criminal Investigation Department reporters to the pandal where the proceedings of the Provincial Conference were held, by the publication of the whole correspondence on the subject. It appears that these reporters tried in the first place to be present as spectators, paying for their seats; but the places allotted were considered unsuitable for reporting. The Secretaries of the Conference refused to have seats reserved for them with the ordinary reporters for very proper reasons —any other course would have been stultifying. The District Magistrate, thereupon, threatened the Secretaries that he would be compelled 'under the powers' vested in him by law, to take such action as he deemed fit, if proper accommodation were refused. He added that the Government had the right

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

to make arrangements for the reporting by their own reporters of all speeches and proceedings at a public conference and asked the Secretaries not to offer any obstruction to the admission of the Criminal Investigation Department reporters. We are amused by the delicious little statement made by the District Magistrate that the Government had the right to have reports of meetings taken by their own reporters. The Government had every right to do anything they liked, provided they acted according to law. But there is no law in existence which can compel the organisers of a regularly conducted meeting to admit Criminal Investigation Department reporters or any reporters for that matter. The Secretaries wrote back to the irate District Magistrate asking him what provision of law enabled him to get Criminal Investigation Department reporters admitted into the hall, irrespective of the consent of the conference authorities. The District Magistrate could apparently lay his hands on no specific provision. He shifted his ground and without trying to answer the Secretaries, passed the following order:—'In view of the refusal of the Executive Committee of the XVI Bombay Provincial Conference, Ahmedabad, to admit the reporters of the Criminal Investigation Department to the pandal, and of the general right of Government to ensure by its Police officers the decent and orderly conduct of proceedings in public meetings, I hereby order the Executive Committee of the above-mentioned Conference to admit the Criminal Investigation Department reporters and other Police officers to the Conference 'pandal' throughout the duration of the Conference, and offer no obstruction to them in the execution of their duties.' It is the deliberate misrepresentation to say that the Executive Committee refused to admit the reporters when the latter had specifically written to say that they would be admitted, provided they came in the manner provided for the admission of the public into the pandal. But this pales into insignificance by the side of the other undignified and illegal acts of the Magistrate. Seeing that the Secretaries were firm, the Magistrate, in order to show that he was acting under some legal authority, expressed himself for the first time, as being troubled with a doubt whether the proceedings of the Conference would be conducted in a decent and orderly manner, and ordered the Conference authorities to admit reporters and Police officers. The Magistrate had not mentioned anything about his fear as to the orderly conduct of the proceedings till then; it was an after-thought which does that functionary little credit for fairness and right-mindedness. It is incomprehensible, moreover, how reporters will help in maintaining order or preventing disturbance at the meeting—and the object of the order was merely to have these men admitted. The Magistrate's action from beginning to end was illegal and bereft of the courtesy, tact, and ordinary prudence which anything proceeding from an officer of the standing of a Collector ought to possess. It is bringing the administration of justice to contempt, judged by commonsense standards, to misuse a provision of law meant for quite other purposes, to threaten the conductors of a peaceful meeting with penalties if they disobeyed his orders issued under the pretence of an authority for which there is absolutely no foundation. We do hope that the matter will not be left here."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

New India, of the 31st October, observes:—"It is amusing to read in the *Madras Mail* in a paragraph referring to the Ahmedabad incident:

> It can hardly be to the benefit of a conference to risk erroneous reporting through the Criminal Investigation Department reporters being badly situated.

"The prejudiced and often ignorant reporting of Criminal Investigation Department men is notorious, as is the inaccuracy of translations made in the Criminal Investigation Department offices. . . . . Indian speakers would be in no danger if the reports were accurate, but all fear the distortions created by prejudice and bias. When Mrs. Annie Besant was lecturing at Dacca, the Criminal Investigation Department men were given seats on the platform, yet either they or the Government Censor cut out all she said against the use of violence in politics. On the whole, it is unimportant whether they hear correctly or not, since the difficulty is with what they write, not with what they hear."

3. *New India*, of the 31st October, has the following:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

'Fear of the C.I.D.

The Bengal Double Company.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rai Srinath Rai Bahadur has written to the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* giving a very strange explanation for the failure of the authorities to get as many men as they expected for the Bengal Double Company. He says that wherever he went, people 'freely gave expression to the belief that active sympathy with, or enlistment in, the Bengal Double Company would bring down upon them the thunderbolt of the Criminal Investigation Department.' The honourable gentleman does not belong to the class of 'irresponsible agitators,' and his statement throws much light on the opinion of the people of Bengal on the aims and objects of the Criminal Investigation Department."

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th October, remarks:—"So Mrs. Besant has decided to take her case up to the highest judicial tribunal in the empire. The stand she makes for the liberty of the native Indian press and of the subject is truly magnificent, for which she deserves the thanks and gratitude of the Indian people. We earnestly hope that she will succeed in winning back for the Indian press that liberty which it once enjoyed. WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

New India security case.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 1st November, has the following:—"There is no need here to go into the details of the judgment in the *New India* security case. If anything, their Lordships conceded whatever was possible in Mrs. Besant's favour, but still they felt obliged to say that some of the articles complained of went beyond the limits of fair criticism. That is putting it at the mildest, and no self-respecting journalist can afford to be told that his criticisms of men and measures go beyond fair limits. A journalist who is alive to the sacredness of his calling, and is really anxious to promote the commonweal will need no reminder of what the law is in respect of his rights and privileges. . . . . Some of the points urged on behalf Mrs. Besant were in the last degree disingenuous. One contention on behalf of Mrs. Besant was that the Magistrate having once dispensed with security had no power to demand it, cancelling his original order. Legal quibbling apart, the provision in the Act is quite clear. It allows the Magistrate discretion to dispense with security, and at the same time confers on him power to vary or cancel his order. If Mrs. Besant's contention were right, it would be a distinct disservice to the press for whose freedom she is so aggressively fighting. No Magistrate would then care to use his discretion in favour of any printer or proprietor of a newspaper, and he will demand security of all as a matter of course. . . . . Another was in effect that the Government established by law here was His Majesty the King-Emperor and did not apply to those who were carrying on the administration on his behalf. But we cannot understand how disaffection to the ruling class as a body here was compatible with loyalty to the British Throne. Loyalty to the King-Emperor must mean an active and willing support given to His Majesty's representatives in India in administering the affairs of the country. . . . . It is one thing to fight for the legitimate freedom of the press, but quite another to say that the press should be under no kind of restraint and everybody must have a *carte blanche* to print and publish whatever he is pleased to. Unbridled license and freedom are two very different things and a right apprehension of the difference is needed for a correct perspective of the place of the press in the public polity of a country. It is the confounding of the two that is responsible for so much of wild outpourings both in the press and on the platform." WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

5. *New India*, of the 30th October, observes:—"The anger of the *Madras Mail* against the two Indian Judges who sat in the *New India* petition does not abate. Were it not for its fury, we should not have known how hardly their judgment hit our antagonists, for, after all, NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct 30th, 1916.

The *Madras Mail* and the *New India* security case.

though they did Mrs. Annie Besant the obvious justice of admitting her absolute loyalty to the Crown and her persistently law-abiding agitation, their decision was that she came within the all-embracing clutches of the Press Act. . . . . The point of the 'Indian' is that, like every decent Indian, they regard the Press Act as objectionable, and see that which is 'sedition' in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian as 'patriotism'. There lies the radical difference, and the difference of attitude and opinion between the Indian Judges and their colleague is the difference that divides Indians and Anglo-Indians. It must be so in all political cases where a nation is ruled by foreigners who are not responsible to it. There is no getting away from this hard fact. Garibaldi was a 'rebel' in the eyes of the rulers of the Two Sicilies; he was a 'Saviour' in the eyes of the people.

"As resentment grows against the use of the Press Act to stop political discussion, the distinction of view between the races will become more and more marked. The Indian Judges showed their profound disapproval of the law that they were obliged to administer. Presently, no Indian Judge will consent to sit in a press case, and the trials under the Press Act will be left to Anglo-Indian Judges. It will be hard on the Indian press, but well for India. . . . . When the Press Act is only administered by Anglo-Indian Judges, and Indian papers patiently suffer the spoiling of their goods, it will quickly become too unpopular to be used. Where the infliction of legal penalties carries with it no disgrace, but exalts the sufferer in the eyes of the nation, no modern civilised Government can long maintain the law which brings about such results. . . . . The struggle for Indian liberty may—nay, it must—demand its martyrs, but its triumph is sure. And it is the feeling that the blow struck at *New India* conduces to the ultimate freedom of the Indian press, that arouses the *Madras Mail* to such malignity. . . . . The indecency of writing as it does, and supplying arguments on one side of a case, of which notice has already gone to the Government, is patent. But the *Madras Mail* is a licensed offender, as its grossest attempts to stir up hatred and contempt against Indians are allowed to pass unchallenged.

"If *New India* treated the judgment of the Hon'ble Justice Sir William Ayling with the open anger and veiled contempt with which the *Madras Mail* treats those of the then Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Justice Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar, it would certainly have its second security forfeited for bringing into contempt the administration of justice. But we have not the slightest inclination to do so, for the judgment was exactly what we expected, and we do not feel the least annoyance or resentment. Cannot the *Madras Mail* accept the judgments of the Indian Judges with similar equanimity and good temper? It might at least affect those virtues, if it has them not."

(*d*) *Education.*

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The Madras University.

6. *New India*, of the 28th October, writes:—"Two incidents that took place at yesterday's meeting of the Senate deserve particular notice, since they go to confirm the Indian view of the capacity and nature of the people who now control the University. Mr. Mark Hunter delivered a very militant speech, which no unbiassed person would expect from one who knew the dignity of a Syndic and a Senator. . . . And what was Mr. Hunter's position when he made that speech? He was one of the party of experts who had acted in a most extraordinary fashion, and in the result, entangled the University in an unbecoming law suit, for which it had to lose heavily. The Syndicate lost its case in every one of its contentions; and it had rushed to Court with so weak a case without even taking legal opinion. The person who was a party to all those mistakes and blunders says he is impenitent, and abuses those who saw that justice was done. And to make matters worse, no member of the Syndicate got up to disown the sentiments expressed by their excited colleague. We merely ask our readers to think whether such a Syndicate should be permitted to guide the University."

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 28th October, says:—"The discussion on Dr. Nayar's resolution in the Senate last evening on the subject of the costs incurred in consequence of the recent Mandamus application in the High Court, was of considerable interest. . . . . In any view of the matter, the Syndicate had no arguable position after the decision of the High Court against them. It is, therefore, very remarkable that Professor Mark Hunter launched out in his speech yesterday into a bitter invective against the two Fellows who entered the protest and enforced their right by recourse to the High Court. They did a public service by maintaining their ground, and it is a sorry sight for a prominent member of the Syndicate to lose temper and show lack of sense of propriety over the successful vindication of their rights in a court of law."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 28th October, observes:—"The report of the meeting of the Senators of the Madras University which we publish elsewhere will be read with even greater interest than a comic opera written for the benefit of the War Fund. Mr. Hunter and Dr. Nayar were the heroes of the day, and we have our own doubts whether it would not have been better for the 'interests of University' for which the Vice-Chancellor evinced such concern in reply to one of the interpellations, if the proceedings had been held *in camera*. When angry Senators behave like unruly schoolboys, crying out that one is ashamed of the other, we confess a very bad precedent is set before the younger generation that are growing up in our schools. Mr. Hunter rushes on the stage blushing for shame for Mr. G. A. Natesan and Mr. K. B. Ramanathan, for they dragged the University to the Court and the curtain rings down to a sweet soliloquy from Mr. Hunter on academic spirit, with Dr. Nayar bending over him with killing scorn. . . . . This picture from the conclaves of our worthy Senators will exert a most demoralising effect upon our young men. We would suggest that next time Mr. Hunter appears on the stage with fierce ejaculations, the proceedings must be closed to the press; unless the University has great faith in the gentlemanliness of our youths. We may even suggest to the Chancellor of the University if he could not throw open the next and successive meetings of the Senate to the public on payment of a fee, which will go to swell the War Fund, taking care to put up well-known Senators on the stage. It is high time that a tone of dignity were infused into the proceedings of the Madras University."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th October, states:—"The Missionary gentleman who was displaying what no doubt he thought his clever ridicule of Hindu religion, little imagined that his appointment to the University lectureship would be imperilled by his manifestations of contempt for the Hindu religion. When his name was proposed for the lectureship, Indian members frankly opposed it. They did not want such a man to lecture to Indian youths, and we hope that next time the matter comes up for consideration, this same attitude will be maintained, in spite of any explanation or even apology by the Missionary. These men deserve to be taught the lesson that it is sometimes dangerous to abuse Indians or Hinduism. . . . . Frankly, we have no faith in these University lectures, as they are delivered by very ordinary people who have nothing original, nothing of research to boast. Of course, the lectures help the University to spend some money and some people to earn it. Others have had it, and Mr. Moulton could have had it too but for his ebullitions on Hinduism."

Dr. J. H. Moulton and the Madras University.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 30th October, says:—"Mr. L. C. Hodgson complained at the Senate meeting that Dr. Moulton was condemned unheard. He should be asked 'for an explanation, a privilege which, all over the world, was accorded even to the meanest and humblest peon'. Mr. Hodgson is evidently ignorant of the way in which the Press Act is worked. It is, however, difficult to see what there was for Dr. Moulton to 'explain'. He had called the Motherside, the Power-side,

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

of God a 'she-devil'. So revolting a blasphemy cannot be 'explained'. A Roman Catholic will understand Hindu feeling, if he imagines a Hindu—no Hindu could so trample on religious feeling—applying the above term to his ideal of the divine motherhood. Would he allow a man who committed such an outrage to lecture to his sons? It is worth noting that the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh was prepared to vote for Dr. Moulton."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

An official Educational Conference.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 3rd November, remarks:—"It is stated that proposals are under consideration to hold a Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction at Delhi towards the end of January next, to discuss educational developments in India. The results of similar deliberations held during the last decade and a half have not been quite happy to the cause of Indian education, and the announcement just made cannot but rouse misgiving in the public mind as to the conclusions of the forthcoming Conference, having regard to the temper of the Government of India of the present day as judged by the Patna University Bill. . . . . The purpose for which the forthcoming conference is to meet is to consider 'education developments in India.' . . . . We are under no illusions as to the kind of work that such a conference will do. Officials will be officials, when they are in their isolated splendour and when they think and act in concert. Rather would their prejudices and ill-digested opinions harden and become adamantine when similar views of their brethren are made known in the safe seclusion secured at Delhi. The Indian public have had bitter experience of such official gatherings meeting in secret conclave and their suspicions cannot be said to be without foundation in fact. It is likely that the Directors' Conference may result in a Commission, being appointed to consider all aspects of educational development in India. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished, provided that the persons selected for the Commission are of the right sort. There is very important and responsible work for such a Commission. But India has had very unfortunate experience of Commissions and she will rather go without any Commissions at all than be burdened with such as—like the Public Services Commission—prove to be costly luxuries."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

West Coast Bulletin, *Muttancherri, Cochin State*, Oct. 20th, 1916.

The Cochin municipality.

9. In a leader on this subject, the *West Coast Bulletin*, for the week ending 20th October, states:—"While dealing with the affairs of the Town Councils in Cochin State, we said what a pleasure it was to us to touch upon problems of local self-government. In our treatment of the subject then, we ignored the British Cochin Municipality, simply because it lies outside our province; and our neglect of the municipality is also due to the fact that there are champions in the press there who in season and out of season show an extraordinary vigilance and diligence in tom-toming the success and glory of the civic administration. But now the cat is out of the bag, and the reality of the situation is depicted to the public gaze in all its glaring nakedness by the recent Government order on the Administration Report of the British Cochin Municipality for the year 1915-16. From top to bottom, the report and the Government order thereon supply every lover of local self-government with a sort of pathetic reading, and the irresistible conclusion that spontaneously arises is that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. . . . . The stagnation and lack of interest in municipal affairs having been clearly established, it were vain to seek for any saving features in our neighbouring civic board, in spite of the idly busy activity of one of our local English contemporaries in pitchforking the Chairman and his ways to prominent public attention. . . . . When we turn to the question of medical relief, we are very much struck by the generosity of the Government in sanctioning a sum of Rs. 74,000 for the new municipal hospital. But the good intentions of the Government are seen to be vitiated by the local administration, for there was a decline in the number of out-patients in cases

of infantile vaccination, and in midwifery cases for which the administration report has not furnished any explanation whatever. . . . . In the matter of utilising the special grants, so affectionately sanctioned by the Government, the Municipal Council has shown an utter negligence which merits the severest impeachment; yet the Government are still very liberal, for they indulge in the hope that steps will soon be taken to utilize the unspent balance as rapidly as circumstances allow. Such is the picture of the neighbouring civic board that is presented to our view by the recent Government order. All the sins of omission and commission singled out by the Government in their order were perpetrated when Mr. Shirgaokar himself was Chairman, and therefore it is that we fail to see the reason and justice that actuated the Government in consenting themselves to be a party to the re-nomination of the same gentleman to the Council chair. In the face of all the flagrant shortcomings noticed above, the better plan for British Cochin would be to go in for the services of a paid Chairman with engineering qualifications who will be able to look after the work with as much attention as is deserved by the municipality. British Cochin is an important town in the Madras Presidency, and we are indeed very much ashamed to see the sorry figure cut by the Municipal Council in comparison with the other municipalities."

The Palghat municipality.

10. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 29th October, writes:—"When forwarding the administration report of the Palghat Municipality for the last financial year, the Divisional Officer Mr. Macqueen made a very long endorsement with criticisms on every branch of the municipal administration, specially relating to the period during which he was ex officio chairman. On account of the numerous defects which he pointed out, he concluded that a whole-time paid chairman or a secretary with full delegated powers was necessary to secure efficiency. . . . . 'The post of manager,' says Mr. Macqueen, 'represents a compromise which, I submit, has not worked well in practice. His exact functions are not well defined nor does he wield those powers which in the case of a secretary are effective in keeping control on the executive.' The secretary would, however, enjoy larger freedom from the very necessary control of the council and would perhaps also require higher salary. Those two conditions will not be accepted by the rate-payers who are alreadv complaining against the excessive independence and salary of the manager; and it will be no creditable record of local self-government to override the wishes of the ratepayers."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 31st October, says:—"The administration report of the Palghat Municipal Council for the last official year is certainly a very interesting study, especially to those who have watched the various phases of local self-government in that town which was responsible, it must be remembered, for the notorious 'Palghat Muddle.' . . . . We regret, however, very much to have to observe that instead of showing peaceful development, civic government is advancing—in a backward direction or like Dobbin's tale. . . . . Sanitation, scavenging, conservancy, roads and markets have all shown a marked deterioration for which there can absolutely be no justification whatever. The roads are terribly bad, in spite of the pretty large sum spent upon them, while 'there is scarcely a road or street in Palghat which is not defiled in the early hours of the morning or after sunset;' the public latrines are an eye-sore, defective in construction they are over-grown with rank vegetation and the surroundings defiled. The totties have constituted unto themselves a republic, proof against executive control and indifferent to their work. Town refuse is disposed of in a way dangerous to public health. . . . . The only redeeming feature is the eminently satisfactory working of the medical institutions under the capable supervision of Rao Bahadur Krishnan whose name continues to attract patients from far and wide. On the whole, the reputation of the civic politicians of Palghat now hangs in the balance, and if they do not give up factious spirit and co-operate whole-heartedly with the Chairman we tremble for the feature of municipal government in that town."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st 1916.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

A Bellary grievance.

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st November, observes:—"The Hindus of Bellary, especially the vegetarians, have been recently engaged in controversies, in spite of the war and the anxiety of every one of us that, as far as possible, we should not breathe the air of controversy. A Muhammadan gentleman took it into his head to build a market and ask for a license to sell meat in the market. The market is surrounded by Hindus, especially *Linoayets*. The Hindus were very strongly opposed to the idea of meat being sold there, and their strong feeling found expression in public meetings, protests and representations to the Collector. The Collector convened a conference of leading citizens to consider the question of the meat market in the midst of vegetarians, and the Collector called upon the protestants to deposit Rs. 20,000 in order to purchase the building at a price to be settled by arbitration. That was a fair proposal. . . . . Four wealthy Hindus came forward to stand security, and they executed an agreement to the effect. All at once, however, the Collector now turns round and says that he meant something else. The sacrifice that the Hindu citizens were willing to make was a testimony of their strong wish against the location of the meat market in their midst. . . . . The attitude of the Collector of Bellary has given rise to serious misgivings among the community. They are surprised that a Collector can say one thing today and quite another thing tomorrow. 'We cannot compel a citizen to sell his site,' says the Collector. Then why did he make an offer of sale without consulting the citizen? It was thought that he had consulted the Moslem owner of the market regarding its sale. The action of the authorities has, if anything, made the situation worse than it was when they proposed to interfere with, we have no doubt, the very best intentions."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

The Board of Revenue.

12. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd November, remarks:—"We understand that the scheme for the transfer of the Co-operative, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments from the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government has been put into force from yesterday. Judging from the record of the Board in the past, we cannot say that the change now effected will not be to the advantage of the public, for, in many matters the intervention of the Board had distinctly tended to the most unsatisfactory solution of questions coming before that body. If the present step is the first towards the ultimate abolition of that reactionary body of Civilian officers, the public will have everything to gain."

(*k*) *General.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

The District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar.

13. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 26th October:—"It was a fine compliment Lord Pentland paid Mr. Hitchcock the other day in decorating him with the King's Police medal. A 'strong' police officer, he has proved himself the Tartar, or rather *Eblis*, as the Moplah would say, of Ernad the fanatic zone—and the Terror of the Moplah fanatic whose *hal* evaporates the moment he hears the name of Hitchcock Sahib. He has also proved that the policy of administering alternate doses of cane and jam to the Moplah fanatic which proved so mischievous in the past, is radically wrong and that the fanatic distemper can only be cured by strong doses of cane and castor oil."

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

The Madras Executive Council.

14. The *Western Star*, of the 26th October, writes:—"The term of office of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar as the Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council is fast drawing to its close, and a most animated and interesting discussion is going on as regards a suitable successor to this very onerous and, at the same time, greatly coveted appointment. . . . . The present discussion as regards a really suitable successor resolves itself largely into controversy as to whether the appointment should next go to an official or to a non-official or, in the alternative, to some distinguished retired official or to some one

who, having rendered meritorious public service, has accepted some high Government appointment, but has not been in it long enough to have become officialised or narrow-minded, as one correspondent rather unkindly puts it. According to one school of opinionists, a non-official would be no better than an amateur, while according to another school, if non-officials could straightway be sent out to this country as Viceroys and Governors and could also be straightway appointed as Cabinet Ministers in England, there is no reason whatever why the selection of a non-official for an Executive Council in this country should be considered unwise or undesirable. . . . . For our own part, we must confess that we are strongly inclined to the view that, although, in course of time, as the capacity of the people for really efficient self-government enlarges, it will become not only desirable, but a distinct measure of justice and expediency, to recruit the Executive Councils more and more from the ranks of public men, who have justified the esteem and confidence of both State and people. The time has hardly yet arrived when insistence should be laid upon the proposition that effective popular representation and continuity of progressive administration along the most desiable lines of advance is best to be secured and insured by rigidly reserving the Indian Memberships in our Executive Councils for men with public experience and training but without any official experience or training, of either the executive or administrative type. . . . . Beyond this, it is our sincere and deliberate opinion that, to the coming vacancy in the Madras Council, the appointment of a trained and exceptionally competent official is called for by reason of a combination of existing and impending circumstances. . . . . In this matter also, if we were to express an opinion, we would without hesitation say that, in the ranks of really eligible Indian officials, it is very doubtful if any could be found with better or more varied claims and qualifications than Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari, M.A., C.I.E., who is at present, as is known, acquitting himself with great credit in an important and arduous position in the Madras Secretariat. Mr. Rajagopala Achari possesses merits and qualifications which fit him singularly for the Indian seat in the Executive Council. . . . . His achievements as the Diwan of two Native States and as Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies furnish the amplest proof that he cannot for a moment be relegated to the category of narrow-minded officials, who, according to one school of opinion, ought to be scartched for the Executive Council. His tendencies are liberal, he has always shown himself to be in favour of the emancipation of the people and of their being given larger opportunities of self-development, and in both Cochin and Travancore he proved himself a courageous progressist, whose imaginative faculties are those of the far-seeing statesman and not those of the mere builder of castles in the air. . . . . In a word there is no reason for supposing that his failure to be selected on any previous occasion was due to aught else than ill-luck on his part, since then he has accumulated further valuable experience, and all circumstances considered, his selection as the successor to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar would, in our opinion, be in substantial furtherance of the true interests of the Presidency and in keeping with the principle that these new appointments should be conferred on the very best men available and not on the basis of concessions to popular sentiment and susceptibilities."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th October, says:—"We have information from a source whose reliability and veracity we have no reason to doubt that the choice of a successor to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar as Indian member of the Executive Council lies between Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari and Raja Manavedan Raja; and it is almost certain that either of them will be selected and an announcement made shortly. From a purely Indian point of view, neither of these gentlemen will be acceptable, for one of them is an official in harness and the other a retired official, both trained to move along official grooves and to look at things from the official's standpoint. . . . . Whatever the merits of these two gentlemen they cannot, by training, by temperament and by

association, lay claim to represent the educated classes, and the appointment of either of them will not be acceptable to that articulate and real India whose vitality, importance and right to be heard even its enemies have conceded. . . . . This presidency is not barren of non-officials whose appointment will be hailed with delight. Gooty Kesava Pillai, T. M. Nayar, R. Ramachandra Rao, who though an official is neither a crank nor is possessed of bureaucratic peculiarities and prejudices, and Salem Vijiaraghava Achari bear names to be conjured with, honoured and respected by friends and foes alike. But, will these names suggest themselves to the powers that be? We think not, for reasons we need not mention here. It is, however, to be hoped that the choice that will ultimately be made will not create astonishment and amusement in the country."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 31st October, remarks:—"Lawyer, statesman (but not fiddler and buffoon) educationist, railway and malaria expert, and what not, the Walluvanad Roosevelt, we see, is also the public contradictor. He contradicts the rumour that Raja Manavedan Raja is in the running for the Executive Councillorship. Contradiction or no contradiction, we stick to our statement and repeat again that the Raja has a chance, though he may not himself know it. We also know that his candidature is powerfully supported."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

United India and Native States, for the week ending 2nd November, observes:—"Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, Member of the Madras Executive Council, is due to retire in February next when his five-years term of office will expire, and there is consequently much speculation as to his successor. A heated controversy has been carried on in the Madras press as to the claims of officials and non-officials and the local Anglo-Indian champion of officialdom has pleaded for the appointment of an official. With this contention educated Indians will hardly agree unless it be that an official possessing the outstanding qualifications of Sir Sankaran Nayar or Justice Abdur Rahim can be appointed. If, however, an official of the type of either of the two gentlemen is not forthcoming we hope that the choice of Government will fall on a non-official. . . . . If Indians are to be represented on the Council by an unsympathetic officer they can just as well be represented by a European officer, for we hold that as between an Indian officer and a European officer the latter is infinitely better."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The Indian Press Act.

15. *New India*, of the 28th October, states:—"There seems to be a wish on the part of the Local Governments to carry on a crusade against the Indian press. Yesterday it was the *Express* of Bankipur; to-day the *Pratap*, a Hindi weekly journal of Cawnpur, is menaced. Elsewhere will be found a statement relating to the proceedings afoot, and the proscription of a Hindi drama on the condition of indentured labourers in Fiji. It is idle to attempt to hide this plague-spot by confiscating statements which reveal its hideousness; the relative number of the sexes among the emigrants, and the number of suicides in Fiji speak with a voice that cannot be silenced."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

Missionaries and India.

16. In commenting on an article in the *Christian Commonwealth* under the heading "Ignorance of Empire," *New India*, of the 28th October, says:—"Missionaries may tell any lies about India and reap thereby a rich harvest, but if an Indian writer here alludes ever so briefly to the darker sides of English life in England, an English Judge here will censure him, and even an Indian Judge will find it 'bad taste' to mention them. Why may not Indians see Englishmen as they are, if Indians may be seen by Englishmen as they are not? . . . . Friends of humanity must understand that the only way of uniting the empire is by freedom. India is chafing against her bonds, and those bonds must be loosed. England must be true to herself, if she would keep her empire together. Now is the hour of her trial; now is God weighing her in His balances, and the final judgment is in His Hands."

17. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th October, writes :—"There is consternation in Bengal, because it is rumoured that Sir Robert Chalmers is to succeed Lord Carmichael—and no wonder Sir Robert was a miserable failure in Ceylon. His handling of the situation created by the recent riots, and his courts-martial, the results of an exaggerated view of the situation, at once proclaimed him as one utterly unfit to rule over an eastern colony or dependency.

The Governorship of Bengal.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

"A veritable Jingo whose political faith is summed up in the doctrine, viz., martial law and no *d—d* nonsense, he is not the man to administer Bengal, just at present. He seems to take after Sir Bampfylde Fuller, a follower of the doctrine we have just mentioned whose repression was so intolerable that it only aggravated matters and led even Lord Minto into effecting his resignation. Let us hope that the Secretary of State will not make the colossal blunder of sending an undesirable man to rule over the Bengalees."

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th October, observes :—"The rumour about the prospective appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers as the Governor of Bengal has led to an interesting, if horrid, exposure by Mr. Eardley Norton, calculated to make Bengal despondent of its fate. There is absolutely no chance of Bengal sharing the fate of Ceylon. There are constitutional safeguards against the drama of Ceylon being repeated in Bengal; there is a powerful public opinion which can prevent such a catastrophe. Lord Curzon alone tried to disregard public opinion in Bengal; but in the end it triumphed over the ex-Viceroy. With this example before him, Sir Robert Chalmers would not try the experiment, which he carried out in Ceylon, even were he allowed to do so. . . . . How the name of Sir Michael O'Dwyer first and then of Sir Robert Chalmers came to be mentioned in connection with the office we do not know. There is a singular inappropriateness in regard to both. There is no reason why a member of the Civil Service should be chosen for Bengal so early in the history of the new Governorship. There is much less reason why the man who was recalled from Ceylon where he had, to say the least, failed to satisfy public opinion, should be asked to go to Bengal where the qualification most needed in the Governor is the capacity to harmonise administrative methods with public opinion."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

18. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th October, has the following :—"Mr. R. H. Ellis, President of the Tellicherry Taluk Board, goes on long leave. The resolution of regret passed at the last meeting of the Board on the motion of Mr. Bavotty seconded by Mr. Vasudevan Nambudiripad does not, we know, fall under the category of conventional lies of our civilization. From all accounts it is clear that Mr. Ellis has been an ideal President, who does not thrust his views on the Board expecting it to accept them. He has always sought the guidance and help of his colleagues."

Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

19. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th October, writes :—"The evidence of a European merchant, which we publish elsewhere, before the Indian Industrial Commission, might perhaps be taken as the standard which that class might be expected to keep up. The Hon'ble Mr. James Currie is as anxious as any Indian patriot to see the trade and manufacture of India develop. But his suggestions are made more with an eye to personal profits than national advancement. . . . . We are afraid that people who think in this vein are not aware of the popular movement for industries. We are anxious to capture the world market and be as enterprising as any people upon earth, but our first concern is to elevate the people from poverty. . . . . We want Government initiative and Government subsidy. We want the Government to stand behind the Indian citizen and teach him how to be a successful merchant, a successful mill-owner, a skilled labourer. All this, of course, only in the beginning. When the path to industries is laid down as broad as the path to the lawyers' profession, the Government may retire and be prepared to do for the people even less than European traders suggest."

The Indian Industrial Commission.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 31st October, says:—The examination of the first two witnesses by the Royal Commission on Indian Industries presents certain unsatisfactory features. In the first place, we note that the rules for the selection of witnesses has not been made with due discrimination. According to the instructions issued by the Commission in the matter to public bodies in this Presidency, actual personal experience of some industry is a *sine qua non* for a person to be selected as a witness. We protested against the insistence of this qualification at the time when it was announced and pressed for a departure so that a publicist who, though without personal experience, had yet made a special study of an industry, might have the opportunity of giving the Commission the benefit of his enquiries. We find the departure has now been made, but, unfortunately, in the wrong direction, with the result that the Commission got for their second witness a merchant whose experience of *industries* was confined to the importation of Manchester goods and whose knowledge of Indian conditions is so profund that he thinks the prosperity of this country depends entirely on agriculture and minerals and that given good crops, *every one* is happy and prosperous . . . . . We would earnestly impress upon the minds of Anglo-Indian witnesses as well as on the Commission the importance of finding out the possibilities for development irrespective of the consequences that such development might be supposed to entail on the home or colonial industries. . . . . So far as the evidence tendered is concerned, our view that avoidable and artificial circumstances have strangled more than one industry is confirmed. . . . . We have to point out the necessity for a more searching cross-examination of witnesses. It is highly important that sufficient evidence as to such points as were raised above and others of a similar nature should be collected with a view to finding out the truth in the matter. We have not before us a full report of the proceedings of the Commission to which we refer and are not, therefore, in a position to criticise them. We hope, however, that members of the Commission will not fail to arrive, by persistent and well-framed questions, at the actual state of affairs and suggest practical remedies therefor."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

India and the empire.

20. In the fifth of a series of articles reviewing the book *the problem of the Commonwealth*, by L. Curtis, *New India*, of the 31st October, remarks:—"What is to be the status of India in the reconstructed empire? Let Britain and the Dominions settle things as they may, the Sphinx of India looms up before them, and they must answer its question or perish. Foreign policy and military and naval affairs cannot be carried on, says Mr. Curtis, by a Cabinet which does not control India, Egypt, and some other areas. Then these must come under Imperial control. But—and here is the crux—in the British Commonwealth 'the function of Government is reserved to the European minority, for the unanswerable reason that for the present this portion of its citizens is alone capable of the task'! On this huge assumption his remaining fabric is built up. Only Europeans can govern. Accept that, and all the rest is smooth.

"Now the United Kingdom has a population of 45,365,599, the Dominions of 14,000,938 and India of 199,776 white people. Fifty-nine and a half millions, with those scattered over the surface of the earth, are to govern over 365 millions of coloured races. That is the monstrous claim put forward. No distinctions are made except between 'white' and 'coloured'. A drunken ignorant wife-beating ruffian from a London slum is fit not only to share in the Government of his own country, but in that of others; an intellectual clean-living Brahmana is not fit to govern his own country, but must submit to be ruled by the ruffian aforesaid. Beauty is said to be but skin-deep, but white skin evidently is deep enough to give the right to dominate the world. The Manu was coloured; Ashoka was coloured; the Lord Buddha was coloured; the Prophet of Islam was coloured. What then? The pallor of the white is alone acceptable, and the sun-kissed red-gold tint must humbly stand aside. 'The function of Government is reserved to the European minority.' Reserved—by whom? . . . . We must not, however, forget that, despite its arrogance and absurdity, this new party of the rule of the

five white nations and the subjection of the coloured races is a very dangerous one, and threatens the very life of the empire. More than one leading Indian has declared that India will never submit to be ruled by Colonials. This new-fangled, composite, five-fold yoke would be intolerable, and India will never bend her neck to it. . . . . Meanwhile Mr. Curits would do well to cultivate the quality of imagination, and to realise, if he can, that the coloured man *is* a man, with a man's feelings, a man's pride, a man's love for his native soil, and that even a coloured man cannot see without bitter shame and anger that a foreigner has greater privileges than he himself possesses in the land which gave him birth."

The Government of Bombay and Mrs. Besant.

21. *New India*, of the 31st October, observes:—"We do not think that Mr. H. A. Wadia does wisely in exposing the weakness of the once famous Bombay Presidency Association. He states that the association objected to 'any prominent allusion to Mrs. Besant' in formulating a resolution against the Defence Act. He forgets that Mr. Gandhi, the mover of the resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the seconder, and the 1,300 delegates at the conference, unanimously passed, not the Bombay Presidency resolution, omitting Mrs. Besant's name, but a resolution including it. We presume these 1,300 delegates represented Bombay opinion better than the few of the Presidency Association who have always shown, for some unintelligible reason, such bitter hostility to Mrs. Besant."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

The emigration enquiry.

22. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 31st October, states:—"We expressed the hope the other day that the selection of an Indian to accompany Mr. Todhunter in his emigration enquiry will not take after the Government's nomination of an Indian to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University. The Government have now selected the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib and we are disappointed. This gentleman is a shipper of cattle to Ceylon, and if we are correctly informed is connected with the Ceylon Labour Commission which recruits labour in South India. We do not mean any disparagement to Mr. Marakkayar, but we cannot help remarking that the disappointment is great and that Mr. Kesava Pillai, who is an expert in the emigration question, ought to have been selected. Some of Lord Pentland's recent acts have created the profoundest regret in the Presidency, it must be mentioned."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd November, says:—"The *Madras Mail*, we are afraid, was not well informed when it wrote yesterday that the Indian Member, who is to proceed to Ceylon and the Federated Malay States, has not been nominated. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmed Thambi Marakkayar, whose direct knowledge of cooly conditions both in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States, is unrivalled, and Mr. Marjoribanks will form the deputation. His connection with the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, which is a European firm and the carriers of the coolies to Ceylon or the Federated Malay States, must, if anything, be an advantage . . . . A thoroughly independant man, a resolute champion of the backward classes, and above all, absolutely simple and homely the Khan Bahadur's selection will be received with hope. He can mingle with the coolies, and enter into the spirit of their conversation very accurately. He is too shrewd a businessman to be misled by any put-up witnesses of the planters. . . . . The Indian cooly in these places is believed to be a wretch, cursing the hour he left India, suffering untold miseries at the hands of the planters, and, as statistics have shown, ready to commit suicide. The stories that come from the plantations are sometimes horrible reading. The Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar has an opportunity to closely observe the condition of our coolies and, by forming his own independent opinion, rescue his countrymen from the sad situation which, we all believe, they are in. Such opportunities seldom come to an Indian, and we have no doubt the Khan Bahadur will make the best of his opportunity in the interest of his very poor and illiterate countrymen who brave the known and unknown terrors of the plantations."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

23. The following appears in *New India* of the 1st November :—

The Governments of the Central Provinces and Berar and Mrs. Besant.

"**A contrast.**

"Today is the anniversary of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria, of Blessed Memory; today I receive from a gentleman whose caligraphy makes it impossible to find out who he is, but who purports to be the Chief Secretary of the 'Local Government of the Central Provinces' and of the 'Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces' forbidding me to 'enter, reside or remain in the Central Provinces' and 'in Berar' the said Local Government and Commissioner having 'reasonable grounds'—presumably what they call reasonable—for believing that I have 'acted or am about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.' I wish these sapient gentlemen of Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar would so far descend from their Olympian heights as to condescend to inform me about the 'reasonable grounds.' I feel fairly sure that if they had any they would promptly state them, in order to escape the amused and amazed contemplation of a sceptical world.

"It is a pity that the authorities had not the grace to issue their order earlier, so as to prevent the widespread disappointment and anger that this belated announcement will cause. However, that is their affair rather than mine, as orders of this kind only hasten the happy day when India shall enjoy Home Rule. These orders will preach it far more eloquently than my lectures would do, and to a larger audience.

"As it is only dull people who repeat themselves, I will not even pretend to anger this time.

"ANNIE BESANT,
"*President of the Theosophical Society.*

"I was going to Amraoti to preside over a Theosophical Conference, not a political one, and was only going to one town, so two orders seem to be surplusage."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 1st November, says :—"It is with considerable surprise that we learn that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar has promulgated an order, presumably under rule 3 of the Rules framed under the Defence of India Act of 1915, prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering that province. We must deprecate, in the strongest manner, this ill-judged action taken by Sir Benjamin Robertson, who is reputed to be an able and just administrator. We regret that he should have given way to panic and sought to put the Act into force against Mrs. Besant whose loyalty to the Crown is undoubted. The Bombay Government's unjustifiable step in prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering that province has aroused the keenest resentment throughout India and has incidentally drawn attention to the grave danger to the liberty of the subject involved in the Defence of India Act and its application. The Central Provinces Government's prohibitory order is all the more inexplicable because Mrs. Besant had arranged to go to Amroati in connection with a non-political purpose—to preside over a Theosophical Conference. The principal object of the Defence of India Act was that it may be put in force when military reasons require it. But Mrs. Besant's case shows that the Provincial Governments do not feel that their hands are tied in any such manner. The reasons for the surprising order are not stated, and the public cannot, therefore, entertain any but the gravest apprehensions regarding the use which the Act of 1915 is likely to be put to by the Executive."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

24. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 1st November, says :—

The powers of the Financial Committee.

"Under the reform scheme, which has been in force for over six years, the privileges accorded to non-official Members of the Legislative Councils have been availed of to the fullest extent and striking testimony has been paid to their enthusiasm, knowledge, moderation and high sense of duty. It is remarkable, however, that while every endeavour has been made by the representatives of the people to render the reforms successful, the

various administrations in India have not exhibited a corresponding earnestness to realise, by means of the new facilities, the objects underlying the scheme. Restricted as the powers of the Councils are, the Executive Governments have sought to still further narrow them down in practice and interpret the rules in such an illiberal manner as to reduce the power of doing good on the part of non-official Members, to a vanishing point. . . . . The Executive Government have all their own way in ordering the allotment of 'obligatory' expenditure. The Finance Committee is not allowed to touch that considerable and really important part of the Financial Statement. In certain provinces, notably in Bombay and the United Provinces, the Government take the committees into their confidence much earlier than January and discuss the budget items with the Members in an informal manner; the advantages of such a course are obvious and have been recognised by the administrations concerned. In Madras, however, the rule of keeping the committee uninformed of what happens in the Finance Secretariat is strictly followed, except for the invitation that is sent out, a few weeks prior to the meeting in January, to the non-official Members of the Finance Committeee to make such suggestions as they please for the consideration of Government. More than once, these defects have been brought to the notice of the Local Government, but without any result."

25. The *People's Opinion*, of the 1st November, remarks:—"More than three-fourths of the blame now showered on the Indian bureaucracy would disappear if the members of that body would take care to change their 'official' attitude and meet people on terms of equality and sympathy and view their representations from what they call a new angle of vision. Mass education being entirely absent and moral courage, that parent of many virtues, being still rare among the people in India, the conditions here are no doubt highly favourable to the growth and luxuriance of what we may dub as the 'official spirit.' In spite, however, of such favourable conditions, the supreme duty of every educated and cultured son of the soil is to see that he does not fall a victim to the insidious influence of the spirit we are here condemning. . . . . It is gratifying to note that already many an official has thrown off his reserve and hauteur and begun to thaw into sympathy and good will towards the people and their representatives. The old-fashioned orthodox official who considers himself to be of a different species from the ordinary man may still be met here and there; but so inexorable are forces which work against him that himself and the spirit which he typifies will surely be swept into a deserved oblivion thus leading to an ennobling of the rank and file of officialdom who will feel their interests to be one with those of the people they serve."

The official spirit.

People's Opinion, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

26. *New India*, of the 2nd November, has the following:—

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

"Topsy-Turvy.

"It is very quaint to read that the Peninsular and Oriental steamer so-and-so 'left Bombay with the homeward mails'. In any country, save India, a steamer leaving its ports carries the foreign or outward mails. Here we are all supposed to regard England as 'home,' and Indians meekly speak of 'going home' when they mean going abroad to England. It may seem a small thing, but these small things create a habit of thought which is anti-national and mischievous. It is essentially topsy-turvy. We always turn the things right end up, and call the mails approaching Bombay inward mails, and those going away outward mails. Why should we pretend that we are living in England and residing here for a time, when we are living in our own dear motherland and are at home in her bosom?"

"Going home."

27. In a leader under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd November, remarks:—"The division of people into castes according to avocational aptitudes is peculiar to India, and a perpetuation of the system is the aim of *Varnashrama Dharma* advocates. There is likewise a class of people among Anglo-Indian

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

Executive reliability.

politicians who would go to the foundation of the *Varnashrama Dharma* and revive the division of people in accordance with their special aptitudes. These would divide people into two classes, one possessing *mental ability* and the other possessing *executive reliability*. Indians possess mental ability, Englishmen alone possess executive reliability. So the public service in India should be based on this division of qualities, those who possess mental ability being drafted into the judicial service and the others into the executive line. . . . . On this principle, the *Indiaman* made a forecast of what it considered would be the report of the Public Services Commission, before the Commissioners began to compile their report, in order to see how far the forecast would be like the report . . . . . How did it come that Indians displaced Englishmen as Barristers and Judges? Only because Indians had free access to those offices and places filled by Englishmen. So far as the executive offices are concerned, Indians are expected first to prove their fitness and then to claim the office. The impossibility of this is apparent. . . . . The presumption is that there is something inherent in the Indian to induce in him executive incapacity; and what can be presumed need not be proved. . . . . What are the qualities required in our officers which cannot be cultivated. To say that Indians are unfit to be executive officers is to assume that they cannot be fit to govern themselves at any time. It is this kind of assumption that provokes people. . . . . Much of the annoyance and irritation caused to the Indian mind is due to the habit of assuming racial superiority as the *Indiaman* does. Why should executive incapacity lurk in the Indian? Is there anything wrong with his mentality or with his training or with his environments? Failings due to training or surroundings can be removed by modifying them. . . . . We must take it that Indians belong to an inferior species which is incapable of learning one particular work, rather the qualities which are necessary to perform that work. Hence they must ever be content with doing judicial work for which, indeed, their capacity and their qualifications are not denied."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

The Theosophical Society and liberty by its President.

28. In concluding a leader on this subject in *New India*, of the 3rd November, Mrs. Besant says:—"The Theosophical Society has never been popular with the British authorities, because this brotherhood that it preaches and practises draws all castes, races and religions together and thus fosters the feeling of nationality. Christianity is all right; it attacks all other religions and even has internecine conflicts; that can never be a bond of union. Hinduism is tolerable, with its castes, and its sub-castes, and its outcastes, and its refusal to admit outsiders to its fold; it can only unite its own believers. Islam is more objectionable, for it is thoroughly brotherly within, but still it antagonises all other faiths. But theosophy! no; it attacks none, but unites all. Hence it has always been looked on with suspicion, as our members in the subordinate services know but too well.

"Still no local Government or lower official has ever ventured to prohibit its meetings, or to hamper its lectures or teachings. Criminal Investigation Department men have always attended them, but have been fairly unobtrusive. The interference by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar is the first of its kind. Never before, in any country except in Russia and Austria, has a theosophical lecturer been prevented from addressing his fellow theosophists and the outside public.

"This new departure is not only a breach of religious neutrality, but threatens the liberty of all religions, since most of the leading men belong to some faith, and many are most devoutly religious. If justice is equally meted out, the Lord Bishop of Madras ought not to be allowed to enter his Diocese, nor to preach in his Cathedral, for in his article in the *Nineteenth Century and After* there occur sentences as strong as, if not stronger than anything I have myself written. One sentence is enough to bring an article within the Press Act, however admirable the rest of it may be. Hence he is as 'prejudicial to the public safety' as I am.

"Under these conditions which threaten every faith alike, all brave men who love liberty should rally round the Theosophical Society. I expect very large accessions to its ranks of lovers of liberty, so that this first attack on it may also be the last."

IV.—Native States.

29. Referring to the departure for Delhi of Mr. Alfred Chatterton to sit on the Industries Commission, the *Karnataka*, of the 28th October, remarks:—

The Director of Industries, Mysore.

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

"Undoubtedly, Mr. Chatterton is a very able man. He knows a bit of almost everything; and where his knowledge does not suffice, his unique personality supplies the desideratum. Whether he has the perfected skill and the mastery of details which belong to a true expert, or whether his stock-in-trade is confined to ready generalizations and a resistless tongue, he has all the external accomplishments of a man of business. He knows when to speak out and when to be silent; when to be liberal in ridicule and when to smile in radiance; whom to snub and whom to propitiate; how to get work done and how to apportion credit. In short, his professional worth, great as it may be, falls into the background when his personal distinctions are taken into consideration. He has always professed an abundance of solicitude for the welfare of Mysore; but he seems to belong to that type of an Englishman who thinks that the 'native' can be a very good servant, but not as good a master as himself,—a very good foreman, but not as good an engineer as his own distinguished self. He is helpful and condescending to those who seek his patronage; but to those who dare to look at him as an equal or to demand things as a matter of right, he is self-conscious enough to play the tiger. With gifts so diverse and opportunities so wide, he indeed attempted much in Mysore, he has talked much, written much, and spent much; it would be a surprise if absolutely nothing came out of all that. But such of the achievements as he may claim as his own could as well have been accomplished by even less distinguished men. The setting of a few pumps and a few oil engines does not require one so high and so costly. As for the new sandalwood oil factory, while acknowledging that he was instrumental in its erection, we cannot forget that the idea had been in the air for a number of years in the past. . . . . It is also a question how much Mr. Chatterton would have accomplished without the driving,—even compelling hands of Sir Visvesvaraya behind him and without the over-liberal financial assistance of Government. One view of Mr. Chatterton's career is summed up in the saything that he is a verv capable man, but that our Government do not know how to extract work from him. Even if this opinion, which evidently comes from his admirers, were admissible, his departure from Mysore is obviously not to be regarded as a loss."

30. The *Western Star*, of the 28th October, writes:—"There is, as many of our readers must by now be aware, a proposal under consideration for the abolition of the post of Director of Public Instruction in this State. Ominous rumours that such a proposal was to be adumbrated in suddenly and mysteriously conceived schemes of glorification in connection with the so-called Golden Jubilee of Vernacular Education were afloat a few months ago, as our readers doubtless remember, and it now certainly appears as though there was only too much ground for those rumours. . . . . We feel that we cannot condemn the present proposal too strongly, and as for the grounds on which it is understood to be based, we have no hesitation in stigmatising them as hollow and absurd. . . . . It really passes our comprehension how anybody could seriously contend that, simply because the Department of Public Instruction has undergone a partial process of bifurcation, its Directorship has ceased to be a necessity. . . . . We fervently hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that the Government will,

The Directorship of Public Instruction, Travancore.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

after due deliberation, sternly set its face against one of the most retrograde proposals which has ever been laid before it. We have by no means exhausted all that could be said against the proposal, though we believe we have written enough to expose its hollow and absurd character. However, should we find attempts being continued to bring about what would be a calamitous step from the point of view of the genuine efficiency of our educational system, we shall not hesitate to return to this theme and raise our voice again on behalf of the people, whose true interests have apparently not yet all been consulted by those who want to practise economy at the sacrifice of efficiency."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The Chiefs' Conference at Delhi.

31. The *Karnataka*, of the 1st November, observes:—"The telegraphic account so far furnished of the Conference of Ruling Chiefs and Princes which met at Delhi on Monday last is too meagre to acquaint us with the exact functions and purposes of that august assemblage. We fervently hope its proceedings will not bear any resemblance to the transactions of the incomparably humbler body which rattles away during every Dasara at Mysore. So far as could be gathered from the opening speech of His Excellency the Viceroy—among the excellences of which lucidity is certainly not one,—the Princes have to discuss 'certain special matters' of interest to themselves, their States and their people. What those 'prosaic but useful' matters specifically are, we have not yet had an opportunity of knowing. The Viceroy has also laid down the no doubt plausible principle that the Princes need not trouble themselves about the affairs of British India, and that His Excellency himself would not interfere in their own domestic concerns. So far as the Princes are concerned, there has never yet been a single case of violation of the above rule by them. As for the omnipresence and omnipotence of the Government of India and its unhesitating readiness to meddle with the affairs of Native States, proofs are only too abundant and too obvious. To mention only one instance, does not the Mysore Press Act owe its prolonged existence to the jealous care that is bestowed upon it in British India? . . . . His Excellency the Viceroy paid a glowing compliment to the Foreign Department, which many a Prince must have at heart found it hard to endorse. The dark schemes conceived by that department and the embarrassment and humiliation wantonly caused to the Princes by its agents in the States are all matters of public knowledge; and it is only after the days of Lord Minto that the States have been breathing a little free air. Even now, the pressure from that side does not seem to have disappeared completely and for ever. Perfect candour and openness is a thing still to be desired in very many cases. In this connection, may we not instance the case of our long-fought dispute for the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore? How has the case ended? What are the arrangements for the future? . . . . Let us trust that the patriotic Chiefs and Princes now gathered at the capital of the empire will ask to be allowed to station their agents at the Viceregal Court, so that these ambassadors might, in mutual consultation and as dictated by their respective Governments, formulate the views of Feudatory India in regard to Imperial questions. Let us also hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will be persuaded to remember that what is now needed for the Native States is not the personal elevation of their princes, nor the accumulation of greater power in their hands, but the establishment of constitutional principles and methods in their administration."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

32. Referring to a statement said to have been made by the Crown Prince of Germany that the Germans were ready to end the war and make peace and that it was the Englishmen who were responsible for the continuance of the war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th October, thinks that this is merely a ruse adopted by the Germans to bring about peace at any cost in order to spare themselves further misery and observes:—Peace at this stage will be most undesirable. It should not be thought of until the German militarism is crushed and the possibility of another war is avoided. We have borne innumerable hardships and there can be no worse difficulties in store for us. So, instead of concluding peace now and allowing the Germans to be elated with the idea that the Allies, in spite of their number, were not able to defeat them and to await the nex best opportunity to begin a war again, the better course will be to continue the war to its bitter end.

The probability of peace.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

33. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st November, says:—The Germans are advancing in the Dobrudja. This will render the situation safe for the Germans in the east of the Danube. It seems that it will be difficult for the Roumanians and the Russians to cross the Danube, enter Bulgaria and join the army in Salonika. It remains to be seen if the Germans can enter Roumania from the side of the Dobrudja. They cannot enter that country in the east and the south unless the Danube is crossed. It is doubtful if General Mackensen will attempt to cross the Danube in the face of danger. The enemy gained the primary object of their Dobrudja campaign. The Czernovoda and Constanza railway has been rendered useless for the Roumanians and the Russians. The Germans strengthened their position in the north of that railway and sent some of their forces to the southern theatre. A military expert has stated that it is possible for Mackensen to cross the Danube by some tactful manœuvring. He may pretend to cross it at one place and actually do so at another. The telegrams announce that General Hindenberg is devising means to crush Roumania first and then Italy, with a view to enter into a separate treaty with Italy. It appears that Falkenhayn from the west and Mackensen from the east are trying to defeat the Roumanians and that their endeavours have to some measure met with success. It is evident that the reason of the success of the Germans in the eastern theatre is the great strength of their artillery.

Although the situation in the east has given room for some anxiety, that in the west is favourable for the Allies. The French have in four hours reoccupied the fort of Douaumont in the Verdun region, which the Germans took many months to occupy. In this theatre, the Germans have failed in their endeavour to check the advance of the Allies. This is due to the superior strength of the Allies' artillery in this theatre. The situation of the Allies in both the Salonikan and Italian theatres is also favourable. The situation in the Russian theatre is unchanged. The danger from submarine attacks has increased.

The war.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

34. Referring to the shooting down of Roumanian prisoners by the Germans, particularly to the cutting off of the head of a Roumanian Judge before his wife, the *Manorama*, of the 24th October, asks, "What further evidence is needed to prove that the Germans are a class of wild beasts without tails".

German atrocities.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

35. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 24th October, writes:—At the commencement of the war Germany was proud of her vast supplies of munitions and large army. She prided herself on her petrol and poisonous gas, and thought that her enemies would be subdued and that she would reign supreme over all Europe. But Great Britain got her supplies together and made munitions so expeditiously that the sight of these is very embarrassing to the enemy. In Berlin the news of the preparations made by the Allies changes the idea of victory into a dream. The German officers are astonished to find how the Allies were able, in the course of a year, to obtain supplies sufficient for five years.

Why should not the victory be ours?

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1916.

36. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th October, writes:—From telegraphic reports it appears that the enemy has dared again to renew his Zeppelin attacks on the South East Coast towns of England. His object in making such attacks is only to frighten England. The British Government is not so cowardly as to be terrified at German frightfulness. Recently enemy æroplanes dropped bombs on the town of Margate which caused some damage to a hotel. A woman and a man were slightly injured. But no official news has yet been received regarding the fate of the raider, for British æroplanes could not have let him off unscattered.

"A glance at the theatres of war."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

37. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd October in a leader, writes:—At present some compatriots have got a mania for repudiating the good services Mussalmans have rendered to the cause of civilization. They have coined the terms Native and Indian, but in their estimation the name Mussalman is not counted by either epithet. They think that Muhammadans have no right to ask for special concessions from the Government.

"The obligations conferred by Mussalmans."

Is it not just that Muhammadans should demand some return and consideration for their services? They ruled over India and brought to it the enlightening influences of civilization and education. They illumined the dark places with the light of sanitation and reform.

The writer, in referring to the ancient history of the Hindus and the Muhammadans and in drawing a contrast between their respective rulers, says that the Hindus did nothing to advance civilization as no archæological remains of the activities exist to indicate their past history. On the contrary, the codes of Muhammadan Emperors like Akbar, Aurangzeb, Firoz Shah and Sher Shah point to the fact that they have done much in the way of works of public utility. For example, they founded hospitals, built bridges, established schools, formed lakes and constructed good roads, etc., many of which exist to this day. All these together with the Khutub Minor erected by the Emperor Khutbuddin are proofs positive of Muhammadan civilization and India's indebtedness thereto What place is there in India from which the Muhammadans have not dispelled the darkness and chased away squalor? Muhammadans did not keep their language and learning to themselves, but spread the knowledge of Arabic and Persian among Hindus and produced thousands of brilliant poets and ripe scholars among them. But did ever a Muhammadan Emperor issue an order that Muhammadans should be given free access to Hindu homes? Hindus kept themselves aloof from them and shunned even their very shadow, but the Muhammadans never complained of this.

The way Muhammadans are being treated now is obvious. Examples of such treatment may be seen at the Railway stations during the hot weather how when Muhammadan passengers call for water, the Brahman water-man treats them and how they are obliged to drink water in vulgar fashion by holding their hands into which the water is poured!

Home Rule is doubtless a good thing, but in such circumstances how can a Muhammadan expect to receive equal friendly or fraternal treatment at their hands? Muhammadans are desirous of Home Rule, but they dread its consequences and the attempt to solve this enigma.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

38. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th October, characterises the conduct of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad in insisting on provision being made for seating the Criminal Investigation Department officers in the Ahmedabad Provincial Conference, as highhanded, and remarks:—It is highly unjust to annoy the innocent with the presence of the Criminal Investigation Department officers. The cry that this injustice is allowed to exist unchecked is to be heard all over India. It is regrettable that the authorities do not seek to mitigate the evil. We hope that the Bombay Government are by no means a party to the incident above referred to. It is to be expected that that Government will warn the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad. To give the Criminal Investigation Department officers a prominent place in the conference is to stifle the independence of those that had assembled there and defeat the object of the meeting which is to communicate to the Government the real views of the people. It will be well to send a circular to every District Magistrate to the effect that they should not deprive the people of their full rights and that they should conduct themselves in such a way as not to defeat the object with which the Criminal Investigation Department was created. We trust that the Government of India and the Local Governments will consult together and see that the people are not unnecessarily annoyed by the Criminal Investigation Department officers.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

The highhandedness of the Criminal Investigation Department.

39. Referring to the extraordinary but improper order of the District Magistrate of Ahmadabad, calling upon the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference to provide the Criminal Investigation Department reporters with seats therein, the *Manorama*, of the 31st October, fails to understand what good can result from the presence of such reporters at the conference, who, it thinks, would do better to enter it like ordinary persons and report privately on the proceedings thereof, if their object be to know whether anything of an anarchical nature is contained in the speeches delivered thereat, and invites the attention of the Government to such thoughtless actions, like this, of District Magistrate, which cannot fail to produce considerable agitation among the people.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

The Criminal Investigation Department reporters and the Provincial Conference at Ahmadabad.

(b) *Courts.*

40. In an article briefly reviewing the judgment on the *New India* security case, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 27th October, says:—The reasons assigned for dismissing the appeals can hardly be deemed satisfactory. The opinion of the majority on the Bench shows that the Magistrate's order was illegal and thus the security amount is still in the Government Treasury, the point being unsettled as to whom it should belong. Of the passages objected to, as some are considered objectionable and others unobjectionable, it was inevitable that the Judges should have disagreed on this question. The decision of the Judges thereon is consequently not favourable to Mrs. Besant. We are glad to find, however, that the Chief Justice expressed his regret that the Press Act was extremely comprehensive like a huge net, or that it was like a weapon which was sharp and many-pointed. This augurs well. The deputation which will shortly be received by Lord Chelmsford to urge the repeal of the Press Act will have gained fresh support from the views of this Judge. We say fresh support, because Justice Jenkins of the Calcutta High Court too has likewise expressed his disgust at the nature of this Act. Although this is a past incident, the memory of it must still be fresh in the minds of the people. We may be sure that Lord Chelmsford at least will show his liberality by repealing the Press Act and removing thereby the restraint under which the poor newspaper editors have to labour at present.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

The *New India* security case.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

On the same subject, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 27th October, writes:—Although the Judges dismissed the appeal, they have at the same time remarked that the Press Act should be either repealed or amended, that Mrs. Besant's writings contain no offence against the British principles of law and constitution but only transgress the provisions of the Press Act, and that her attitude is unobjectionable. The judgment shows that British justice is still extant in our High Courts. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* writes that either the Press Act should be repealed or all newspaper editors in India should close their offices. If newspapers should cease to exist, the British Government will sink to the condition of the Governments of olden times. Even if the Government be honest and just, the subordinate officers at least happen to be autocratic. If the newspapers fail to expose this autocratic tendency, injustice prevails in the land, and where it reaches its climax, revolutions come about. Hence it is never expedient to stop newspapers. The proper course is to perform the obsequies of the Press Act. The whole of India will be grateful to the Madras High Court for this sound judgment.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

The *New India* security case.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 2nd November, writes:—Since the dismissal of Mrs. Besant's appeal by the High Court, the press is full of both praise and denunciation of the Home Rule propaganda. Some of these writings are fair and just, others quite the contrary. Mrs Besant may appeal to the Privy Council. Even the Privy Council might decide against her. The disappointment might even hasten her death. But the people are firm in the belief that the seeds of Home Rule, which she has already sown in this country, will be sure to germinate and grow to big trees and bear fruit which will add to the glory of both India and England.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

The *New India* security case.

In the course of an impassioned leading article on this subject, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 31st October, writes:—Although the Judges have given their decision so as not to affect the prestige of the Government, they have, at the same time, suggested the lines on which the administration should be conducted in order to ensure the stability of the empire. In making these suggestions they had to comment on the merits and demerits of the press law. The Press Act is a worst conceivable measure. If a heavy security is demanded, how can those patriots who are poor find the money! And if the amount of security, the press and the paper are all forfeited to Government, what remedy have they? Will the Government be any great gainers by such forfeiture? Will the aggrieved be any great losers thereby? Shortsighted people are apt to think so. But more far-seeing persons know the fate that awaits the authors of wicked deeds and they wonder at the inscrutable ways of Providence. The Almighty makes the wicked bring about their own ruin. Did Rāmā wish to kill Rāvanā? Did he wish to send to Hades all that offended him? Though he did not wish it, did not circumstances bring about this end owing to the misdeeds of Rāvanā? Is there room for this kind of havoc in Europe? Why is there not? Is it not because the masses as well as the newspapers have full liberty to express their views? Do not the traditions of British justice allow one to speak the truth for the benefit of humanity? Is not constitutionalism the result of this liberty among them? The Judges of the Madras High Court have clearly pointed out that there should be similar liberty under the British rule in India. We must heartily applaud the attempts of Justice Abdur Rahim and of Justice Seshagiri Ayyar to maintain the principles of British justice. The *Madras Mail* in displaying its capacity for mischief in criticising their judgment has undermined its own status. Unless the Press Act is repealed, the British Government cannot lay claim to any glory; the faith in British justice will remain shaken; the officers of Government will continue to abuse its provisions and produce discontent among the people; the mutual affection and good-will between the Government and the people is bound to disappear, with the result that both the rulers and the ruled will come to grief.

41. In reviewing the report on the administration of civil justice in this Presidency, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th October, draws attention to the regrettable increase in the volume of litigation in this country, and observes that the substitution, wherever possible, of village panchayats for village courts will produce better results and give more satisfaction to the people.

Civil justice in the Presidency.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1916.

42. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 24th October, writes:—In his judgment in the *New India* case, the Acting Chief Justice has made an observation to the effect that the setting up of printing presses and the publication of newspapers under the Press Act is a very dangerous business. This speaking the truth by our worthy compatriot has grieved the *Madras Mail*. Nay rather has it been pained thereby for it has by hint and innuendo been asking in three successive articles why the Hon'ble Moulvi Sahib should think that journalistic responsibility is fraught with danger. In one place it insinuates that it is not a lawyer like the Acting Chief Justice and in another it asks in amazement whether it is really so. It shows its disapproval and opposition in an astounding manner and conceals its anger in humurous metaphor.

The freedom of the press (the *Madras Mail's* innuendo).

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

We do not quite understand what occasion there was for the *Madras Mail* to be offended. Perhaps it does not understand the word "danger". Probably it does not feel the Press Act. Perhaps it does not admit the worth of the sympathy of the Acting Chief Justice. But all these things cannot make its innuendo effective.

Undoubtedly the fault of the Acting Chief Justice lies in the fact that he is not acquainted with the secrets of the profession. Probably he has never been an editor himself. If before making the observation he had noticed the state of the *Mail*, he would never have made it or would have least excepted the *Madras Mail* and its supporters.

Danger is something which cannot be admitted by the *Mail* on any grounds logical or philosophical. Yes! If in the course of time framers of the Press Act be favourably disposed towards it perhaps it may be able to observe the risk. It is a fact that it is superior to us all in the matter of press experience and possibly its irony may turn out to be true, that our profession is not a risky business as declared by the Chief Justice. But what we see with our own eyes and understand with our own mind is unfortunately nearer than what our ancient contemporary asserts with so much warmth. Again in view of its long experience it was necessary that the Acting Chief Justice should have reinforced his judgment with the opinion of the *Madras Mail* bearing in mind that he himself was not an editor and that he was in error in regarding the Press Act in the light of his knowledge instead of seeing it through the professional spectacles of our respected contemporary. He was also wrong in taking a lesson from the cases of the *Comrade*, *Hamdard*, the *Zamindar*, etc, instead of observing the examples of the *Madras Mail* and its contemporaries.

The *Madras Mail* claims that the remark does not apply to itself and its supporters. It should kindly understand therefore that it is not entitled to this sympathy. If it can disclose the secret of its experience it behoves it to show how other papers may become as fortunate as itself (*to be continued*).

(*d*) *Education.*

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th October, contains a long leader advocating the principle of imparting instruction through the vernaculars, and observes that, while in every other country in the world the medium of instruction is the vernacular of the country, there is no reason why a different rule should be followed in India.

Education through the vernaculars.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

44. Referring to the fact that Mr. Natesan's amendment on the subject of the constitution of the Syndicate was put to the vote and lost, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th October, says:—This proclaims well the helplessness of the Fellows of the University and the all-powerful position of the

The constitution of the Syndicate.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

members of the Syndicate. The present University regulations and the influence of authority in the Syndicate have enabled one or two colleges in this Presidency town to wield the entire executive power themselves. The amendment moved by Mr. Ramalinga Reddi also was thrown out. What other reason could there be for reasonable amendments being thus rejected than the present constitution of the Syndicate. Will the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri soon introduce his Bill to amend Lord Curzon's Act of 1904?

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

Municipal Chairmen and their powers of nomination.

45. Adverting to the order of the Government that the Chairman of the Salem Municipality should abide by the advice of a committee, inclusive of the Inspector of Schools of that circle, in choosing a Principal for the Salem College, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 26th October, says:—We are surprised at this order. It cannot be said that the present Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimma Ayyar, is not capable of choosing a competent Principal for the college. Usually, no appointment is made in any municipal school or college by the chairman of a municipality, without the Inspector of Schools of the circle or the Assistant Inspector of Schools of the district being consulted in the matter. If, in the case of the Salem College, the Government thought that this was not sufficient, it could have suggested that the Director of Public Instruction should also be consulted. Instead of this, the chairman has been asked to consult a committee, and we do not approve of this. The chairman of a municipality should have some freedom in the matter of making appointments. If he is asked to abide by the advice of a committee, it means that the Government has no confidence in his discretion. It is enough if the Government interfers when the nominations made by municipal chairmen are found to be improper. We do not know who are the members of the committee referred to by the Government. We hope Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar is in it. A committe without him is no good.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

Sanitation in the Telugu districts.

46. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th October, says:—It is the Telugu districts in this Presidency that suffered most from insanitary conditions during the year 1915. The pecuniary help rendered by the Government to the District Boards is very little. They have fixed their grant at one-fourth of what the District Boards earn in the shape of land cess. The land cess collected in poor districts being very little, the Government grant is also comparatively small. The District Boards are under such circumstances quite helpless. It is, therefore, that our leaders have been asking the Government to set apart the Abkāri or some other revenue exclusively for these local institutions. If we, who are Andhras, wish to escape from the ravages of contagious and other diseases, we should spare no pains to get the above boon from the Government.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1916.

Allowances to Municipal Commissioners.

47. Referring to the question of granting allowances to Municipal Commissioners, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th October, says:—The cost of administration is already very heavy, and it would be a very great hardship if the authorities should begin to grant allowances to Municipal Commissioners, members of the District and Taluk Boards, and to the Honourable Members of Legislative Councils. People are already complaining of over-texation in municipalities. We are badly in want of funds for such purposes as the improvement of sanitation, the repair of roads, and the supply of drinking water. The authorities could not spare any money for granting old age pensions to poor municipal officers. Under such circumstances it is quite inadvisable to arrange to grant allowances to Municipal Councillors.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The Ongole Municipal Council.

48. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th October, says that His Excellency the Governor has allowed the Ongole Municipality the privilege to elect three more councillors. It is now four months since the privilege was granted and there are four seats now vacant in the Council. But the Chairman, says

the paper, has not only failed to arrange for elections, but had a resolution passed in the Council to the effect that there will be no elections until the next February. This is not only ridiculous but also regrettable, remarks the correspondent. He prays that the Government will direct the Chairman to make immediate arrangements for filling up three of the vacant seats by election.

The Malabar District Board.

49. In reviewing the report on the working of the Malabar District Board, the *Manorama*, of the 27th October, regrets that for want of candidates, the Government had to nominate members to some of the varcancies on the Taluk Boards, which reveals the indifference of the people in matters of local self-government.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct 27th, 1916.

The Malabar District Board.

In reviewing the report on the working of the Malabar District Board, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th October, points out that, so long as District officers continue to be the Presidents of District Boards, the defects in their administration will not see the light of day, which, however, will be brought to light by the Collector, in case non-officials or some other officers be appointed as Presidents thereof, draws attention to the accumulation of a large surplus of nearly four lakhs of rupees, without its being utilised for useful purposes, such as the improvement of the sanitary condition of the district, the construction of bridges over rivers and canals, at least in important landing places, etc., and hopes that the Board will, as pointed out by the Government, adopt measures for combating malaria in the Walluvanad taluk, and increase the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the district.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The Malabar District Board.

In commenting upon the report on the administration of the Malabar District Board, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st November, demands the appointment of non-officials as Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards, if not of District Boards, and deplores the apathy of the people in civic affairs.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The Palghat Municipality.

50. In reviewing the report on the working of the Palghat Municipality, the *Manorama*, of the 27th October, rejoices that the people of the place are evincing great interest in civic affairs, endorses the remarks of the Government regarding the condition of the roads, and invites the attention of the council to the necessity of planting trees on either sides thereof. The paper also refers to the regrettable condition in which the Dance market is kept by the municipality, despite the fact that it brings considerable income to it, and concludes by saying that it reserves its comments on the suggestions of Mr. Macqueen, the Divisional officer, to a future issue.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

The Palghat Municipality.

In commenting upon the report on the working of the Palghat Municipality, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th October, draws attention to the defects, as pointed out by the Sub-Collector, in its administration, which, it thinks, will be removed by the appointment of a capable full-time Secretary, and to the necessity of improving the Dance market, from which the municipality derives considerable income, and congratulates the municipality on the due collection of the taxes, without leaving any arrears behind.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The Cochin Municipality.

51. In reviewing the report on the administration of the Cochin Municipality for the year 1915–16, the *Sujena Mitram*, of the 25th October, makes remarks similar to those of the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 11th October, reported on page 1858 of Report No. 43, and adds that it is regrettable that the council pays little heed to the education of Indian girls in this town, and that there should be a great many objectionable features in the administration during the time of Mr. A. L. Shirgkar.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 25th, 1916,

(k) *General.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1916.

The successor of Lord Carmichael in Bengal.

52. Referring to the rumour that Sir Robert Chalmers, who was the Governor of Ceylon, would succeed Lord Carmichael in Bengal, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th October, says:—We learn that the Bengal papers are at one in protesting against this choice, and we endorse their opinion. In the present condition of Bengal, neither Sir M. Odwyer, whose name is also mentioned in this connection, nor Sir Robert Chalmers would do. Their succeeding Lord Carmichael will resemble a brilliant lamp being replaced by a fire-fly. Civilians and others, with narrow views on account of their official position, will not be fit to be the Governor of that Presidency. It is only a British statesman, with liberal views and in touch with the British political world as a non-official, that will befit this post.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

The successor of Lord Carmichael.

The *Keralodayam*, of the 31st October, protests against the appointment, as advocated by the Anglo-Indian press, of Sir Robert Chalmers as Governor of Bengal, who, as Governor of Ceylon, defied the courts of justice and the liberty of the people, and draws attention to Mr. Eardly Norton's letter in the *Englishman*. According to the paper a respectable gentleman from England, who has a knowledge of English institutions and their working, is preferable to one who has passed the Indian Civil Service examination; and it sees no reason why the time-honoured custom of not elevating a member of the Civil Service beyond a Lieutenant-Governorship, should be departed from in the present case.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1916.

Students and the Government.

53. In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th October, observes:—In England there is a separate department for looking after the health of the students and the numerous hospitals for giving medical help to them. Still the President of the Medical Board for schools says, in a report recently issued by him, that the health of the students in England is not very satisfactory and points out several defects in their diet, sanitation, etc. If this is the condition of the students in England, where the generality of the people have had a little education and where the average income of a man is many times that of an Indian, how anxious should we not be regarding the health of the Indian students, who have none of the facilities enjoyed by the students in England? The majority of our students are weak and they do not enjoy their life as merrily as the English students do. A number of the Indian students use spectacles and this is due evidently to the weakness of their cerebral nerves. It is very necessary to ascertain the cause of this. Steps should also be taken to examine the students and see if their health is all right, and, if it is not, remedial measures should be adopted without delay. No doubt all this would mean great expenditure. But, considering the importance of the subject, the money spent on it would be well spent. The argument of the London *Times* that the expenditure on this item should not be reduced on account of the pressure caused by the war holds good even in the case of the Indian students. We hope the Government of India will soon make a move in this matter.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

A memorial to Lord Hardinge.

54. The Bombay correspondent to the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 27th October, says:—The call for subscriptions for a statue of Lord Hardinge has been responded to liberally. But I am yet to know what Lord Hardinge has done for us to merit such a memorial. All that he has done is to revive the Press Law which was almost a dead letter, to create a new law called the Defence of India Act and to divide the people of Burdwan against their will. Really! a Viceroy who has done so much good does deserve a statue! If, at the bottom of this statute, these benefits conferred by him are also inscribed, it will be grand!

O brethren! Are you not aware of the famine in this country and the condition of education and industries in it?

55. Referring to the memorandum presented by the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council, suggesting the reforms to be introduced in India after the war, the *Vaisyamitran* *, of the 16th October, says:—It is rather curious that the reforms suggested in this memorandum do not include the abolition of the Press Act. We do not know whether this is due to forgetfulness or the ignorance of the signatories to it of the hardships caused by this Act. There are only three months more for the congress to meet and discuss about the reforms which should necessarily be introduced in India. Though the extremist party in the congress may demand *swaraj* for India as the only panacea for the existing political defects, the moderate party will be satisfied if only the desirable reforms are introduced in the administration. Whatever may be the view of either party in the congress, it is only the grant of *swaraj* to India on colonial lines that will do credit to the magnanimity of the British.

Reforms after the war.

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakotta*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

56. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 30th October, approves of the view expressed by the new Viceroy that he should have larger powers in the matter of nominating members to his Legislative Council, and says that by increasing his powers the Secretary of State for India will surely increase the opportunity for him to do good to this country during his regime.

Increased powers to the Viceroy.

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

57. Referring to the list of articles which may be sent to the British and Indian troops on active service as gifts, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th October, says:—It will be much more advantageous to furnish this list to the classes of people who grow or manufacture most of the articles than to the English-educated classes. It is not enough to publish the list in the official gazettes in the vernaculars. It should be published in the vernacular newspapers. It is to be regretted that while the Government required the English papers to publish the list, they failed to invite the vernacular papers to publish it in the vernaculars.

The attitude of the Government towards vernacular newspapers.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

58. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th October, comments on the proceedings of the Sixth Nellore District Conference as follows:—The President entertains no doubt about the valour of the *Andhras*. But he said that unless some reasonable facilities are afforded and sufficient encouragement is given, it is not to be expected that the *Andhras*, who have descended from valiant ancestors, will join the army in considerable numbers. They are now living a prosperous and comfortable life, and it is not proper that their sons joining the army should be paid less than what they pay to the coolies in their service. If the *Andhra* young men are given hopes of promotion to higher offices in the military service, and are adequately paid, they will certainly be attracted to that service. If the authorities should follow the suggestions of the President of the Conference, open institutions for giving military training, and constitute local volunteer corps, we have no doubt that even during the present war, the *Andhras* will enlist themselves and manifest their valour in active service.

An *Andhra* army.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

59. Referring to the fact that a committee was appointed to consider the means whereby to improve the condition of the labouring classes in England after the war, the *Sasilekha*, of the 27th October, prays that the Government of India will follow the example of the Government in England, and take steps to ameliorate the condition of the ryots in India by providing them with sufficient food, good parks and proper houses.

Indian ryots.

SASILEKHA, *Madras* Oct. 27th, 1916.

60. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st November, writes:—The enforcement of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act against a well-known and influential person like Mrs. Besant must be regarded as India's good fortune, as she is sure to fight the matter out and thereby bring to light the severity and impropriety thereof.

Mrs. Besant and the Press Act and the Defence of India Act.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

* Received in the current week.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The Calicut Municipal hospital.

61. Referring to the question of removing the municipal hospital at Calicut, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th October, thinks that the hospital, being conveniently situated at present, should not be removed to another place unless it be to a far better one, and that the proposed removal of it to the beach is not desirable at all. It is of opinion that the present hospital should be extended by acquiring the lands surrounding it, to which, it is hoped, the Basel Mission people will not raise any objection.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The Calicut Municipal hospital.

As regards the proposed removal of the municipal hospital at Calicut to the beach, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st November, is of opinion that the extension of the present building will be far better than the step contemplated.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The Nellore District Conference.

62. In commenting on the proceedings of the Sixth Nellore District Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st November, says:—In dwelling on the subject of local self-government, the President stated that the rulers had not introduced the requisite reforms in the Local Boards and the Panchayats. He urged the necessity of granting financial independence to these local bodies and of extending their powers. Although the reason why the *Andhras* do not join the army is, as stated by the President, the existing terms of military service, yet it will be well to take steps to form as in Bengal, *Andhra* regiments in the Andhra country. The suggestion of the President that education should be imparted through the medium of the vernaculars till the college classes are reached, deserves to be noted by educationists.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The Nellore District Conference.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 28th October, says:—The suggestion of the President of the Nellore District Conference that the office of the District Board Engineer may be abolished, and that the Taluk Board Presidents may satisfactorily do the work of the Boards with the help of the Assistant Engineers, deserves to be considered.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 25th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

63. The *Desamata*, of the 25th October, says:—So long as the Press Act is not removed from the Indian statute book, the Indian papers, however loyal they may be, have to be in danger of falling victims to it under the benign British Government. Though Mrs. Besant spent a large amount of money in vain, yet she deserves the gratitude of the Indians for proclaiming to the word the helpless condition of the owners of newspapers in India.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

64. In an article giving a brief summary of the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah's presidential address at the recent session of the Bombay Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 28th October, says:—Mr. Jinnah suggests that there should be separate electorates for Moslems in both Municipal and Legislative Council elections. This means that the election of Moslems should rest in the hands of the Moslems alone. We shall have no objection to this proposal, if the Government should agree to it. We should only rejoice to see our Moslem brethren prosper. The fact remains, however, that although there are said to be only four castes in India, their number is in truth four thousand. If all these should claim separate electorates for all local board, municipal and Legislative Council elections, would it be possible to grant their wish? Mr. Jinnah would do well to consider this aspect of the question and shape his views accordingly.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

Home Rule for India.

65. In a leading article under the heading "This is what we wanted" the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 27th October, says:—Although the desire for Home Rule was first instilled into the minds of educated Indians when the venerable Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji announced at the Calcutta Session of the Congress that *Swaraj* was the goal of our political agitation, yet it is since the encouragement received in this regard from that most popular Viceroy Lord Hardinge that the whole nation has begun to discuss the question by peaceful and law-abiding methods and is also strenuously exerting in order to acquire fitness

for obtaining the same. The Anglo-Indians and a few others have no doubt been in the habit of condemning and ridiculing this demand. But this can no longer be so. For, no less a body than the non-official members of the Supreme Legislative Council have submitted a memorandum to be forwarded to the Secretary of State indicating what reforms should be effected in the administration of this country at the close of the war. The twelve reforms urged in this memorandum, when carefully examined, show that there is very little difference between these demands and the resolutions of the congress and the Provincial Conferences in regard to Home Rule. With the grant of these twelve reforms, we may say that India will have obtained three-fourths of Home Rule. The memorandum has only asked for a non-official majority in the Legislative Councils, but has not stated in what proportion it should be. But true Home Rule, however, would leave no room for a mixture of official and non-official elements. If the Government are not prepared at present to entrust legislation wholly to the people. it is suggested in some quarters, that there may be a Government council to exercise control over these councils. This is no doubt a good idea. One important suggestion among those now made is that the strength of both Supreme and Provincial Councils should be increased. This increase will create opportunities for giving wider recognition to the principle of class representation. This does not clash with the principle of Home Rule. Further, the repeal of the Arms Act, the organisation of Indian Volunteer Corps and the admission of Indians to the higher posts in the army, all imply the Home Rule principle. The suggestion that the Legislative Council should be the supreme body in all matters of administrative interest, except in regard to Imperial questions, and that, in extraordinary cases, when a particular measure is considered objectionable, none but the representative of His Imperial Majesty should have the power of vetoing it, is of far-reaching importance. The memorandum has been signed by 19 out of the 25 non-official members of the council, of whom 3 were absent. To dilate on the competency of these to speak for the nation or on the regard in which they are held by the Government and the people alike is as ridiculous as to hold up an electric lamp to witness the splendour of the sun. If either the Anglo-Indians or the officers of Government should call these men irresponsible, those words can have, no value. Officials no longer urge this objection that the men making the demands are irresponsible. And there can be no doubt that His Excellency the Viceroy too, being fully convinced of the weight that must be attached to the memorandum submitted by the members of his own council, has duly forwarded it. If the Anglo-Indians, who have neither proper arguments nor experience, nor an impartial mind nor sympathy, should still persist in wagging their tongue, who can seal their lips? But no fair-minded person can any longer object that the demand of *Swaraj* does not come from responsible persons. This is what we wanted. Further, the plea that there can be no harmony among people of such heterogeneous castes and creeds as in India has been rendered equally groundless by the fact that the 19 signatories included among them Hindus, Moslems, Parsis and others. Instead of merely stating that diversity of castes and creeds was no obstacle to national unity, these popular representatives have proved it practically by submitting this memorandum. This is what we wanted. In short, these two things are what we want at present in regard to the Home Rule question: Firstly, the men who make the demand must be competent and responsible men. Secondly, in a land of such divers cults and faiths, the demand must be made with one voice. Since these two requisites have been gained by our popular representatives in the Supreme Legislative Council, we must not omit to express our joy and gratitude in this regard on behalf of the Canarese-speaking population.

66. Referring to the notice served on the editor of the *Express* by the authorities in Behar, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 25th October, observes that the course taken by them was far better than the one adopted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Madras.

The *Express* and the Press Act.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 25th, 1916.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1916.

The Malayalees and the war.

67. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th October, refers to the letter of Dr. S. N. Nair published in the *Malayala Manorama*, and exhorts Nayar youths to join the army readily and willingly, for which an opportunity has now been given to them, and thus maintain the honour and reputation of their community, as well as of their country.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

Distraint of temple properties.

68. Referring to the distraint of articles necessary for the performance of *puja* in temples, for default of payment of taxes, the *Manorama*, of the 31st October, observes that, as the Revenue officers are likely to follow the letter, and not the spirit, of the law relating to the distraint of immovable properties, the Government will do well to issue a special order that only such immovable properties as are not required for *puja* purposes should be distrained under such circumstances. The paper also expresses surprise that the British Government, who respect the religious sentiments of the people, should compel the authorities of Bhagavati (goddess) temples to take licenses for the possession of swords, and pay fees therefor, and calls upon the members of the Legislative Council to bring the matter to the notice of the Government.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

"Mr. Mitra's doubtful view of the loyalty of Indian Mussalmans".

69. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 23rd October, referring to an article by Mr. Mitra published in the *Nation*, says:—The readers of this journal will probably be well acquainted with Mr. Mitra who acquired notoriety in the Mahdi Husain pamphlet case. For the information of those who are not, it will be sufficient to say that he flourished and prospered so well in this Muslim State that to-day he is able to live in England free from anxiety. He has published in a New York paper the *Nation* an article on the Hindu University. He has expressed his extraordinary views for and against that institution and made an unwarranted attack on the actual loyalty and devotion of the Muslim peoples of India. He says, for example, "It is within the range of possibilities for a Mussalman professor or a student to become a foreign foe just as the Turk is considered at the present moment, but Mussalman leaders hope to solve this and other intricate problems". There could be no more insidious attack on the undoubted and admitted loyalty and devotion of Indian Mussalmans. But when there are numerous brilliant examples of Muhammadan loyalty which can be cited in refutation of this charge. Mr. Mitra's bigoted strictures cannot besmirch the clean reputation of Indian Muslims.

Perhaps Mr. Mitra is not yet aware of the fact that the Muhammadan Government of Hyderabad has been foremost in rendering aid to Britain in this war. At the present moment Mussalmans are freely coming forward to the aid and assistance of the British Government not in ones and twos but in hundreds of thousands and are rendering the full meed to bravery. According to the *Paisa Akhbar* the Mussalman community in the Punjab has furnished a larger number of recruits than other nationalities.

It is a matter for regret that with such clear and striking examples before him Mr. Mitra was not a bit ashamed to regard, with suspicion, the fidelity and loyalty of the Muhammadans of India.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1916.

The *Jaridah's* voice.

70. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st October writes:—"The favours of the British Government shown to Indians are so numerous that a full account and a detailed description of them would make a book! It has been indelibly impressed upon the minds of those who are familiar with the former state of affairs in India that this country has never, during any previous administration, been immune from unrest, rapine and plunder. Generally speaking, comfort and convenience were non-existent and education was declining day by day. But since the establishment of the sympathetic and just British Government all these things have changed. Even at midnight if a person were to walk along jingling his money nobody would dare to harbour designs upon it. The very names of thieves, dacoits and highwaymen have been obliterated and every one lives in comfort and safety. The benign Government has introduced many things conducive

to our comfort and convenience and greatly improved arts and industries by which thousands, nay hundreds of thousands of persons have been rescued from the dark dungeon of poverty and enabled to carry on trade on their own account and to rise to the pinnacle of success. They have established schools and colleges, not only in large cities but also in villages for our intellectual benefit and physical welfare. In this way hundreds of ignorant families have been educated and qualified for high positions and exalted offices. In large and small towns they have spent crores on hospitals in the interests of our health. They have introduced telegraphic and postal communications the like of which had never been dreamt of. They have also provided good water-supply and improved systems of lighting. In a word, reforms have been introduced in every department. Our benevolent Government has spent lacs, nay crores of rupees to promote our comfort and well-being can any one forget these extraordinary favours shown to us? Emphatically, no, never! Now how are we to repay these unbounded benefits conferred upon us by our Imperial Government? Are we so ungrateful as to do nothing when the British Government is engaged in war for our safety and the welfare of our country. It should be the aim of each one of us to assist the Government in every possible way.

The editor says that the public are aware that he has been discharging his duties with the utmost sincerity and good-will and that he has often warned them against polluting their garments with the vile blot of ingratitude shirking from rendering all possible assitance to the Government. He further invites the attention of the Red Crescent and other societies as well as the leaders of the community and observes that the well-being of the subjects depends upon their being loyal to their Government and giving practical proof of their promises in this regard. This is the testing time and men should give ocular demonstration of their sincerity and follow the example of those leaders of the nation who do not hold their lives and property dear for the sake of the Government. The fact is that whatever good one does will be for the good of one's nation and country.

71. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 22nd October, writes:—Hindu papers and politicians are discussing the question as to whether when Sir Sivaswami Ayyar retires an Indian official or non-official should be appointed as the next Member of the Madras Government. They themselves supply their own answer to the question, and that is the member should be a Hindu!

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1916.

"The coming Member of the Government."

This problem has been solved in the *Qaumi Report* over and over again, and it has been shown that Hindu patriots ought not to exaggerate their national prejudice and fanaticism. When they say that the appointment of an Indian is necessary, why should they mean by an Indian a Hindu and draw up a list of the names of Hindu candidates?

Owing to their partiality and shortsightedness this question naturally arises whether there is not a Mussalman before their mind's eye. Do they not recognise the principle that Hindus and Mussalmans are copartners and is it not fair that a Mussalman should succeed a Hindu?

In the Viceregal Executive Council Mr. Sinha was succeeded by Mr. Saiyed Ali Imam. The Bombay Executive Council has a Hindu named Chobal and the Bengal Government had Sir Saiyed Shamsul Huda, a Mussalman, who has been succeeded by a Hindu. It now remains to be seen what treatment will be meted out in Madras and Bombay when the present Hindu members vacate their seats.

But we ignore all these arguments and ask our Hindu brethren if they should suggest a Mussalman name which law is broken? Is the appointment of a Mussalman a crime? Is there not a single qualified man among Mussalmans throughout this country? In a community of seven crores of Mussalmans, cannot a single person be selected as a candidate for the office? To deny these facts would be a bold act, indeed.

One party of Hindus says that for the sake of Mussalmans an attempt should be made to find a qualified man in the Madras Presidency, but objects

to the selection of an outsider because such procedure is inimical to the interests of the country. But we would remind such persons that they are cutting their own throats. A very awkward precedent exists and that is the Government of India has already selected Sir Sankaran Nayar from Madras and we have sent him. Have the Hindus laid down this principle after the departure of Sir Sankaran Nayar? So we must crave indulgence for asserting that we consider such a principle to be the bitter fruit of prejudice.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

What are newspapers?

72. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th October, writes:—Every one knows what is meant by newspapers whether they are published in Urdu, English, Tamil, Telugu, Persian or Arabic. Newspapers not only give the history of the past, but in reality they are the actual mouth-piece of the people expressing to the Government the sentiments and feelings of the nation and passing on the cry of the public to the ear of the Government. Our idea of public is not one or two persons, but the majority of the people of the place where the paper issues.

Now the question arises as to whether those papers which have been obliged to give security for writing doubtful articles or have been prohibited, for the time being from publishing articles of an inflammatory nature can be considered to be the voice of the people.

They cannot be, for they do not voice the unanimous feelings of the majority. Especially in India which is under the rule of our sympathetic and benign Government we can boldly assert that most of the people of this country have given and are giving ample proof of their loyalty and are leaving no stone unturned in their devotion to their King, Master and Patron, the rich by their subscriptions, the poor by joining the army, and the learned by writing inspiring articles on loyalty.

When Indian chiefs, nobles, merchants and the general public are ready to place their services at the disposal of the Government, how can we admit that inflammatory views expressed by any paper represent public opinion. It is not proper that at this critical juncture such articles should be published in any paper.

We cannot regard these papers as voicing public opinion nor can the public derive any benefit from them. Instead of advantage there is the likelihood of loss and confusion, and that the Government will become suspicious of such people. Hence it is the duty of the press to have regard to all these things and to write articles likely to benefit the country and the community. They should avoid publishing in their columns anything calculated to cause trouble in the country bearing in mind the fate of certain papers. Foolish papers have recourse to such things and in the end repent of their misdeeds when repentance is of no avail.

"Why should a sensible person do something of which he will be subsequently ashamed?"

III.—LEGISLATION.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1916.

Adulteration of foodstuffs.

73. The *Manorama*, of the 27th October, heartily approves of the decision of the Government of India to pass a measure regarding the adulteration of foodstuffs, and of Mr. E. D. Maclagan's circular to the Provincial Governments, and rejoices that the Government of India also intend to put a stop to the importation of unhealthy foodstuffs from foreign countries.

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 28th October, also approves of the proposed measure, and dwells upon the necessity of passing a similar one in Travancore.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 29th, 1916.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

74. Referring to the increasing influence commanded by the Mysore Representative Assembly in the administration of the State, the *Mysore Star*, of the 29th October, says:—However much this may indicate the solicitude on the part of our Government to ascertain and respect

public opinion on all matters of administrative interest, and however well the members of the Representative Assembly may represent the grievances of the people to the Government, this process of determining the wants and wishes of the people can never lessen the importance of the information and experience gained by the responsible officers of Government personally during their frequent tours in the respective ranges of their jurisdiction. It is very much to be regretted that of late these officers have been in the habit of ignoring the value of their tours. Some of them travel about only to show that they have not been neglecting the rules. These would do well to copy the example of our esteemed Diwan in this respect. The advantages of these periodical tours of officers are no less important than the privilege of holding a second session of the Representative Assembly every year.

The Jail administration in Mysore.

75. The *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 2nd November, writes:—It seems to us extremely desirable that first offenders, when the offence is not of a grave nature, should be let off with light punishment, so as merely to create a sense of shame which may help them to turn over a new leaf for the future. In many cases, whipping is sufficient punishment. In others, the mere announcement by the court that the accused has been found guilty will be sufficient. Further, our prison houses must not be houses merely for punishing the convicts. They must equally aim at their reform. A convict who enters the jail as a wicked being must leave it a thoroughly reformed man. To this end convicts, instead of being allowed to kill their time in doing nothing, should be taught the value of honest industry. We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made of late for religious instruction in our jails with a view to sow the seeds of piety into the hearts of the delinquents. We should like to see these arrangements better organised than they are at present. Of all offences, stealing seems to be the most common. We doubt whether mere imprisonment for a time would succeed in reforming these offenders. We believe that the better course would be to increase the earning capacity of the thieves so as to help them to buy the things which they are wont to steal. Eighty-two per cent of the convicts are illiterate. The number of juvenile offenders was only 19. Although this number is admittedly too small for maintaining a reformatory for their benefit, yet we do not think that there is any real difficulty in keeping them apart from the other criminals and in helping them to return to the right path.

VRITTANTA PATRIKE, *Mysore*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

The administration of Pudukkōttai.

76. After alluding to the commendable manner in which the administration is carried on in Pudukkōttai, the *Keralodayam*, of the 31st October, criticises the imposition of heavy taxes on the people in a small State like Pudukkōttai, in spite of there being an accumulated surplus of over twenty lakhs of rupees, but rejoices that this amount is to be utilised for the construction of a railway from Trichinopoly to Pudukkōttai. It points out that education and sanitation have not made much progress, notwithstanding the fact that more expenditure was incurred in these directions during the year under review than in the previous ones, deplores the absence of any arrangement for Ayurvedic treatment, and condemns the system of constituting temporary courts to hear second appeals, and of the annual importation of Barristers from British India to preside over them.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 31st, 1916.

1940

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 46 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th November 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. PAGE

(a) *Police*—
The Burma Criminal Investigation Department 1957

(b) *Courts*—
The Tilak appeal case .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—
The Madras University 1958
Indian history in schools .. .. *ib.*

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
The Malabar District Board .. .. *ib.*
The Calicut Municipality 1960
The Municipal Hospital, Calicut .. .. *ib.*
The Bombay sewer fatalities 1961
The Bellary meat market .. .. *ib.*
Sanitation in Bengal .. .. *ib.*

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Recruitment in the Revenue Department .. .. *ib.*
Survey, Settlement and Land Records 1962

(g) *Forests*—
Forest reservation in Salem .. .. *ib.*

(j) *Salt and Abkāri*—
Promotions in the Salt and Abkāri Department .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—
The Governorship of Bengal 1963
The Government of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Besant .. .. *ib.*
The Theosophical Society and politics 1965
The emigration enquiry 1966
The Department of Industries .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Executive Council 1967
The Defence of India Act 1968
The *Express* and the Indian Press Act 1969
Malaria in India .. .. *ib.*
The Theosophical Society of England and Wales and Mrs. Besant 1970

II.—Home Administration—*cont.*

(*k*) *General*—cont. PAGE

Floods in the *moffussil* .. 1970
The proposed partition of the Malabar district .. *ib.*
Industrial enquiries .. 1971
Lord Pentland's nominations .. *ib.*
The London School of Oriental Studies .. *ib.*
The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani on Home Rule for India .. 1972
India and the empire .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Raffles in Cochin State .. 1973
The Indian Chiefs' Conference .. *ib.*
The Additional Head Sirkar Vakil, Travancore .. *ib.*
The Nayar Brigade, Travancore .. 1974

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Political reforms .. 1975

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
Police torture .. *ib.*
The Criminal Investigation Department .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
The triumph of the popular cause .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Medical inspection of schools .. 1976
Agricultural education .. *ib.*
A view of the conference .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
Darkness in railway management demanding the attention of Mr. Glancy .. 1977

(*k*) *General*—
The *New India* appeals .. *ib.*
The Industrial Commission .. *ib.*
Another order to Mrs. Besant .. 1978
Mrs. Besant .. *ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the Central Provinces Government .. 1980
Minor zamindars and the Court of Wards .. *ib.*
The Secretary of State and reforms in India .. *ib.*
The needs of the ryots in India .. 1981
Stray notes .. 1982
The Department of Industries .. *ib.*
The Madras Executive Council .. 1983
Imprisonment for labour offences .. *ib.*
The Indian Chiefs' Conference .. *ib.*
Home Rule .. 1985
The distress due to floods .. *ib.*
Emigration .. *ib.*
The export of adulterated ghee .. *ib.*
Drunkenness .. *ib.*
The village post office .. 1986
The Agricultural Department .. *ib.*
A Jamadar's distinguished service .. *ib.*
India's income .. *ib.*
Rabindranath's patriotism .. *ib.*
The Sudras .. *ib.*
Christianity and Home Rule .. *ib.*
Clerks in the Registration Department .. 1987
The Tiyyas and the Army .. *ib.*
Industries in India and in England .. *ib.*
The Calicut Municipal hospital .. *ib.*
Indian coolies in foreign countries .. *ib.*
Indian coolies in Ceylon .. *ib.*
The memorandum of the Non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Rural sanitation in Mysore .. 1988

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Muthy..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 36 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaues, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	Bhaktha Sandesha * ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
37	**Bhanu** †	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
38	**Bharata Kesari** ‡..	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
39	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
40	**Bharati** §	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
41	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
42	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
43	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
44	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
45	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
46	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
47	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rooke, English, 49 years.	5,000
48	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
49	**Catholic Friend.** ‖	Do.	Published at the Lus Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** §	Telugu.	Published at the Lus Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
52	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
53	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Started, August 1916. † Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‡ Started, February 1916.
§ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ‖ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
54	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
55	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
56	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
57	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
58	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
59	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
60	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
61	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
62	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
63	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
64	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
65	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
66	**Conch** ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo. 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
89	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Etatkalasatyam or Present Truth.***	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
92	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
93	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
94	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
95	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years,	400
96	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat ..	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
97	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
98	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
99	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
100	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
101	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman·	1,500
102	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	S. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
103	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
104	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
105	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
106	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
107	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
108	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
109	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
110	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
111	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
112	**Indian Emigrant**..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
113	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
114	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
115	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
116	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
118	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
119	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
120	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
121	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
122	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
125	**Janopakari*** ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
127	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
131	Kairali†	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
132	**Kalabhimani‡** ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
133	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
134	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
135	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
136	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
137	Kannada Kogile§ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
138	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
139	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
140	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
141	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
142	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike.§	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Not known.
143	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street ; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
144	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250

* Started, January 1916. † Started, February 1916. ‡ Ceased to exist January 1916. § Started, April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
145	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
146	**Keralakesari** ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
147	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
148	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
149	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
150	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
151	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
152	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
153	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
154	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
155	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
156	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
157	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
158	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
159	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Seeha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years,	450
160	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
161	**Literary Journal.** ‡	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
162	**Liva-ul-Islam** § ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
163	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
164	**Loka Mitran** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
165	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
166	**Lokaranjini** ¶ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
167	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
168	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380
169	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
170	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, March 1916.
‡ Discontinued, May 1916.
§ Discontinued, 12th January 1918.
‖ Ceased to exist in June 1914.
¶ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
171	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
172	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
173	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
174	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	800
175	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., Brahman.	..
176	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
177	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
178	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,413
179	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
180	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
181	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
182	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
183	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
184	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
185	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
186	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
187	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
188	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review.*)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
189	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
190	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
191	**Manavaseva†** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
192	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
193	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200
194	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
195	Manju Bhéshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
196	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500

* Started, April 1916.

† Not published since 7th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
197	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
198	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
199	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
200	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
201	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
202	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
203	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
204	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
205	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
206	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*). *	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
207	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
208	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
209	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
210	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
211	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
212	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
213	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
214	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
215	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
216	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
217	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heneman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
218	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
219	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
220	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
221	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
222	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
223	**Nigashkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
224	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300
225	**Non-Brahman** [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	Do.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
226	Noor*	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
227	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
228	**Our Little Paper †**	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
229	**Outlook †**	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
231	**Penkalvi or Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
232	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
233	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
234	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
235	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
236	**Prabandhakalpavallari. ‡**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Beswada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
237	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
238	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
239	**Prapanja Mitran §**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
240	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
241	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
242	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Railby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
243	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
244	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
245	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
246	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
247	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
248	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
249	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
250	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000
251	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
252	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwariah-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrsti.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
253	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
254	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
255	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Musafirain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
258	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
259	**Sadguru .. ..**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
260	**Sadhvi .. ..**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
261	**Sahaya .. ..**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
262	**Sahifa .. ..**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
263	Sahridaya *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnarua Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
264	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
265	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
266	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
267	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
268	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
270	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
271	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
273	**Sasilekha .. ..**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seshae Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
274	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
275	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
276	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
277	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
278	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chāmarājanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
279	**Savinudi .. ..**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 36 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
286	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
287	Sironcha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
291	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
292	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
293	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
294	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
295	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
296	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Ksheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ...	Not known.
297	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
298	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
299	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	303
300	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
301	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
302	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
303	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
304	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
305	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
306	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
307	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
308	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
309	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
310	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
311	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
312	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H[a] McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
313	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
314	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
315	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Keteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
316	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
317	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
318	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
319	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhaggodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
320	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
321	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
322	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
323	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do
324	**Temperance News.** ‡	Do.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Do.
325	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	500
326	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
327	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
328	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
329	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
330	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
331	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	120
332	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
333	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
334	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
335	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
339	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gasapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
340	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
341	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
342	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
344	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia, 36 years.	1,000
345	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
346	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
352	Vidyánanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
353	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
354	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
355	**Vijaya Vikatan.*** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
356	Vikata Pratapa ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
358	**Vira Kesari**	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Bannalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulsi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
359	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
360	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
361	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
362	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
363	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrika.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
366	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrika.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
368	Vyasa Neran	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
370	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association. printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
371	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
372	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
373	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
374	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
375	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
376	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
377	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
378	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
379	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
380	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
381	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
382	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The following appears in *New India* of the 6th November: —

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

"Liberty in Burma.

The Burma Criminal Investigation Department.

"An Indian gentleman, landing in Rangoon, was searched by the Criminal Investigation Department, and the following books were taken from him on the false pretence that they were proscribed: Swami Vivekananda's *Biography*, Lajpat Rai's *United States of America*, *India—A Nation*, and all the *New India* pamphlets and Home Rule pamphlets. Not one of these has been proscribed, but they are all circulating in India, as well as in free countries. The Assistant Commissioner of Police, to whom complaint was made, was courteous, and promised the return of the books, if they were not proscribed. But are Criminal Investigation Department men to be permitted to confiscate books at their own sweet will? Surely they might be furnished with a list of proscribed books, and ordered to confine their exertions to those named thereon."

(*b*) *Courts.*

2. *New India*, of the 10th November, writes:—"A wave of joy will pass over India at the news that the great Maharashtra leader has been liberated from his bonds by the High Court of Bombay. . . . . For the first time, so far as we know, a Judge in India has stood between the Executive and the subject, and has delivered the subject from injustice and the straining of the law against him. The tradition of British justice has been revived, and the courage of the Judge vindicates the law.

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The Tilak appeal case.

"So now Lokamanya Tilak is free to use his tongue for the helping of the Motherland no longer bound to the 'good behaviour' which means, from the standpoint of the Magistrate, that he must not speak the truth about India. We congratulate him, but we congratulate yet more the High Court of Bombay, for relieving us of the nightmare of inevitable condemnation under the sweep of harsh laws, designed to catch the malefactor, but so worded as to include honest speech and the expression of political convictions. We have felt up till now that we were inevitably doomed to be beaten in a Court under the present laws; Justice Bachelor has shown that a strong Judge can save the victim of a bad law. In the Bombay Presidency, at least, the lover of India may feel some hope of true deliverance being made. He will not be penalised for a word, nor ruined for a sentence, where his speech and writing are not as a whole condemnable. The judgment is a mile-stone on the road to liberty, and often will her servants point to it to show that real advance has been made."

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 10th November, says: —"The decision of the Bombay High Court reversing the order of the District Magistrate of Poona by which a security of Rs. 40,000 for good behaviour had been required from Mr. Tilak is a streak of silver lining in the cloud, in the present political conditions of the country, and will be welcomed with widespread satisfaction. . . . . The Executive Governments in all the provinces in India would do well to bear in mind, if they are intent upon doing justice, that their opinions as well as those of their Advocates-General are by no means infallible but very much the contrary. Especially is this the case where political considerations come into play. This is proved to demonstration by the results of the case againt *New India* decided by the

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

Madras High Court and the security case against Mr. Tilak, decided by the Bombay High Court. . . . . The learned Judge has gone minutely into the case, has given a clear analysis of the speeches and has made a pronouncement on the facts and on the law which will strike, as eminently sensible and in accordance with justice, the mind of the lawyer as well as of the general public."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th November, observes:—"Mr. Tilak's appeal has been decided by the Bombay High Court in his favour. . . . . The decision of their Lordships will not in the least surprise anybody who has read the speeches, rather the translations of them. . . . . The action of the Government in launching the proceedings is to be regretted, because it would lend itself to the suggestion that the Government cannot tolerate criticisms which the High Court finds to be unobjectionable. In the light of the High Court's decision, the observation of the Magistrate that the Government had been merciful to him in not prosecuting him was uncalled for, and it does not speak well for his appreciation of evidence that he should have been so ready to accept the accusation. There is, no doubt, considerable prejudice against Mr. Tilak, and that accounts for so sinister an interpretation being put on his speeches. It was well that the Government took action against him in a manner that permitted him to justify himself under the law before the highest tribunal. And in the interests of liberty of public discussion the decision is to be welcomed."

(*d*) *Education.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 2nd November, remarks:—

The Madras University.

"Mr. Mark Hunter is one of those who have the monopoly of seats in the Syndicate of the Madras University. He seems evidently to be under the belief that the Senate must take lying down every mandate of the Syndicate, whether resonable or unreasonable. At the last meeting of the Senate he fell foul of Messrs. Natesan and Ramanathan for vindicating their rights in the High Court—rights which were flagrantly violated by Mr. Hunter and his compatriots in the Syndicate.

"He used language and tone unworthy of his position and gave expression to sentiments which would have appropriately been in place in the governing body of the University of Berlin or the University of Petrograd. He, and his friends of the Syndicate, not only denied the Fellows a right which was theirs, but when they vindicated it, quietly turned round and fell foul of them charging them with dragging the Syndicate to Court! Such reasoning is worthy of Mr. Hunter!"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

4. The following appears in *New India* of the 4th November:—"The

Indian history in schools.

Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad presented to the Educational Conference lately held in that town a most remarkable report, extracts from which will be found elsewhere. We draw attention to the scathing remarks made on the books on Indian history prescribed by the Education Department. To give one illustration. In the easy stories on Indian history, *prescribed for the first three standards*, 'The majority of the stories deal with the attempts of the rulers or chiefs on the chastity of women.' Can anything more disgraceful be imagined? Are Indian children's minds to be poisoned in this way by books written by foreigners like a Mr. Marsden, to make the love of their country impossible? Yet we are blamed for criticising the Education Department."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 2nd November, writes:—"We

The Malabar District Board.

always read with interest the administration reports of our District Boards, for being under the leading strings of the officials, who are supposed to be infallible, they are expected to show marked improvement year by year, free from those blemishes associated with the working of municipalities they make much of.

Exercising a larger jurisdiction than municipalities and having, sometimes, very large resources at their command these boards are expected to work in perfection towards the well-being of the large population committed to their charge. Some of the boards, no doubt, work in harmony and satisfactorily, but it must be admitted that the majority of them have not risen to their full stature and satisfied the expectations of the general public. To this category falls the Malabar District Board whose administration report for the last official year is now before us. . . . . The gross income from ferries was nearly seventy-five thousand rupees. We are not told how this amount was utilised, whether merged into the general funds or ear-marked for some particular purpose. During the regimè of Mr. Pinhey the income from ferries was ear-marked for the construction of bridges, but we suppose this resolve vanished the moment he left Malabar. We are glad to see the Government reviewer noticing this question. As he rightly says, judged by the income during the year under report, the collections at this rate for a long series of years should have sufficed for a considerable programme of bridge construction. . . . . Ferry services in very many cases are unsatisfactory and at times dangerous, and our thanks are due to the official reviewer for calling upon the President to take such steps as will ensure that an efficient and safe ferry service is provided. Turning to communications, the expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 4·90 lakhs. The roads are said to be in good order, but we have reason to believe that this exists only in the imagination of the board's officials. . . . . We are still unable to commend the policy of the board in regard to the supply of medical aid. It maintained seven hospitals and twelve dispensaries, a number which is totally inadequate, regard being had to the density of the population, the extensiveness of the area and the condition of the public health. Medical aid to women was totally inadequate; the board spent in the year the magnificent sum of Rs. 3,000 on the maintenance of midwives who attended to 809 cases, which shows that hundreds of thousands of Malayalee women have had to submit themselves to the tender mercies of the primitive midwife and the consequent dangers. It is no wonder infantile mortality is on the increase. As regards sanitation, the board spent in the year under report the very magnificent sum of Rs. 5,600, this sum, we need hardly say, is a mere drop in the ocean considering the sanitary needs, and the surprise is heightened when we are told that they did not care even to utilise the full amount allotted for this purpose. . . . . It is not surprising that epidemics rarely leave Malabar, and that rural sanitation is awfully bad. The sanitary policy of our local bodies is, certainly, unintelligible to us. There was an unspent balance of about a lakh of rupees out of the provincial grant for water-supply at the end of the year. As we pointed out the other day, several of our interior villages are in urgent need of an adequate supply of good, potable water. It is to be hoped that the programme of well construction will be carried to the interior and not entirely confined to minor towns. . . . . On the whole, the working of the board, in the year under report, in all its branches of activity, except a very few, was satisfactory, on which we desire to congratulate the President and all those associated with him."

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 3rd November, says:—"Owing to the numerous streams and rivers in this district which are flooded for several months in the year by heavy rains, the Malabar District Board is peculiarly fortunate as regards the income from ferries which amounts to a third of total income from that source for all the boards in the Presidency. The ferry rents in Malabar amounted nearly to three-fourths of a lakh of rupees last year, that is more than half the receipts from tolls on roads. It may be also noted that the income from tolls in Malabar is about twice the average income for a board in the Presidency under that head. If, therefore, the necessity for improving the roads and bridging the streams is greater in Malabar on account of the monsoon, the comparatively greater income from tolls and ferries justifies a comparatively heavier expenditure on roads and bridges. . . . . The net receipts for

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

1915–16 from 289 ferries were Rs. 70,832 and collections at this rate for a long series of years should have sufficed for a considerable programme of bridge-building. It does not appear that these receipts were ear-marked for any such purpose notwithstanding the soundness of the policy stated by Mr. Pinhey. . . . . We believe a programme has been already drawn up, with the bridge-schemes arranged in the order of urgency, and it is highly desirable to carry out the programme with the least possible delay. More than one important bridge can be constructed every year with the three-fourths of a lakh of rupees derived from ferries, so that most of the streams may be bridged in a few years."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The Calicut Municipality.

6. In a leader under the heading "'Lokil Sluff' in Calicut," the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th November, observes:—"Better late than never. The administration report of the Calicut Municipality has been lying on our table for some time past, and it is an interesting paper which will amply repay perusal. Along with sister institutions on this coast, the Calicut Municipality has very many disadvantages to contend against, chief among them being the half-hearted interest individual councillors take in the discharge of their duties, and the absence of an intelligent and educated public opinion to exercise an effective control over the executive and the people's representatives in the council. . . . . Even in spite of these disadvantages, natural and artificial, we have to admit that local self-government is making progress, though slow, painfully slow, and this is a matter on which we must congratulate ourselves. . . . . The educational policy of the council, though not in pace with the progressive times we live in, is, all things considered in the light of financial and other considerations, satisfactory, they having spent in the year under report a little over ten thousand rupees on the maintenance of schools. Medical relief, though not adequate, was fairly satisfactory, the Council spending on it nearly eighteen thousand rupees. . . . . On the whole, it will be seen that the Government and their officers are dissatisfied with the administration in the year under report in many departments. So far as the rate-payer is concerned, he will say that the administration is certainly an improvement on the very bad conditions that prevailed a couple of years ago; and on the principle that something is better than nothing he is satisfied with the working. But he will admit that he is not getting his money's worth, and is glad that the defects have attracted the notice of the powers-that-be. In conclusion, we trust that the self-respect of the Council will exert itself in view of the censure contained in the Government order, and that they will make an effort to show a better record of work next year. For the circumstances disclosed in the report and the Government order we regret we are unable to congratulate anybody on the year's work."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

The Municipal Hospital, Calicut.

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th November, remarks:—"The battle of the hospital sites is raging more and more furious, and the rate-payer looks on with bated breath. In this issue we are not going to discuss the merits and demerits of the old and new sites, but should merely like to know whether all the earnest controversialists have been at the trouble to personally inspect the new site, of which the Surgeon-General is understood to have approved.

"In all the discussions, we find this new site described as the 'Vellayil' site. This strikes us as being a clear case of giving a dog a bad name and hanging him. All Vellayil, it should be noted, is not the Vellayil, which is never named except at the end of a string of uncomplimentary adjectives. This hospital site is bounded on the east by the Coast Road and on the west by the railway line, and after you have crossed the line, it is still a bit of a tramp till you smell decaying offal in fisher backyards, or cured fish in the Government yard on the North Beach. Further discussions ought to, we think, keep these facts well in view. . . . . The objection against the proposal is more sentimental than reasonable. The Government are prepared to meet two-thirds of the expenditure, and a central dispensary is a

possibility. The man in the street cannot, therefore, understand why they should object to the removal. We are afraid the opposition has not shown a strong case. If this objection is persisted in, we stand to lose a modern hospital and a medical school. The matter could be satisfactorily settled by a plebiscite, by the elected councillors calling upon their constituents for the expression of their opinion."

8. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 8th November, writes:—"Two Indian workmen lost their lives in trying to rescue another workman who was overcome by sewer gas while working in an underground drain in Bombay. . . . . Motor cars on roads and machinery in the mills and the various other systems and devices of a nature that causes wonder and promotes comfort are responsible for a heavy mortality among the mortals. It is oftener that the poor and ignorant suffer than the rich and learned. The underground drainage may strike the observer as a wonderful achievement and decent device, but its risks as well as its expenses are so very considerable that the common place open drains are certainly preferable."

The Bombay sewer fatalities.

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

9. The following appears in the *Indian Patriot* of the 10th November:—"Collector Turing of Bellary would not receive a deputation on a topic of intense local intereset except on the condition that the members of the deputation would not keep themselves in touch with the newspapers! . . . . We sincerely hope that in his very well-intentioned efforts to propagate 'common sense' and 'good manners' among the educated subjects of His Majesty in India, Mr. Turing will not forget that a large number of people are dead against the meat market and that they are prepared to make large sacrifices, provided the market will be closed or the selling of meat prohibited therein."

The Bellary meat market.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

10. Referring to the remarks of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* on Dr. Bentley's Sanitation Report, *New India*, of the 10th November, observes:—"When we speak of the rising death-rate, the frightfully short life-period, and allege that they are due to semi-starvation, we are called seditious, we are said to be stirring up discontent, to be fomenting disaffection. The journalist is expected to prophesy smooth things, when he knows that misery and hunger may precipitate a revolution. Mrs. Annie Besant spoke on these things in Bombay and is excluded from the Presidency. She has spoken of them in *New India*, and she is put under security and the security is forfeited. She has written of them in *India—A Nation*, and the publisher is frightened into suppressing the book. The fear that she would speak of them in the Central Provinces has led to her exclusion from them.

"But are facts destroyed by the statement of them being penalised? Now a few of them are published in an official report, will the Government take heed, or will they punish Dr. Bentley for sedition? Noah was unpopular in his day, if legend speak true. His contemporaries 'knew not'. They would not know".

Sanitation in Bengal.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

11. The *Hindu*, of the 4th November, observes:—"We publish elsewhere a communication from a correspondent signing himself as 'S.S.M.' on 'Graduates in the Revenue Department,' in which he brings to the notice of the public the treatment in the matter of promotion received by Revenue Inspectors recruited under the scheme of 1911. The complaint appears to be general that this class of officers are not given that consideration which the speeches of the spokesmen of Government in the Legislative Council, had made the public to expect. . . . . Such a state of things is in direct conflict with the object of the division into lower and upper grades effected in 1911 and the declarations made on behalf of Government. . . . . It is a pertinent question to ask whether, in pursuance of this declaration of policy, the new Revenue Inspectors, chosen for their honesty

Recruitment in the Revenue Department.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

and intelligence, are being encouraged in the matter of promotions. It appears to be tearing the scheme to pieces to prefer for higher appointments persons holding qualifications inferior to those of the graduates, only on account of the total service that the former have put in. In public interests, a searching inquiry should, we think, be held into the question as to whether the promotions of these probationary Revenue Inspectors have been blocked in any considerable manner, and if so, for what reasons. . . . . The division of the services at Rs. 35 cannot, and has not, we fear, tended to improve matters very much, and public service in the subordinate grade cannot enjoy a reputation for honesty and efficiency until men for the upper service are started on Rs. 100 or thereabouts and are allowed to enter the service by the open door of competition. The question has come up before the local Legislative Council in some form or another on three occasions during the past six years, and as the purity of service and public interests require that reform, renewed efforts should clearly be made to press the matter on the attention of the Government. It will be interesting to see what the Public Services Commission have said on the question."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

Survey, Settlement and Land Records.

12. The *Hindu*, of the 8th November, writes:—"The Government of Madras have now passed orders on all but three recommendations of the Survey and Land Records Committee. . . . . We have already pointed out that the Government, by declining to accede to the committee's recommendations regarding the immediate abolition of one of the Survey Parties, have practically reduced the advantages expected from the deliberations of the committee to nothing, for, the acceptance of the minor suggestions cannot be expected to effect much saving in the department. Orders have been deferred on the proposals of the committee in regard to the reorganisation of the Survey department, the reconstitution of Land Records staff and the preparation of a record-of-rights and the improvement of revenue registry. Not one of these proposals will tend to reduce the expenditure on either of the three departments concerned, while the carrying out of the first, involving the creation of new appointments for Europeans ignoring of the claims of Indians, will be keenly resented and condemned."

(*g*) *Forests.*

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

Forest reservation in Salem.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th November, writes:—"The hill tribes of Salem awoke one morning to find that the unreserves which they had enjoyed 'before the Forest department was constituted', and until this day had become reserved. The line has been marked out and sign posts have been planted, and the work of reservation of three thousand two hundred acres have begun. They have lodged a protest to the Revenue Board, pointing out that what is to them valuable is reserved, and what is valueless to them and to their cattle is given over to them for panchayat management. The panchayat will have no work to do with barren ground where prickly-pear grows, useless to the cattle, and the 'Malayalees', as the hill tribes are called, look forward to very serious disabilities in the future. Their cattle cannot graze without payment; they cannot cut fuel without payment; they cannot cut wood for agricultural implements free of cost."

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

Promotions in the Salt and Abkāri Department.

14. The *Hindu*, of the 7th November, has the following:—"Promotions in the Salt and Abkāri Department present a problem of exquisite intricacy. We had occasion to draw attention in May last to the fact that Mr. F. Hodding, Inspector, was appointed as Acting Assistant Commissioner over the heads of about twenty of his brother Inspectors, and that Mr. P. T. Ramaswami Ayyar, who should have been chosen for the pot, and had already acted as Assistant Commissioner, was one of the officerss including about four other Indians, so superseded. In August last another

vacancy occurred among Assistant Commissioners, and Mr. E. J. Bower, who is just below Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, and who had been superseded along with him when Mr. Hodding was enabled by the kind Government to perform a rare feat in leap-frog, was appointed to the vacancy. It passes our comprehension how Mr. Bower had brought on himself displeasure which unfitted him for a preferment in May last and what remarkable achievements he became the author of in the few weeks that passed between his supersession and his subsequent promotion. We are now presented with another of such strange and unaccountable appointments. Mr. C. F. Sharp, who occupies, according to the latest Civil List, the fifth place in the second grade of Inspectors, has now been appointed as acting Assistant Commissioner in the place of Mr. H. B. Rendle granted leave, ignoring the claims of twenty Inspectors who were above Mr. Sharp. It may be added that Mr. Sharp himself, like Mr. Bower, was one of those that were superseded when Mr. Hodding was shot up. Of course, the Commissioner of Separate Revenue, whose business it is to send up proposals, and the Government who make the promotions, are perfectly satisfied with these appointments; but to the public, uninitiated into the inner working of the machinery of Government, they appear to be quixotic and made on a system, or lack of system, based more on the whim and personal preferences of the recommending authorities than on any intelligible and equitable plan. The Department of Salt and Abkāri appears to be specially blessed with an overdose of such capricious rules, if such they can be called, governing promotion to the grades higher than that of Inspector. In the interests of the efficiency of the service, which depends on the contentment of the officers concerned, and of good Government, the authorities would do well to inquire into the matter and present fewer of such conundrums to the amusement of the world. We do not know what the Public Services Commission have said about Indians in this particular service, but we do hope that the invidious and irritating distinction now made between Indians and Europeans will totally disappear at an early date."

(k) General.

The Governorship of Bengal.

15. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 2nd November, observes:—"After all, Sir Robert Chalmers is not to succeed Lord Carmichael as Governor of Bengal, if we may believe the *press communiquè* issued from Darjeeling. It is said the successor will be a peer. We trust, to quote Mr. Winston Churchill, no dilapidated Duke or spent up force whom the Government want to provide for will be shot on to India. Lord Carmicheal was specially selected, because a statesman was found an absolute necessity in Bengal. This necessity has not yet vanished." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Besant.

16. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 3rd November, states:—"Mrs. Besant has been prohibited from entering or residing in the Central Provinces and Berar just as she has been excluded from the Presidency of Bombay. It appears she had intended to visit Amroati to deliver a lecture on theosophy, but it must have been the fear of her political propaganda that has induced the Chief Commissioner to issue this order. It is surprising that the Defence of India Act is being used against an advocate of a political movement which the Government have admitted to be unobjectionable." WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 4th November, writes:—"The members of the Theosophical Society held yesterday a meeting at Adyar and passed a resolution protesting against the order of the Central Provinces and Berar Government prohibiting Mrs. Besant under the Defence of India Act from going to Berar and the Central Provinces. Mrs. Besant as President of the Theosophical Society was to have attended the Theosophical Conference to be held at Amroati, and the Local Government's order has debarred her from doing so. Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar who presided at the meeting at Adyar HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

has clearly pointed out that the prohibitory order is an unjustifiable one. It is quite natural and proper that the theosophists in the country should resent the order as arbitrary and unjust. To theosophists as well as to non-theosophists, the issue raised by the order is of much public importance. It seems to us that the order is a distinct violation in spirit of the attitude of religious neutrality and non-interference with the religious beliefs and usages of the people which was enjoined by Queen Victoria upon the servants of the British Government in this country, in her gracious Proclamation in the year 1858. . . . . The one prominent virtue of British administration in this country is its acting in conformity with the law, and with the principles of justice and fair-play. We fear that the governing powers in this country are now-a-days too often impelled by the expediencies of the moment, and do not pay sufficient regard to the vital factors and needs. . . . . We cannot but think that there is a grave want of statesmanship in these acts."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th November, says:—"It is with painful surprise we hear that the Central Provinces administration has prohibited Mrs. Besant from entering its territory. Mrs. Besant was to go to Amraoti to preside over a purely non-political function, and it is rather surprising that Sir Benjamin Robertson should have availed himself of a purely war measure like the Defence Act to keep Mrs. Besant out of his territory. Mrs. Besant is no red-hot anarchist, neither is she a revolutionary. Her loyalty is unquestioned, and there is no stauncher advocate of British rule and good government than that old lady.

"In this connection, the Defence of India Act has been condemned as illegal and *ultra vires* by no less an authority than Lord Loreburn, ex-Lord High Chancellor of England. We would very much desire that Mrs. Besant should test its legality carrying it, if needs be, to the highest judicial tribunal in the empire. As this is a matter of great importance we would suggest the desirability of raising a public fund for the defence of Mrs. Besant."

Malabar Herald, *British Cochin*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 4th November, remarks:—"Another bolt from the blue has fallen on that unfortunate lady Mrs. Besant, as she is prohibited by a Government order from entering the Central Provinces and Berar. Like the Central Powers, she is being gradually hemmed in, and let us hope that she will finally receive a crown as a political martyr."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

The following appears in *New India* of the 6th November:—

"Dr. Gour and Mrs. Besant.

"We are deeply grateful to Dr. Gour for his bold defence of Mrs. Annie Besant. He declared that the whole of India looked on her as a martyr; she was acclaimed as the heroic defender of the liberty of the press and action; and India owed her a deep debt of gratitude for the gallant fights she was putting up against reactionary measures. It is pleasant to hear so whole-hearted and outspoken a declaration, one that history will endorse. Dr. Joshi revealed the fact, which we did not know, that the local officials had been apprised of the fact that Mrs. Besant had not been invited to speak on politics. It is clear, as we surmised, that the blow was struck at religious liberty, and that politicians of every faith are menaced as to the expression of their religious beliefs."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 6th November, observes:—"The Central Provinces Governments' order under the Defence of India Act prohibiting Mrs. Besant to enter, reside or remain in the Central Provinces and Berar is another bolt from the blue. When the people have not yet recovered from the shock caused by the Bombay Government order, the present one has aggravated the situation. . . . . By this the Government have violated the religious neutrality proclaimed by Her Majesty the Empress Victoria, the Good, because the members of the Theosophical Conference have been deprived of the benefits that wolud result in their accredited head of the Theosophical Societies presiding over the function.

If the Government had an intention that Mrs. Besant should not take part in the political conference, they might have as well resorted to other weapons in their hands.

"If Mrs. Besant is a person that acts in a way prejudicial to the public safety then the foremost and the first government to initiate an action against her under this Act must be the Madras Government, under whose jurisdiction she has been residing and has all her political and other activities. As long as this local Government have not yet found any reason to apply the Defence of India Act against her the other distant Governments have not even an idea of justification for taking such action against Mrs. Besant whose staunch loyalty to the throne, no arch enemy of hers can question.

"It is most painful and regrettable to find that when the Indians are aspiring for enlarged freedom, even the little liberty they have should be encroached upon by the wrong application of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act in cases not intended by the Legislature. I urge upon the leading public associations all over India to call for timely meetings of protest as the question involved is one of alarming magnitude. I also call the attention of the local associations".

New India, of the 7th November, observes:—"We owe Sir Benjamin Robertson much gratitude for the effective help he has given to the Home Rule propaganda in his Provinces by his order of exclusion against Mrs. Annie Besant. He has evoked more enthusiasm for her than would have been evoked by her peaceable visit, and her substitute, Mr. B. P. Wadia, had so huge an audience that his lecture on Home Rule had to be delivered in the open air, and the pictures of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak presided over the meeting. If only we could draw, we would draw a cartoon of the altar of the motherland, heaped with fuel just set alight, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces blowing it up with bellows. For that is exactly what they are doing. We should have preferred to see the fire burn up more quietly and steadily, but we have no control over the blowers, and the high gods may find them useful for the swifter effectuation of their purposes."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

17. In *New India* of the 4th November, Mrs. Besant writes:—"The *Madras Times* objects to my dual personality as President of the Theosophical Society and President of the Home Rule League, and says, with reference to the Central Provinces exclusion order—

The Theosophical Society and politics.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

> If Mrs. Besant, the President of the Theosophical Society, were to go to the Central Provinces to address a theosophical meeting, there is no knowing that Mrs. Besant, the President of the Home Rule League, would not be persuaded to take the opportunity of addressing another meeting in the same Provinces; and it is this, we take it, that the Chief Commissioner desires to prevent.

"If so, why did not the Chief Commissioner say so? But why should I not speak as President of the Home Rule League, if I were invited to do so? The Home Rule League is a constitutional body; it is not proscribed. On the contrary, both the Bombay and Madras Governments have declared that the advocacy of Home Rule is legitimate. In the late Press Act case, not one of the very large number of articles I have written on Home Rule was attacked, nor have the many pamphlets I have written, nor has any lecture of mine on Home Rule, been prosecuted. The Government has carefully avoided touching one of all these. Then why should I, as President of the Home Rule League, be excluded from the Central Provinces and Berar, under the false pretence that I am acting in a way 'prejudicial to public safety'? Sir Benjamin Robertson shelters himself under this pretence, but dares not openly say that he will not allow a Home Rule lecture in his territory. Will he be consistent, and break up the political conference and forbid a Home Rule resolution? Why should he single me out alone for proscription, while all the others are left free? Lord Willingdon's example in this is not a noble one to follow, for while he excluded me, he did not venture to exclude Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Jinnah, and many

others, who spoke out as courageously as I have done. Would it not be more decent at least to let me speak, and then to prosecute me if I talked sedition? The method adopted brings the Government, as defined by Mr. Justice Ayling, into 'hatred and contempt,' for it is not straightforward nor honest on the part of Sir Benjamin Robertson to punish me for a thing he pretends I have done, while really punishing me for another, which is not punishable by law. . . . . But apart from all this, as a theosophist, I cannot separate religion and life. In India the greatest spiritual teachers, the Rishis themselves, have mingled in political life; seeking the welfare of the world was the way to liberation of our forefathers, and I humbly try to follow in their steps. I cannot, as a true theosophist, see unmoved the ghastly poverty of India, the millions who have not even one full meal a day, the 78 per cent of ill-nourished children among the poor; I cannot see unmoved the even more terrible ignorance, which makes the poverty habitual and look on while these, my brethren, are hungry and thirsty, are sick and dying from their misery. I am no Christian, but I love the Christ, and I see in these emaciated forms, in these want-stricken faces, in these hungry babes, generated by hungry fathers and born from hungry mothers, I see in these Shri Krishna and the Christ, and I serve the Holy Ones in serving these. . . . . It is idle to tell me that the present state of things cannot be mended, and that a land once the richest upon earth cannot even feed its population. It is not enough to seek to relieve sufferings, when their causes can be removed. It is not enough to feed and teach a few, when millions are in want. It is not enough to staunch the wound, when wounding can be prevented. It is not charity that India wants, but JUSTICE. . . . . Because I believe in brotherhood, in justice, in righteousness, in liberty, in the great ideals which I have followed and taught for more than forty years, I am a Home Ruler; and because others believe that with my help they can win Home Rule, I am President of the Home Rule League. And as God is my witness, I will teach the necessity and practicability of Home Rule for this sacred land, the land of the Rishis and the Devas, the land of glorious history and of splendid religion, so long as liberty is left me to write and speak, though the circle be narrowing round me. While I can write I will write; while I can speak I will speak; and when that liberty is denied me, when my property is confiscated and my person is in bonds, then my enforced silence shall speak more loudly than my tongue, then my prison shall be an inspiration to action, and if need be my death shall win that which was not won by my life. For God is ever with His own in the darkness as in the light, and to those who are willing to renounce all, He gives all when the time is ripe."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The emigration enquiry.

18. Referring to the comments of the *Ceylonese* on the treatment of coolies on Ceylon estates, *New India*, of the 4th November, says:—"Now that the Government is sending two people to investigate the condition of the coolies in Ceylon the following facts will be worthy of attention. . . . . First of all we must request the Government servants, who are going to these places, closely to investigate the existing state of things. Perhaps the first question should be: 'Is there sufficient medical provision for the estate coolies?' . . . . We would urge the Madras Government and the Imperial Government to give heed to these charges and complaints. Every Government have a duty laid upon them to see that the people over whom they rule are not obliged to pass their lives in misery. No Government can allow themselves to become, directly or indirectly, an agent through whom people are taken from liberty to a life of semi-slavery. . . . . We in India must take up the question and agitate till the Governments of Madras and India listen to us. The latter live a long way off, it is true, and it is difficult to get at them; but still we may make our voice strong and powerful enough to ascend the hills of Simla or reach the plain of Delhi. Then the labour question will be solved."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The Department of Industries.

19. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th November, writes:—"Madras, of all presidencies in India, has the unique distinction of having had the first Department of

Industries; other presidencies followed the example of Madras in establishing a similar department. Reviewing the report of the Director of Industries on his operations during last year, the Government of Madras is able 'to note the good work done by the Department of Industries during the year under difficult conditions.' It is, however, doubtful whether the public would feel the same degree of satisfaction at the work done, or rather attempted to be done. . . . . The officials who were appointed to work up various industries have one by one left for the war, leaving the pencils that would not write and the sodawater bottles that would break as lasting monuments of their efforts. Mr. Tressler has also bid good-bye to the department and gone to the Military Department, where, we hope, he will distinguish himself, as much as a soldier as a despatch writer. He seems to have been, in the midst of his multifarious duties, given to reading fairy tales. . . . . If he would give us equally interesting accounts of the war, in which he is taking a personal part, he will distinguish himself. However much the Government may thank him, Mr. Tressler leaves us without causing in us a sigh. The Indian patriot who hankers for industrial life can never forgive the expert who consoled us by pointing to the resumption of steamer service between France and India, when we were eager to develop the oil industry.

"We all know enough of the dyeing department and the work of the expert. The war stopped the import of dye-stuffs into India, and the expert found he had no work. There was no dye for the weaver, and that was exactly the time when our dyeing expert found he had no work to do and transformed himself into a leather expert. . . . . For the present, therefore, we have no dyeing industry. The leather trade school has not any better account to give.

"The session started with six students and it had only just begun when the Principal was called away on active service. Two of the six students decided to postpone their course until the Leather Expert's return from active service. One other student seems to have joined the class under the impression that attendance would constitute an easy path to Government employment. When his mind was disabused on this point his attendance ceased."

20. The *Western Star*, of the 4th November, remarks:—"In view of the opinions and observations which we expressed in a leading article in our issue of the 26th ultimo regarding the appointment of a successor to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar who will retire from the post of Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council early next year, it is perhaps necessary that we should offer a few further remarks in the light of the deliberate opinion expressed the other day by a correspondent of a Madras daily to the effect that gentlemen who have served as Diwans in Native States will not make good and successful Executive Councillors. . . . . Those who are acquainted with the political and administrative history of many of our leading Native States for very many years past will not need to be told, we think, that their affairs have been most efficiently and progressively administered in those very period when their Diwanships have been filled by men, whose training and experience had all been acquired under British Indian conditions. . . . . The correspondent, whose observations we are noticing, goes on to say that, having tasted the sweets of autocratic power when bossing in the Native States, many of these Diwans get swelled heads and adopt high-handed and arbitrary methods. Of course, we must confess that we do not know what States and what autocrats and bosses this correspondent is alluding to, but if our readers will turn again to the history, in recent years, of some of the best administered among our Native States, they will find that the Diwanships in question have been neither sinecures for British Indian failures, nor opportunities for the exercise of autocracy and high-handedness. . . . . Without doubt, even in the best administered States, where liberal principles are recognised and liberal ideals are pursued, isolated acts of high-handedness may be

The Madras Executive Council.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

perpetrated, but can it be seriously denied that similar isolated instances occur in British India, in spite of the more highly specialised and constitutional character of its administrative system? . . . . So far as we ourselves are concerned, we have not cared, in this discussion about who should succeed Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, to go in for the strategy of beating about the bush. We have frankly and honestly named the one who, in our opinion, exceptionally fitted, in all respects, for the prospective vacancy, and should the selection we have ventured to make be also to one which will commend itself to the Paramount Government, we consider that that would be in the best interests of the Presidency and of the reforms which have admitted Indians into the inner circle of the Government.

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 4th November, says:—"Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's retirement, very early next year, is furnishing plenty of matter for a heated controversy as regards his probable successor and the factors and conditions which should determine the latter's selection. Since its creation, the Indian seat in the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras has now been thrice filled, and, if no account is to be taken of certain Law appointments which Sir Sivaswami Ayyar had held under the Crown, the patronage of the Government may be said to have been bestowed twice consecutively on a non-official. Consequently, one section of those who are maintaining the present vigorous, if not always edifying controversy, are strongly in favour of the next innings going to an official. . . . . If, however, the main controversy resolves itself into a question of official or non official, there are not wanting interesting side issues, that are being discussed quite as excitedly, and, indeed, the controversy, taken as a whole, is only too plain an indication that, however loud the professions of political unity raised by the educated classes of the country might be, sectional differences and the class or caste spirit still remain among the most powerful under-currents of Indian public life. . . . . We have by no means drawn the attention of our readers to all the many lines along which the great controversy has been carried, but we have made it abundantly clear, we believe, that the task of finding a suitable successor to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is bound to prove bewildering, if those who have to discharge it have to take seriously into account all the very far from harmonious and reconcilable factors and conditions which the controversy has thrown up. . . . . The Indian Member is not in the Council as a figurehead, on which the proletariat could gaze with pride and admiration. He is there as the pioneer in the field of autonomy towards which British rule is cautiously but steadily leading India, and he is there also to lend a hand in consolidating the path already trodden, so that those who come after him may travel with less difficulty and with greater confidence, and in view of this, he should necessarily be fully qualified for the burden he is called upon to bear. The Government's clear duty, therefore, will be to put aside all considerations which do not really count and to base its selection on the essential test of merit and efficiency."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

The Defence of India Act.

21. *New India*, of the 6th November, writes:—"The Behar and Orissa Local Government have set a good example as to the proper use of the Defence of India Act. They state that having 'received reliable information that Moulana Abulkalam Azad, late editor of *Al Hilal*, has been engaged in treasonable communication with the King's enemies' they have passed an order under the Act 'placing restrictions on his movements and correspondence'. How great is the contrast presented by this action and that taken by the Governments of Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar against Mrs. Besant. The latter make a vague and unsubstantiated charge of the most damaging character—save that no one believes it—against a loyal and law-abiding subject of the Crown. The former openly state the charge, and, even if it be shown later to be mistaken, no one can blame the Government, for it is using the Act for the purpose for which it was intended. Moreover, the charge is clear and definite, and, if false, can be refuted."

22. *New India*, of the 6th November, remarks:—"The Bankipur *Express* has escaped from the jaws of the lion, the orders served on it under the Indian Press Act having been withdrawn. We congratulate our contemporary on living under a more liberal Government than that of Madras. Lord Pentland was once a Radical. We do not know whether he has changed his political creed, or if he keeps his Radicalism strictly for 'Home' consumption."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*. Nov. 6th, 1916.

The *Express* and the Indian Press Act.

New India, of the 8th November, has the following:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

"Two remarkable protests.

"The protests of Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and of Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar against the order of the Central Provinces and Berar Chief Commissioner, excluding Mrs. Annie Besant from his territories, should give the local Governments pause. Two men, known all over India for their deep religious feelings as well as for their active political work, protest against the danger of the step so rashly taken. The Theosophical Society with its organisation in every civilised country will be shocked at such an infringement of religious liberty. Though Mrs. Besant has, from regard to the empire, refrained from calling on any allied or neutral country for help, they will all hear of what has been done. . . . . In America, where everything to win good opinion has been done by English statesmen, lavishing interviews, Sir Benjamin Robertson's action will give rise to bitter feeling and will help the hyphenated Americans. Here in India it has aroused a storm of feeling in his own Provinces, in the political even more than in the theosophical camp, and instead of weakening Mrs. Besant it has immensely strengthened her in the public mind. Rulers may affect to despise popular opinion, but in the long run they are compelled to bow to it. Every new severity against her will only make the tide run higher. The days when coercion cowed are past."

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 8th November, says:—"We deeply regret to see that, under the threat of the imposition of security, the *Express* has apologised and has been let off. It places one more difficulty in the way of braver papers, and encourages the bureaucracy to counsel the Government to resort to repression."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

23. *New India*, of the 6th November, observes:—"The semi-official statement that the Government of India is considering the question of extending chinchona plantations in this country is of very melancholy interest to Indians. It shows that the Government, as at present advised by its sanitary and medical experts, is apprehending a shortage in the supply of quinine to malaria patients; in other words, it is fearing a further spread of malaria in the country. . . . . Few foreign countries are now in a mood to tolerate malaria. The United States and Italy, in whose dominions it was committing havoc, have now practically banished it; and though it may be lurking in some other countries, we do not think the expectation of a demand from them has induced the Government to think of extending the plantations. . . . . A greater disaster than the spread of malaria cannot be thought of. Already it is doing immense harm in several Provinces. Fertile lands are becoming too insanitary to live in; and villages are being deserted in Bengal and some other tracts in Northern India, because of malaria. Apart from it, the productive capacity of a person suffering from malaria is very little; and a nation, caught in the grips of that dire disease, cannot hope to be ever industrially great. . . . . That being the case, if the Government of India experts feel the probability of its further spread, we feel that the whole sanitary policy of the Government ought to be drastically reorganised on an efficient basis.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

Malaria in India.

"Unhappily for this country, our Government have yet to learn the advantage of a preventive policy in fighting avoidable diseases. . . . . It is, for instance, a long time since the harmfulness of burrow-pits along

railway lines was recognised; but still the railway authorities are given full freedom to keep as many stagnant pools as they may be pleased to create. May we humbly approach the Government of India with a request to consider whether it is not something more than wasteful to permit the Railway Companies to extend malaria, and then to spend vast sums of money in extending the chinchona plantations? The whole sanitary policy of the authorities in this respect is radically unsound; and it has been a wonder to us how its rottenness does not make itself felt by them."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

The Theosophical Society of England and Wales and Mrs. Besant.

24. In commenting on the resolution of the National Council of the Theosophical Society in England and Wales approving of Mrs. Besant's efforts to maintain the free platform of the society, *New India*, of the 6th November, says:—"Accustomed to judge things from the standpoint of righteousness and justice, they (English theosophists) will not think that the policy, headlined as 'Startling disclosures' when carried out in Germany, is justifiable when applied to India. Germany did not even arrest, nor in any way limit the liberty of the Socialist Liebknecht, until, addressing a huge crowd of semi-starving people, he called on them, in the most violent language, to resort to physical force. Here a President of a religious society is prevented from delivering lectures to a religious gathering on purely religious subjects. We may be silenced in India, but Indian autocrats cannot silence theosophists in England. When the free religious platform is interfered with, it is the plain duty of theosophists to defend it, and to take in England effective means to change the form of Government which revives religious persecution. No step more 'prejudicial to public safety' could have been taken in India, the land, above all others, where religion is the strongest motive power."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

Floods in the *moffussil*.

25. The *Hindu*, of the 7th November, has the following:—"Unprecedented floods have wrought great havoc in parts of Salem, Guntūr, Kurnool and other districts, and many people belonging to the poorer classes have been rendered helpless and homeless. From the harrowing description of the damage done by the floods given by our correspondents in these places, one can judge of the serious losses to which people in those parts have been put, and the sufferings they are undergoing. Committees have been formed in most of the affected centres and officials and non-officials are showing commendable zeal in relieving distress. We would, however, urge the Government to make urgent inquiries into the condition of the people in these places and extend without delay liberal facilities to the homeless by relaxing the rules governing, for instance, the disposal of forest produce, grant of sites, etc. There is, of course, much that the public can do; but the Government can do more, and we trust that this will be done expeditiously."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

The proposed partition of the Malabar district.

26. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th November, observes:—"Even the unbending Civilian bows low before the King Demos. We desire to congratulate the Collector of Malabar on his announcement that he welcomes criticisms on the proposed partition of Malabar and that he would forward to Government any representations that might be made. We have here an assurance that nothing would be carried behind the back of the people, and that the Government are prepared to respect popular susceptibilities. So far the consensus of opinion is against the proposal. We hope to deal with the matter at length later on.

"In the meantime, we must state that no valid reason has, as yet, been put forward for the bifurcation. There is and must be opposition which might be characterised as sentimental, but, according to Mr. Gladstone, sentiment most largely influence politics. We do not think it is politic to divide a people tied together by community of blood, language and customs. Nothing, also, has occurred to show that the administration of Malabar has become unwieldy."

27. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th November, states :—"The Madras Government seems to have decided to place a Civilian on special duty in connection with industrial enquiries. Why a Civilian; there is, of course, no subject under the sun he is not acquainted with. But would it not be better to give the enquiry to one who is in actual and close touch with our industries? Verily, they are carrying their faith in the omniscience of the Civilian too far."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

Industrial enquiries.

28. In a leader under this heading, the *Hindu*, of the 8th November, remarks:—"His Excellency Lord Pentland has excelled his previous record in the matter of making nominations of non-official members to the Legislative Council by the appointment he has made yesterday. The announcement appears in this week's *Fort St. George Gazette* that the Kumara Raja of Bobbili has been nominated a non-official member. . . . . Deeply disappointing as Lord Pentland's administration has been in various aspects, the worst feature of it is the disregard of public opinion and of the sentiments of the educated section of the community which we have had to notice from time to time. . . . . The Council is divided into two sections, viz., official members and the non-official members. The latter are composed of those returned by the process of election, and in regard to interest which are deemed incapable of returning elected representatives the Governor has been given the power to nominate suitable persons. It is his manifest duty to so exercise his choice as to fulfil the purpose for which the power has been conferred upon him. In most of the nominations of non-official members which Lord Pentland has made to the present Council, we feel bound to say that there has been an egregious failure in this respect, although repeated representations have been made to His Excellency of the necessity of making just and suitable nominations. . . . . Lord Pentland's nominations seem to be such as whether intentionally or net, to make it difficult for the nominated non-official members to combine with the elected members, and to make the non-official majority in the Legislative Council an illusory and unattainable one for practical purposes."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

Lord Pentland's nominations.

29. *New India*, of the 9th November, has the following :—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

"A new pillar of empire.

"Thus the *Times* names the new school of Oriental Studies in London. . . . . The plan of it is somewhat peculiar. It is meant, says the *Times*, to 'furnish an opportunity for Englishmen about to engage in "governing or garrisoning" the Oriental and African parts of the Empire' to learn something about the peoples they are going to govern, or whose countries they are going to garrison—charming word. Its second object, specially urgent, says the *Times*, is to train those going to the governed or garrisoned countries 'for commercial purposes,' and thirdly to offer a meeting-ground for the scholars of the east of all nationalities.

The London School of Oriental Studies.

"The committee making the appeal for funds includes Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer and Sir John Hewett—ominous names for India. Mr. Chamberlain is on it for his wide and deep knowledge of the east. . . . . The Imperial Institue is, we suppos, another 'pillar of empire'; its Indian committee has just 'been charged by the Secretary for India with an enquiry into the possibility of employing the raw materials of India industrially and commercially within the empire to a greater extent than hitherto'. We regard this enquiry with deep alarm, for the final blow will be struck at Indian prosperity if she is to be depleted of her natural resources even more than hitherto, and is to turn into an empire ploughman and miner. . . . . Can anything place a country in a more hopeless condition than the proposed draining away of the natural, God-given resources on which her future wealth and prosperity depend? The one effort of the Government of India at the present time should be the development of India's resources for India's enrichment, so that she may become again the great manufacturing country

which she was before the East India Company began turning her into a settlement for the produce and export of raw materials. Ominous are the words already spoken by witnesses in the Industries Commission, on the non-encouragement of industries whose development would injure 'Home Industries,' i.e., some foreign industries. If India be really governed in her own interests, now is the time to prove it. Let the Government establish industries for working up India's raw materials in India *now;* for if they are scattered over the empire and this new 'drain' be definitely established, there will be a number of new vested interests created, against which India will clamour in vain"

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani on Home Rule for India.

30. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 9th November, remarks:—"The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's presidential address at the United Provinces Conference, and especially that portion of it dealing with the progress made by the Indian States, was most interesting. He dealt with the charge often levelled against Indians that they are unfit to undertake administrative responsibilities and attempted to refute it by alluding to the advance made in the Native States where the administrative machinery in all grades is manned by Indians, and proceeded to point out that a nation which produces successful administrators can scarcely be said to be lacking in 'the capacity and character to sustain the responsibilities of Government.' . . . . To the charge that Indians have yet to establish their fitness for the immediate introduction of the most advanced form of Home Rule it is no answer to say that the Native States are not weltering in anarchy and misrule. . . . . It may safely be asserted that the success attained in the Native States is as much due to the zeal and devotion of the Princes and their advisers as to the wholesome influence exerted by the Government of India, and we think we are stating a bare truth when we say that the advance made is due not a little to that desire to avert that awful fate attendant on a welter of misrule and anarchy —the danger of being wiped out of existence by the Government of India who in the last resort are responsible for the progress of the subjects of Native States as of the people placed under their direct care. . . . . We are no opponents of Home Rule as we have taken care to explain so often; nevertheless we are constrained to remark that if Englishmen in a fit of generosity withdraw themselves from the administration of the country to-day the result will be a welter of misrule and anarchy. . . . . Mr. Chintamani has a reputation for practicality and level-headedness and it is with considerable surprise that we came across his declamatory shibboleths almost resembling the clap-trap oratory of the irresponsible demagogue."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

India and the empire.

31. In a leader under the heading "Reconstruction 'now'" commenting on an article in the *Daily Mail* (*Overseas Edition*) on the future of the empire after the war, *New India*, of the 10th November, says:—"We are rapidly learning in this country sharply to differentiate between the Bureaucracy that rules and the Democracy of Great Britain from which with the acquiescence of India, the power proceeds. We know that the Bureaucracy clings to the power delegated to it by the representatives of the people of Britain, but we know, too, that an appeal to the justice of Great Britain will not pass unheeded. And we believe that those who have given power to the Bureaucracy will restore it to the Indian people when the safety of the empire is finally assured by the complete triumph of the forces of liberty.

"India has sacrificed no less than have other integral parts of the Empire for the sake of liberty, but it would be a mockery of her sacrifice to deny to her individually that freedom which she has helped to win for the smaller nationalities of Europe, as well as for the democratic principle against the principle of class tyranny. A nation which has shed its blood for the sake of justice has deserved that justice shall be meted out to it, and in the grateful recognition of this fact by the people of Great Britain will lie the foundation of an imperishable tie between India and the British nation. . . . .

Clearly the red-herring, trailed across the path of the Indian reformer in the shape of 'leave everything until after the war,' has been entirely unable to divert even the self-governing dominions from realising that, to have a chance of permanant success after the war, reconstruction must begin now. And if this be true for countries already enjoying the benefits of responsible Government, how much truer must it not be of a country suffering under the yoke of a foreign bureaucracy and impeded at every effort to express freely its needs.

"We may congratulate ourselves that the demand for Home Rule is being persistently pressed in spite of all discouragement and official frowns, for we must not allow the Mother country, as Britain is called—the name would in many ways be more appropriate to India—to imagine that India needs less than her more fortunate partners in the empire, whose safety she is helping to secure."

IV.—Native States.

Raffles in Cochin State.

32. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 5th November, writes:—"We should strongly deprecate the launching of another raffle which the Cochin Darbar is reported to have sanctioned. . . . . All lotteries are obnoxious to public policy; and this method of trading on the greed and speculation of the public ought not to be sanctioned by a responsible Government so frequently . . . . Any unpopular scheme could be satisfactorily financed with the aid of a public lottery, and it is not easy to draw a line where this policy should stop. It was, perhaps, an evil day when the Cochin Darbar decided on the first, and it will be certainly worse if they are going to continue the raffle policy further on."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1916.

The Indian Chiefs' Conference.

33. The *Hindu*, of the 6th November, states:—"The Indian Chiefs' Conference concluded its proceedings on the 3rd instant. It commenced with a speech by His Excellency the Viceroy and a reply by His Highness the Gaekwar, and it terminated with a speech from the latter giving a brief account of the proceedings and a speech in reply by the Viceroy. Not much business of importance seems to have been transacted at the conference, and the matters discussed related to questions of a civil nature arising between the States themselves and in their relations with the Government of India. . . . . The Indian Chiefs' Conference being the first of its kind held this year, is in an amorphous stage. The Gaekwar expressed the desire of the Princes that it should be held next year also and said that they cherished the hope which the Viceroy had held out that 'in the fulness of time some constitutional assembly may grow out of these conferences which will take its appropriate place in the Government of our mighty empire.' Lord Chelmsford said in reply that he shared their opinion as to the value of the conference and hoped to invite the Princes to a similar conference next year, and proceeded to observe, 'but I would beg you to give time to development and growth, and the motto I would ask you to place before yourselves is *festina lente*, make haste slowly.' Apart from what time may bring forth, we think the meeting together of the important Indian Princes throughout the country cannot but be productive of good in leading to a mutual exchange of ideas regarding their immense responsibilities towards the people committed to their care and towards the welfare of their motherland. It cannot but bring into strong relief those Princes who take an abiding, personal and vivid interest in their duties, and will cast into the shade those who are content to govern by deputy, and inflict upon their subjects, the evils of absentee rulership."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

The Additional Head Sirkar Vakil, Travancore.

34. In a leader on this subject, the *Conch*, for the week ending 8th November, says:—"This office has been created as a temporary measure about two years ago. . . . . It will be remembered that this appointment had not met with the public approval at the time of its

Conch, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

creation. The public dissatisfaction has been evinced by the people's representatives in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly too on more occasions than one. It cannot be denied that the financial condition of the State can hardly justify such a new appointment. The representatives of the people had questioned the appointment in all its aspects. All their objections still remain unanswered and the appointment unjustified to this day. . . . . Whatever may have been the nature of the justification for the creation of this appointment and its extension in the past, we have now to consider whether it is worth while to continue its existence any further. Both for its creation, and for its extension, the question of absence of necessity applies with equal force. . . . . Next let us look at the financial aspect of the matter. The officer and the establishment, if we understand it correctly, together cost Rs. 666, with a contingency of about at least the amount which may bring the figure to Rs. 700. This gives a total of Rs. 8,400 a year. This is certainly too high a figure for an appointment which is quite unnecessary. The Government can utilise this amount to meet the really urgent needs of the country. For these reasons, we think that a special officer for legislation was unnecessary, that even if it was necessary, the appointment has been protracted for an unnecessary long time, and even during the period that the office has been permitted to exist, it has not done full justice to the duties expected of it. This costly office ought to have been done away with long, long ago. Its existence now is, therefore, unjustifiable, and its continuance will absolutely be untenable."

CONCH, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

35. The *Conch*, for the week ending 8th November, has the following :—

The Nayar Brigade, Travancore.

"Major H. C. Oakes, the popular Commandant of the Nayar Brigade, handed over his command on the 2nd instant to Lieutenant-Colonel R. DeL. Faunce who arrived here from Bangalore the previous evening. Major Oakes of the 28th Light Cavalry was in command of the Brigade and Body Guard for just over three years and during his tenure of office, his administration of the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja was characterised by energy and effiicency. Being gifted with those rare qualities which captivate the minds of those with whom he comes in contact, Major Oakes knew how to combine administrative efficiency and martial discipline with sympathy and kindness, and he has acquired the reputation of being one of the most popular Commandants, that ever held command of His Highness' Nayar Brigade. On account of his rare qualities of head and heart, he was held in the highest esteem and regard by His Highness' Government. Socially, himself and his amiable lady were most genial of hosts and they were *persona grata* with the Trivandrum society. True to the best instincts of his race and to that intense patriotism so characteristic of an Englishman, he was trying ever since the Great War broke out to have his services transferred to some sphere of activity where he could make himself more useful to his King and the Empire. His endeavours have at last apparently been crowned with success, and there is every likelihood of his wishes being gratified. We wish the cause that has drawn him and others like him away to the front an early triumph."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

36. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 28th October, says:—The memorandum, submitted by nineteen members of the Imperial Legislative Council, recommends that in the Executive Councils of the Government of India and the Local Governments, half the members should be Indians. Although this may improve the present situation, it will not give us entire satisfaction. Ministers administering Native States manifest greater capacity and take a broader outlook of things than the present Indian members of Executive Councils. Are these ministers more learned and talented than the Indian Council members? No. The latter have not the freedom, the facilities and the opportunities enjoyed by the former; and this disables them from showing their political skill to advantage. Granting that the Indian members form one half of an Executive Council, the President who is a Governor will ordinarily side with the European members, and the proposals of the Indian members will be lost. The object of the signatories to the memorandum would be gained if they asked for a majority of Indian members in the Executive Councils. The Philippine Islands, to which America granted independence, has a Central Government called the Commission. The Governor is its President. Of the eight members of the Commission, five are natives of those Islands and the remaining three Americans. It will thus be seen that the natives form the majority in the Commission.

Political reforms.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

37. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd November, reproduces the following observations of the *Kolar Goldfield News* on a case of police torture in Calcutta:—It is difficult to understand why the policemen, who have progressed in many ways, have not as yet given up torturing people. They, perhaps, resort to this evil in order to make the accused admit the charge laid at his door, and use such admission as evidence against him. It is a matter for surprise that the Police do so not in a remote hamlet but in great cities where there are big Police officers.

Police torture.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

38. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th November, makes remarks similar to those made by the *Andhrapatrika* of the 30th October, already abstracted on page 1927 under the heading "The highhandedness of the Criminal Investigation Department!"

The Criminal Investigation Department.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

(b) *Courts.*

39. In a leaderette under this title, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th November, makes the following remarks regarding the decision of the High Court of Bombay in the appeal of Mr. Tilak:—The Judges of the High Court of Bombay have upheld the prestige of British justice in an admirable manner, increased a thousandfold the loyalty of the Indians, and established that love wins more than repression such as has been resorted to by the Governments of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces. Even such a foe of the bureaucracy as Mr. Tilak had justice done to him. If British justice is thus maintained, cries of "Hail British Empire!" will mingle with those of "Hail India!" and "Hail Mr. Tilak!", and insure the future progress of the country.

The triumph of the popular cause.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

JANOPAKARI, *Vellore*, October 1916.

Medical inspection of schools.

40. In dwelling upon the necessity for a periodical inspection of schools by a medical man, the *Janopakari* *, for October, says:—The Educational authorities should divide the schools in each district into a number of circles and appoint a doctor to inspect the schools in each circle. Every boy should be examined by the doctor within ten days of his admission into the school, and it is better to conduct this examination in the presence of the parents of the boy, so that they may know the condition of his health and take steps to improve the same. The points connected with the health of a boy observed by the doctor during the examination may be noted in a separate book to be maintained for the purpose, and an extract therefrom may be sent to the school to which the boy may be transferred.

The following instructions may be observed by the Educational authorities in dealing with the students:—

(1) The addresses of the parents of boys should be ascertained and the boys sent for treatment, whenever it is necessary.

(2) There should be some nurses in each school, whose duty will be to visit the boys in their houses and treat them for any ailments.

(3) The medical officers in charge of the hospitals near schools should be entrusted with the duty of taking care of the health of the boys in those schools.

(4) Pamphlets should be issued in the vernacular of the locality about contagious diseases for the benefit of the teachers, so that they may find out the students suffering from such diseases and send them to hospitals.

The doctors inspecting schools should see that the facilities noted below are afforded in every school:—Light should come into the class room from the left side, and it should be sufficient for the students to read a book from a distance. The floor of the class room should be clean and well paved. There should be free ventilation in this room. Proper latrines should be provided near schools for the benefit of the students, with a sufficient supply of water. Good drinking water should also be available for the students and separate vessels kept for the use of different classes of students. Students should never be allowed to sit on the floor and read.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

Agricultural education.

41. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd November, says:—In answer to certain questions relating to educational institutions in India in Agriculture and Forestry, put in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Government said that the Agricultural Colleges in India compared favourably with similar institutions in Europe. If that were so, why should Indian young men go to England to receive professional training and depend upon the Secretary of State? Is not this derogatory to the self-respect of both the Indians and the Government of India? The Hon'ble Mr. Hill who spoke on behalf of the Government said that the Government of India hoped that in the case of Agricultural institutions at least, it would be possible to teach up to a standard which would qualify for admission to the Imperial Service. See how careful the Hon'ble Mr. Hill was in his reply. Otherwise, will not the Nawab who controls the Government of India from Westminster, fly in rage against them? Our Government have hitherto been treating the agricultural, commercial and industrial education as inferior to literary education. But now they have begun to look upon the former as equal in importance to the latter. This augurs good. We hope that the Universities will soon undertake to impart agricultural education, that commercial education will spread all over India as in Bombay under the care of the Universities, and that industrial education will soon receive the attention that it deserves.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

A view of the conference.

42. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 2nd November, has a leading article in which it favourably reviews the recent proceedings of the Muslim Educational Conference

* Received in the current week.

at Vāniyambādi. It sums up as follows:—Saiyid Ross Masūd has raised the banner of learning at Vāniyambādi, and Mr. Hydari has pointed out the way of success.

God grant that the day may be very near when all the Mussalmans of Southern India will rally beneath its folds and begin to pursue the way indicated; then will victory be assured for Islam.

(*h*) *Railways.*

43. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th October, writes:—In spite of the fact that there was a large number of first and second class passengers travelling by the train which left Wadi at midnight last Wednesday, no arrangements were made for their comfortable accommodation. Owing to the scanty accommodation some first and second class passengers had to travel in second and third class carriages, respectively. To crown all, the first and second class passengers had no light after Chittapur because only sufficient gas had been taken in Wadi to last thus far.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

Darkness in railway management demanding the attention of Mr. Glancy.

It is amazing and astounding that in this age of enlightenment there should be such darkness in railway management.

Mr. Glancy, in his capacity of Director of the Railway, is always prepared to listen to passengers' complaints and to redress their grievances. When through the medium of this paper the report of last Wednesday night's example of railway mismanagement in the matter of lighting catches his eye, he will surely attend to the matter forthwith and prevent a recurrence of such darkness in railway management.

(*k*) *General.*

44. Referring to the remarks of the Judges, who heard these appeals, about the arbitrary nature of the provisions of the Press Act, the * *Vaisyamitran*, of the 30th October, prays that the opinion expressed both in the Madras and Calcutta High Courts on this law should be borne in mind by His Excellency the Viceroy when receiving the press deputation in January next.

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakotta*, Oct. 30th, 1916.

The *New India* appeals.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, writes:—This Commission was appointed to inquire into the ways in which the industrial advancement of India could be secured. An inquiry about the possibility of improving the industries of India will necessitate an inquiry about the import and export duties levied here, because India may not be able to compete with foreign countries in manufacturing certain articles unless heavy import duties are levied on such articles. But the British Government has asked the Commission not to go into the question of the import and export tariff, as it will be considered after the war. So an important point connected with the industrial advancement of this country has to be ignored by the Commission altogether. But we hope that the inquiry of the Commission will otherwise aim at improving the condition of this country. The Commission need not go into the question whether the growth of any industry in India will have an adverse effect upon the same industry in England. As the two witnesses examined by the Commission till now have expressed the opinion that this question will have to be considered by the Commission and as we expect other European witnesses to repeat it, we warn the Commission now against attaching any importance to it. As India is now getting several articles from foreign countries, her industrial advancement will surely affect some of the industries of these countries. But how can India be blamed for it? Even in the matter of witnesses, we would insist upon only such men as have a knowledge or experience of matters about which the Commission is enquiring, being examined. We would also point out that the industrial

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

The Industrial Commission.

* Received in the current week.

advancement of India should be taken to mean an improvement in the economic condition of the Indians and not of those, who after making money in India, go away to foreign countries. The prosperity of the latter class of men does not confer any permanent benefit on India. The British Government derives its income in India only from the Indians and exists only for their benefit. So anything done by the Government to improve the industries of this country should aim chiefly at increasing the wealth of the people. Coming to the evidence of the witnesses who have been examined till now, one point which was pressed upon the Commission is the necessity of revising the scale of rates charged by railways in this country. It has been a longstanding complaint of merchants here that the excessive rates charged by railways for conveying articles from one place to another hampers the growth of our industries. The majority of the railways here are owned by the Government and even in the case of the others, the Government guarantees the interest on the capital invested. It is a principle admitted in these days that a Government should sacrifice its income in view to the development of industries in the country. Then again experience throughout the world has proved that a reduction in the scale of rates does not always reduce the income of a railway. So the Government is bound to reduce the rates in their railways and is justified in insisting upon the other railways also doing so.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Nov. 5th, 1916.

The Industrial Commisson.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 5th November, says:—The evidence of English merchants before the Industrial Commission deserves to be noted. They said that the Government should have nothing to do with Indian industries, and that they should not help the Indians in anything in which they could not help themselves. Their motive in giving this opinion is plain. If indigenous industries should thrive, the trade of foreigners would suffer. The English traders like that the Government should interfere with the Indians in every matter relating to administration, but do not like that they should have anything to do with them in the matter of industries. The only remedy for this is *swaraj*.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

The Industrial Commission.

The *Manorama*, of the 3rd November, endorses the views of the Hon'ble Mr. James Curry, as contained in his evidence before the Industrial Commission, and hopes that the results of their enquiry will not be as disappointing as those of former Commissions.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 3rd November points out that, owing to the carelessness in the selection of persons to give evidence before the Commission, or because of too much care therein, the evidence so far recorded is favourable only to foreign manufacturers; and that neither the foreign merchants here nor those Indians, who deal in foreign articles, or who are engaged as the agents of the former, are not likely to say anything which may be against their interests, condemns the statements of a European witness, who said that it was enough for India to produce raw materials to be exported to foreign countries, and that it is unnecessary for the Government to give pecuniary assistance to the people in this matter, and hopes that more attention would be bestowed on the selection of witnesses.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The Industrial Commission.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th November, also dwells upon the valuelessness of the evidence of big merchants and factory owners, whom self-interest will not allow to tender it in an impartial manner, points out that, without Government help, indigenous industries cannot thrive, and that the matter to be considered is what industries require such help, and in what manner it should be given them, and thinks that, besides taking steps to revive the old industries, which are now dying out, new factories, after European models, should also be established.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

Another order to Mrs. Besant.

46. Adverting to the order of the Government of the United Provinces and that of Berar prohibiting the entry of Mrs. Besant into their dominions, the

Swadesamitran, of the 2nd November, observes:—"It is under the powers conferred by an Act, which was intended to be used only for military purposes occasioned by the war, that those orders have been passed. No one can say that Mrs. Besant intends to do any harm to the Government from a military point of view. Her loyalty has been admitted by the Judges of the Madras High Court. So there is no doubt that this Act has been misapplied in her case. It is stated in those orders that those Governments have information that she has acted or is likely to act against the interests of public peace. Unless the information is to the effect that Mrs. Besant intends to create a disturbance, she cannot be said to act against the interests of public peace. We are not told who the informants are. Perhaps they may be none other than the Criminal Investigation Department men. To issue an order like this, relying upon their reports alone is practically taking away the liberty of His Majesty's subjects. For aught we know, Mrs. Besant's visit to Amraoti was only in connection with her theosophical work. Granting that she intended to deliver a lecture on Home Rule, how could it affect public peace? That there is nothing wrong in speaking or writing about Home Rule has been admitted, not only by Lord Hardinge but also by the Bombay and the Madras Governments. The present action of the United Provinces and the Berar Governments may, therefore, create a wrong impression that they are unnecessarily alarmed. We hope the Government of India will soon see that the Provincial Governments do not misuse the Defence of India Act, and that the orders now issued to Mrs. Besant are withdrawn.

The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 6th November, reproduces the substance of the above remarks.

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 3rd November, reproduces the comments of the *Swadesamitran* of the 2nd November, on this subject, laying special stress upon the misapplication of the Defence of India Act to cases like this, which have not the remotest connection with the war.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

Another order to Mrs. Besant.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 6th November, also condemns the action of the United Provinces and Berar Governments in having prevented Mrs. Besant from going to Amraoti, and observes that the haphazard application of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act to one like Mrs. Besant, whose loyalty has been admitted even by the High Court Judges who tried her, is bound to cause immense dissatisfaction in the country.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

47. Referring to the order of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, prohibiting Mrs. Besant who was to go to Amraoti as President of the Theosophical Conference, from entering those Provinces, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd November, says:—Can this act of the Chief Commissioner promote peace in the country? Will not the idea gain ground that a law to which our representatives gave their assent under the impression that it is merely a war measure, is being enforced against persons devoted to the service of the country? While giving expression to generous sentiments on the one hand, the authorities are, on the other hand, putting a law to a use different from what was originally intended and are thus paining the minds of the people. It is the opinion of some that the Defence of India Act is by itself unlawful. Is it not much more so to use it for a purpose different from the one which the legislators had in mind? Will not such a use of the law increase agitation instead of decreasing it? We hope that Lord Chelmsford will restrain the acts of the local authorities in this matter and proclaim to the people that the war measure in question will be used only for the purpose for which it was intended, and be repealed after the war.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

Referring to the order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Central Provinces, the *Desabhimani*, of the 5th November, says:—The public is at a loss to know how her entry into those Provinces will affect the peace of the country.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Nov. 5th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

The order is unjustifiable and it is hoped that Lord Chelmsford will follow the example of Lord Hardinge, annul the order, and restore peace to the country.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 4th November, says :—The Government of the Central Provinces have threatened Mrs. Besant with punishment if she should enter those Provinces. They are rulers and can exercise their authority. What can we do? Everybody is taken by surprise, and is overwhelmed with grief. The gods above are watching. For what offence of Mrs. Besant's is this a punishment? No, not for any offence. The punishment will only serve to perpetuate her name.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th November, says:—While the people are still protesting in the press and on public platforms against the action of the Bombay Government in restricting the movements of Mrs. Besant, it is deplorable that her entry into the Central Provinces and Berar has been prohibited. She was to go to Amraoti as President of the Theosophical Conference. There is no room for sedition in the Theosophical Society. If the rulers do not enforce the Defence of India Act with discretion, the people will naturally cherish hatred. The Government will do well to be peacefully disposed at present.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

Referring to the order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Central Provinces and Berar, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th November, thinks that her advocacy of Home Rule for India cannot in itself be the cause of this order, as many others are also clamouring for it, and insinuates that her statement that her "white skin" would protect her, might have led to it.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Central Provinces Government.

48. The *Manorama*, of the 3rd November, expresses regret that Mrs. Besant should also be prohibited from entering the Central Provinces and Berar.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

Referring to the same subject, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 3rd November, points out that the object of the order is to prevent Mrs. Besant from presiding over the deliberations of the Theosophical Conference at Amraoti, and that she may, likewise, be excluded from the United Provinces, so that she may not attend the Lucknow Congress, and observes that it is surprising that the Madras Government should permit a lady, who, in the opinion of the Government, cannot enter any of these places, to remain in Madras.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 4th November, pays a glowing tribute to Mrs. Besant for the skill with which she has been fighting against the Press Act, whose provisions, it thinks, are as elastic as the india-rubber, and other measures of a similar nature, and deplores that, as a result, she should now be prohibited from entering the Central Provinces and Berar also.

VAIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

Minor zamindars and the Court of Wards.

49. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 2nd November, takes exception to minor zamindars under the Court of Wards being allowed to take possession of their estates soon after they come of age and says:—In very many cases these zamindars get into the hands of unscrupulous men who have been feeding on their property during the time of the previous owners, and no wonder that they begin to squander their money soon and get into difficulties. In order to avoid this evil, we would suggest that the Court of Wards should continue to manage the estate of a minor zamindar for at least three years after it is handed over to him. The Government may also insist upon the zamindar employing capable men under him. If the Court of Wards cannot supervise the estate after handing it over to the zamindar, a small committee may be appointed to do this work and control the expenditure of the zamindar and prevent him from wasting his money.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

The Secretary of State and reforms in India.

50. Referring to the refutation by the Secretary of State for India of the information published by some newspapers that the reforms suggested in the memorandum of the non-official members of the Imperial

Legislative Council were the same as those recommended by Lord Hardinge, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, remarks:—The haste with which the Secretary of State has come out with this refutation will no doubt set people thinking about the reason for it. But the communication from the Secretary of State proves clearly that Lord Hardinge did send up a recommendation as to the reforms necessary for India, no matter whether this was done officially or not. We hope that the subject of these reforms will not end with this communiquè issued by the Secretary of State and that they will receive due consideration at the hands of this officer.

51. The *Janopakari**, for October 1916, writes:—It is a well-known fact that the condition of our ryots is very bad, when compared with that of their brethren in the western countries. The prosperity of India depends upon agriculture. No doubt there are several industrial concerns in different places in the country. But these do not seem to be worked on modern methods. The industrial advancement of other countries is due in a great measure to the material help rendered by the Governments of those countries. It is regrettable indeed that the Government is not able to give such help to industries in India. If agriculture is carried on properly, it can by itself improve the condition of the country. The ryots in Canada, Australia and other countries are much richer than those in India, and one reason for this is that they are able to obtain the full produce of their lands, while in India it is not so. This in turn is due to several causes. One is that the climatic conditions of India prevent a land yielding as much produce as land in a cooler climate. Another cause is the uncertainty of the sources of irrigation being always available in India. The Government has, no doubt, solved this problem in some places by creating artificial water sources for irrigational purposes. But the extent of lands irrigated by such sources is very small when compared with the extent of cultivated lands in the country. A third reason for the disparity in the yield is the ignorance of the Indian ryot of modern improved methods of cultivation. The Government is, no doubt, doing much to teach these methods to the ryots here. The agricultural schools and colleges started in different places in this country impart regular instruction on this subject. But as the language of instruction in them is English, it is only such men as wish to enter Government service later on that come to study in them. If the ordinary ryot, not knowing English, is to be benefited by these institutions, instruction must be imparted in the vernaculars of the country and the number of agricultural schools should also be increased. Unless this is done, the efforts of the Government to improve the condition of the Indian ryot will not prove very fruitful. In addition to this, the nature of the education imparted in ordinary elementary schools should also be changed. As it is, it creates in the pupils an aversion to agriculture. This should not be the case. The subjects taught in elementary schools should include agriculture also. The next grievance of the Indian ryot impending his progress is want of money. The majority of the ryots here are poor. They have to borrow money even for cultivating their lands and they are drowned in debt in course of time. The Government should take steps to prevent the Indian ryot getting into the hands of the professional money-lender, by advancing money to them for purposes of cultivation on easy terms. The agricultural loans granted by the Government do not seem to be available for the ryots easily. The difficulties which now exist in the ryots getting these loans should be removed. There is another way in which the Government can help the ryots materially and that is by opening depots in different places for selling seeds, manures, agricultural implements, etc., to the ryots, the value of the same being collected in instalments with the kist. Though this may entail some trouble on the Government, it is bound to take it in the interests of the ryots.

The needs of the ryots in India.

JANOPAKARI, *Vellore*, October 1916.

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* Received in the current week.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

Stray notes.

52. Under this heading, a correspondent to the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 3rd November, writes with the *nom-de-plume* of Narada:—The President of the Corporation of Madras is a straightforward man. When a Commissioner drew his attention to the frequency of thefts in Mylapore and asked for the municipal lamps being allowed to burn throughout the night, at least in the month of October, the President replied that the prevention of thefts was the duty of the police and not of the Corporation. The idea of the Commissioner in putting the question was evidently that, if the lamps were kept burning throughout the night, thieves would find it difficult to ply their trade. The prevention and detection of thefts are no doubt the duties of the police; but it is not their duty surely to keep the municipal lamps burning throughout the night. How can this be seen, unless one spends some thought over it?

A notice has been served upon the editor of the *Express*, a paper in Bankipore, to show cause why security should not be demanded from him. We do not know how many papers are yet to become the victims of the Press Act of 1910. Both the Judges of the Madras and Calcutta High Courts have condemned this Act, and the people are constantly complaining against it. The Viceroy has also consented to receive a deputation from the Press Association on this subject. But the Press Act still exists and continues to commit its havoc.

The Russians changed the names of their towns, as they had an Austrian or a German tinge. The French and the English are also determined to do away with everything German. It was stated at the time the Indian Press Act was passed that it was modelled on an Austrian statute. Why cannot this Act be repealed at least on the ground that it was copied from the dominions of an enemy?

The Bombay Provincial Conference which met at Ahmedabad was attended by both the moderates and nationalists. One of the speakers at this conference stated that those who, instead of trying to remove the obstacles in the way of the Indians joining the army, tried to perpetuate them are unconsciously helping the enemies of the Government. This is really true. If the Indians had been allowed to enter the army freely, the number of Indian troops fighting on the side of England will now be not less than two crores and the Germans would have been defeated long ago. When will the Government understand this?

In India, the policeman may do anything he likes. He is the master of himself and especially so is the Criminal Investigation Department man. There is no limit to his authority. The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad wrote to the Secretary of the Provincial Conference that Criminal Investigation Department reporters should be accommodated with seats in the Conference pandal, but the Secretary refused to do this. Immediately, the District Magistrate issued an order directing the Secretary to allow the Criminal Investigation Department reporters into the pendal. Has not a District Magistrate power? If an officer receiving more than Rs. 2,000 as salary has not even this power, what is the use of his position? Oh! English officials! Should you exercise only your power over us? Cannot you evince the least love for us?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

The Department of Industries.

53. In commenting on the report of the Local Industrial Department for 1915–16, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd November, says:—The authorities proposed to open a commercial school in this city, but they have not as yet carried out the proposal. From this it will be evident that although they are trying to improve the economic condition of the country, they do not do so with sufficient zeal. Again, war has affected the Industrial Department most seriously. The department has been carrying on its work in a slipshod way from the very beginning. It had to work last year in very unfavourable circumstances. It remains to be seen what Mr. Couchman is going to do to improve the situation. The Government have to help the department freely, and without such help no good will come out of it.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th November, says:—We hope that the Industrial Commission will not make the work of industrial education an insignificant appendage to the department of industries, but will give it a separate place altogether and suggest means for its development. The Government offer every year six scholarships to candidates wishing to receive education in the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay. Last year only two were granted, no application having been received for the remaining four. This is due not to any want of enthusiasm on the part of students, but to the impossible nature of the qualifications required of them by the Government. This was the case not only last year, but also the year before. When candidates possessing the required qualifications were not forthcoming, why should not the Government reconsider the matter?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The Department of Industries.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th November, says:—The Government spent, in 1915–16, Rs. 35,116 on machinery required for the manufacture of pencils, glass, oil, etc. Even supposing that they devoted a fourth of this sum to pencils, that does not amount even to Rs. 9,000. What could the experts do with such a small outlay? What could the Director of Industries do? The greater part of this sum must have been paid away as pay and batta to workmen, and very little must have remained for experiments in the manufacture of pencils.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

The Madras Executive Council.

54. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th November, is in full agreement with the resolution of the Madras Provincial Committee of the Congress praying that after the expiry of the term of office of the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar in the Executive Council, a non-official Indian may be appointed in his place.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th November, says:—The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar has, as a Member of the Madras Executive Council, displeased many and pleased only a few. His administration has failed to command the appreciation of all. Unless the officers of the Government suit their administration to the times, it will be difficult for them to command the esteem of the public. It is only those that adapt themselves to the times that are deemed fit to bear the burden of Government. We trust that the authorities will remember this in appointing the next Indian Member of the Council.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

Imprisonment for labour offences.

55. Referring to the fact that two women labourers were imprisoned in Ceylon for an offence under the Labour Act, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st November, says that on being asked by the Chairman of the Emigration Enquiry Commission to excuse the portion of the term of imprisonment now remaining, the Government of Ceylon replied they could not do so, for if they did, they would find it difficult to maintain discipline in the estates. It is highly wrong, says the paper, to act mercilessly in the name of discipline.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The Indian Chiefs' Conference.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st November, says:—In his welcome address to the Indian Chiefs' Conference, His Excellency the Viceroy has stated that a constitutional assembly may grow out of such Conferences, which will take its place in the Government of this empire. This brings to our memory the discussion on the Chiefs' Advisory Committee proposed at the time of the introduction of the Morley-Minto Reforms. The whole country was then unanimous in protesting against the creation of such a committee, and even now cannot but deprecate the formation of any such committee. We hope that Lord Chelmsford will remember this.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The Indian Chiefs' Conference.

In commenting on the proceedings of the conference of Indian Chiefs and on His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address made to him by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th November,

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

says:—His Excellency advised the Indian Chiefs not to be in haste fo development and told them that it is useless to be in a hurry. Indians, including the leaders of the people and the aristocracy, have been hearing such advice for long, and there is no doubt that they will differ from His Excellency in this matter. At any rate, His Excellency deserves the gratitude of the whole of India for arranging for a conference of this kind, which will conduce to the advancement of the ruling Indian Chiefs.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

The Chiefs' Conference.

The Malayalam papers received so far have articles dwelling upon the importance and usefulness of the "Chiefs' Conference," and most of them express a hope that it will become a permanent institution. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 3rd November, says:—The speeches of the Viceroy and the Gaekwar of Baroda make it clear that the Native Rulers will be called upon to express their opinions only on matters relating to the administration of their States and that they will have nothing to do with affairs of British India. . . . . From the treaties between the British Government and the rulers of important Native States, it would seem that the former regarded the latter as equals. But it has been a longstanding complaint that the Maharajas not only lost this equality, but their very existence as rulers depended on the will of the Resident. If, therefore, this conference should tend to maintain their dignity and position, its object may be said to be a good one. After the war, many changes will be introduced into the machinery of administration in British India, and the Indians will be granted certain privileges. Under such circumstances there is sure to be trouble, if the Native Rulers continue to administer their States according to old *mamul*.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

The Chiefs' Conference.

In approving of the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th November, refers to the overweening and high-handed manner in which some of the Residents had been interfering with the administration of certain Native States before the time of Lord Curzon, thinks that this conference should be held annually, and that the expenditure incurred on this account by the Chiefs cannot be regarded as unnecessary, and suggests that all the Native States should be placed directly under the Supreme Government.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

The Chiefs' Conference.

Referring to the Chiefs' conferring, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 6th November, has, *inter alia*, the following in English:—"Addressing the distinguished guests His Excellency said: 'You are jealous and rightly jealous of your position as Ruling Princes and Chiefs, owing allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor, and there is, I hope, no need for me to assure you that I have no desire to infringe in your domestic concerns.' An assurance of the kind given by His Excellency would have been quite unnecessary, but for the unfortunate and aggressive encroachment upon their freedom during the turbulent Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. These Princes, as His Excellency observed, have no right to interfere in the domestic affairs of British India. This particular point could well have been omitted in the speech as there was not a single instance in the past, wherein any of our Princes exhibited a taste therefor. Examples, on the other hand, will not be wanting in which the representatives of the Paramount Power have been found interfering in the administration of Native States, domestic and otherwise, so as to result in undesirable consequences. Should the recent assemblage result in the practical establishment of a constitutional assembly of Indian Princes, such unwarranted encroachments of these political agents will be a thing of the past. We do not, for a moment, deny that there are none (sic) in their ranks who fully realising their position and responsibility act in such a manner as to strengthen in the natural relationship. The assurance given by His Excellency, as regards his strict adherence to the treaties between the British Crown and their States, was very opportune, and the Viceroy's earnest desire to maintain their integrity not only in the letter but in the spirit in which they were framed is worthy of commendation.

"As was rightly anticipated in certain well-informed circles, it was very significant that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda came forward as the spokesman of his brother Princes on this historic occasion. While claiming their share in the Empire, with which their destinies are indissolubly linked, His Highness clearly pointed out the need of an assembly of Princes based upon proper lines where important questions regarding themselves and their States could be discussed and settled. Indian Princes, as the Maharaja observed, represent in area one-third of Indian Empire and one-fourth of its entire population and as such they have a clear voice which is bound to have it share of respect. His Highness was plain and emphatic. When he said that they had 'no desire to encroach upon the affairs of British India any more than we want any body outside our State to interfere with the affairs of our own States and ourselves'.

"The two important speeches were much appreciated, and if the assurances of His Excellency are carried out to the letter and spirit they will be equally reciprocated by the Indian Princes so as to result in the increased well-being and confidence of both, more of which is wanted in India at present."

57. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 2nd November, has the following:— Until a provincial secretary is appointed, Home Rule agitation will not be productive of much good. The people suggest that Mr. Harisarvottama Rao should be chosen as secretary for the Andhra country. It is good to choose him and begin work soon. The desire for Home Rule should spread from village to village. Until then there will be no good.

Home Rule.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Nov. 2nd, 1916.

58. In the issues of the *Andhrapatrika*, for the week ending with the 11th November, are found regular contributions from correspondents, giving detailed description of the distress caused by the floods of the Kistna, the Tungabhadra and other rivers and by the recent incessant and unusually heavy rains, as well as of the various measures of spontaneous charity taken by the public with a view to offer relief to the distressed. The paper in its editorial columns recognises the magnitude of the distress which is said to affect numerous villages belonging to many taluks in Kistna, Kurnool and other Andhra districts, refers to the work done in Bezwada, Guntūr and other places by way of affording relief, makes an appeal for help, and opens a relief fund amounting to over four thousand rupees up to the 9th November.

The distress due to floods.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

59. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st November, says:—Those who emigrate from this country to foreign lands are not respected in those lands at all. Our country is in no way benefited by their emigration. Mr. Bonar Law has stated that the present system of emigration should continue for at least five years and the Secretary of State for India has acquiesced in this view. This is regrettable. Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain propose to introduce a new system of emigration in the place of the present one instead of endeavouring to put a stop to emigration altogether. They look to the well-being of the colonies and neglect that of India. Unless and until emigration is altogether stopped, the troubles of our brethren in the colonies will not end.

Emigration.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

60. The *Aryavysia*, of the 19th October (received on the 9th November) says that adulterated ghee is exported from Guntūr to Calcutta in large quantities, and prays that the Collector will take every step to prevent the adulteration of ghee and the export of adulterated ghee.

The export of adulterated ghee.

ARYAVYSIA, *Guntur*, Oct. 19th, 1916.

61. The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd November, dwells in its leader on the evil of drunkenness, and suggests that arrack shops should not be located in this Presidency near schools, temples, coolies' houses, etc., that they should be located only in places pointed out by the people, and that the Government should give up their Abkāri policy gradually.

Drunkenness.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

62. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd November, suggests that in view of the responsible nature of the work turned out by the village postmaster, he may be paid from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and that the runner should not be required to go more than 10 miles a day. He also recommends that both the postmaster and the runner may be paid some pension after retirement. He remarks that it is unjust on the part of the Government not to pay these men living wages, while earning a large income through the Post offices.

The village post office.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

63. The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd November, says that the reports of the Madras Agricultural Department contain useful information for the ryots, and prays that an abstract of those reports may be translated into Telugu and Tamil and distributed among the ryots.

The Agricultural Department.

SUDARSINI, *Viswasarayapuram*, Nov. 1st, 1916.

64. The *Sudarsini*, of the 1st November, refers to the fact that Jamadar Wazir Khan was granted the second-class Indian Order of Merit medal for his valour in the war, and says that had he been a European he would have been given the Victoria Cross. It remarks that if he had been granted the place of a Lieutenant, that would have pleased the Indians.

A Jamadar's distinguished service.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 1st, 1916

65. The *Desamata*, of the 1st November, says:—It may surprise Indians to learn that between the years 1871 and 1888 the average annual income of India was almost equal to that of the United States, and that between the years 1861 and 1870 it was greater than those of the United States and Germany. The people of such a prosperous country are today starving without food and are helpless not knowing what to do.

India's income.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

66. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th November, states that Rabindranath Tagore, who is now delivering lectures in America, has received and rejected invitations from Toronto and Montreal, saying that he would not set his foot on the land of a people that have insulted his mother country, and commends his patriotic spirit.

Rabindranath's patriotism.

ABHINAVASARASWATI, *Guntür*, (July. Aug., Sept. 1916.)

67. The editor of the *Abhinavasaraswati*, in his metrical narration of the suit between him and the goldsmiths, in the volumes for July, August and September (received on 9th November 1916), makes the following aspersion against a Sudra witness while commenting upon his evidence in the court:—"A Sudra is born with all vices such as lying which wear out by serving the Brahmans; such being the case how can a Sudra who altogether hates the Brahmans fail to be a liar simply because he pays a large amount of land tax."

In a foot-note, the editor quotes passages from the *Anusasanikaparva* of the Bharata in support of his remark.

The Sudras.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

68. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th November, writes:—In a book on this subject written by one Bevan, the author states that it is impossible to grant Home Rule to India, that the Hindus and the Moslems are not on good terms with each other, that although the principal castes are only five in number, there are a myriad of sects and sub-sects among them, and that if these should abandon their faith and become Christians, there is a possibility of their obtaining Home Rule. The author's love of Christianity is indeed highly laudable. It must not be forgotten, however, that even among Christians, there are two important divisions, namely, Catholics and Protestants; and there are numerous sub-sects in each. This does not prevent them from being friendly to one another; while members of the same sect are seen to be at cross lots. Is there no cordiality between the Christian Germans and Moslem Turks? Are not the British and the Germans mutual enemies, although they both belong to the Christian religion? Do we not see children of the same parents sometimes become deadly enemies to each other? The author is, therefore, wrong to hold that it is necessary to adopt the Christian faith in order to obtain Home Rule.

Christianity and Home Rule.

69. The *Manorama*, of the 3rd November, points out that the increase in the pay of the clerks of the Registration department has, owing to the discontinuance of the famine allowance, made those whose pay was Rs. 17½, losers in the bargain, and hopes that the Government will be pleased to redress their grievance.

Clerks in the Registration Department.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

70. The *Manorama*, of the 3rd November, congratulates the Government on their decision, though rather bilated, to take the *Tiyyas* of Malabar into the army, and hopes that the Tiyya leaders will do everything possible to induce their youths to join the army, so that the Government may, at a future time, form a separate regiment of their community.

The Tiyyas and the Army.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

71. Referring to the efforts made in England to manufacture all the articles required for her use and also other articles that may be exported, so that English coins may not go out, and those of foreign countries may flow in, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 3rd November, observes that it is not surprising that nothing in this direction is done in India.

Industries in India and in England.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

72. Referring to the decision of the Calicut Municipal Council by a majority of two votes that the Municipal hospital should be removed to Vellayil on the beach, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th November, points out that this majority does not represent public opinion on the subject, to ascertain which, however, a public meeting must be held, and takes strong exception to the proposed removal.

The Calicut Municipal hospital.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Manorama*, of the 7th November, also expresses similar views, and draws attention to the opinion of the "site committee" and of the Surgeon-General on the question.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

73. Referring to the nomination, by the Government, of Mr. Marjoribanks and the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar to inquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon and other places, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 3rd November, says:—We learn that Mr. Marjoribanks has not been a very sympathetic District officer, and that he has no regard for the feelings of the Indians. Even in the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar we have to presume from his re-election to the council that he has done some good to his countrymen. Otherwise we have not heard of anything done by him to prove that he has a genuine sympathy for his poorer brethren. So we are surprised at the nomination of these two gentlemen by the Madras Government.

Indian coolies in foreign countries.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

74. The *Manorama*, of the 7th November, points out that the Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar is in every way qualified to work with Mr. Marjoribanks who has been deputed to enquire into the condition of the coolies in Ceylon, and congratulates the Government on the happy selection they have made.

Indian coolies in Ceylon.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

75. In continuation of the article on this subject (reported last week), the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 3rd November, in a leader under the heading "we must not lose this opportunity", after explaining the reasons given by the members as to why this memorandum is submitted at this juncture, remarks:—The memorandum states the bare facts. There is not one word of exaggeration in it. Mr. Gokhale was not unmindful of the inadequate nature of the Minto-Morley Reforms. Those who say that a leader like Gokhale considered them sufficient for the present, cannot have forgotten his importunate words both in the council and outside it after the reforms were announced. Those words can have no meaning if he thought that India should be content with these reforms for some fifty or hundred years. Further, the memorandum

The memorandum of the Non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 3rd, 1916.

has been signed by his chief disciple, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. It is natural to infer from this what the late Mr. Gokhale's views must have been. To give only a little conjee water and to call it bread and to tell us not to be hasty or greedy in eating it and to frighten us saying that it might upset our stomach if we should have more, this jugglery would be consistent only with Anglo-Indian nature and would never appeal to the wisdom or liberality of others. The members have clearly proved that these Minto-Morley Reforms are not such solid bread as they seem to make out, but only conjee water as we said above. It might be asked why it was that these reforms were hailed with such universal joy. The answer to it is to be found in the political situation of the country at that time. Lord Curzon had thrown a damper on the aspirations of the people. Queen Victoria's proclamation had been included in the list of impossibilities, and India and her people had been branded with the charge of untruthfulness. Not content with this, Lord Curzon resorted to the partition of Bengal as the crowning act of his reactionary policy. What wonder then that when the sympathetic reforms of Minto and Morley were announced soon afterwards, popular leaders such as Gokhale as well as the whole nation received them with joy and gratitude? When the Government themselves were taking up a conciliatory attitude and invited the co-operation of the people in the task of administration, would it not have seemed most ungracious if the people had failed to welcome the new policy? Such an act would have been like throwing salt into custard. The Indians would never stoop to it. That explains the universal rejoicings over the Minto-Morley Reforms. Further, they were received only as part of the many things that were demanded. The Honourable Members have explained that it was only as an earnest that these reforms were received. We would prefer to call them as the first instalment of *swaraj*. When we get what was already our own, it would be more appropriate to call it an "instalment" rather than an "earnest". Again some of our critics object that it was improper to have made this demand of a second instalment of *swaraj* during the continuance of the war. That cannot be. At the close of the war, there cannot but be sweeping changes, political, social and economic, all over the world. Both neutrals and belligerents have, therefore, already to think of post-war reforms. Why, then, should India alone be advised to remain still? What are the British Colonies which are similarly placed doing? Moreover, although England is using her one arm for fighting, is she not using the other for devising measures for the future? If the children in their true filial duty nurse their father in his illness, without an eye to gain, and then present their wishes when he is past danger, would it be ungracious? Would it annoy the father? What harm then if we likewise tell the Government what they should do after the war! Would it not lead to confusion if we defer our request until the war is actually over? There can be no doubt therefore that the Honourable Members, by submitting this memorandum, have discharged a sacred duty by not losing the opportunity of placing in good time before the British authorities the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country.

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Nov. 5th, 1916.

Rural sanitation in Mysore.

76. In an article dwelling on the importance of improving the sanitation in rural areas in Mysore, the *Mysore Star*, of the 5th November, observes:—Much of the present insanitary condition of our villages must be ascribed to the ignorance and illiteracy of our people. It seems to us, therefore, that rural areas are in greater need of the compulsory system of primary education than cities. Instead of the thousand and one methods that are now being devised by our Government for village improvements if they should only pay more earnest attention to the question of compulsory primary education, their efforts are sure to produce better and more speedy results.

ERRATA.

Report No. 45.

Page 1926, paragraph 36, line 10, *substitute* "unscathed" *for* "unscattered".

„ 1926 „ 37 „ 6, *substitute* "connoted" *for* "counted".

„ 1926 „ 37 „ 15, *substitute* "their" *for* "the".

„ 1926 „ 37 „ 23, *insert* "the" *after* "away".

„ 1926 „ 37 „ 14, *insert* "." *after* "well-being" and *substitute* "Can" *for* "can".

„ 1927 „ 39, 3rd line from the bottom, *delete* the word "such".

Paragraph 39, 2nd line from the bottom *read* "Magistrates" *for* "Magistrate".

Page 1931, paragraph 51, last line, *for* "Shirgkar" *read* "Shirgaokar".

„ 1937 „ 71, line 15, *substitute* "co-partners" *for* "copartners".

Issued, 14th November 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 47 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th November 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(a) *Police*—
A policeman pays compensation 2007
The Criminal Investigation Department .. .. *ib.*

(b) *Courts*—
The *Madras Mail* and the Tilak appeal case .. .. *ib.*
The Tilak appeal case 2009
The jury system in the United Provinces .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—
The Sibpur striking and after .. .. *ib.*
The proposed Patna University 2010
An official Educational Conference .. .. *ib.*
The Presidency College, Madras 2012

(j) *Salt and Abkāri*—
Promotions in the Salt and Abkāri Department .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—
The Government of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Besant .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Executive Council 2014
The Lucknow Congress 2015
The Madras Legislative Council 2016
High officials and hill stations .. .. *ib.*
Stormy petrels .. .. *ib.*
Mr. B. G. Tilak and Home Rule for India .. .. *ib.*
The Boy Scout movement 2017
The new Vice-President .. .. *ib.*
Disallowance of resolutions .. .. *ib.*
The costlier telegram 2018
Indian's military resources .. .. *ib.*
The Congress and Moslem League scheme for Home Rule for India 2019

IV.—Native States.

Compulsory recruitment in Travancore .. .. *ib.*
Theosophy in Mysore schools .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The drink evil in England	2021
The war	*ib.*
Presidential contest in the United States	*ib.*
The Sultan of Egypt and the British suzerainty	*ib.*
A proof of the deplorable condition of Austria	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—

An officer of the C.I.D.	2022

(*b*) *Courts*—

Mr. Tilak's appeal	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

The nature of the present-day examinations	2023
"*New India's* mistake"	*ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Local self-government	2024
Municipal elections and objection petitions	*ib.*
The Malabar District Board	*ib.*
Government officials in the taluk boards	2025

(*g*) *Forests*—

The Forest Research Institute	2026
Forest administration in Coorg	*ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—

The South Indian Railway and third-class passengers	*ib.*

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri*—

The Salt department	*ib.*
The Salt-tax	*ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

The industrial advancement of India	2027
Industrial advancement in the Madras Presidency and the United Provinces	*ib.*
An Industrial Bank for India	*ib.*
The work of the Survey department	*ib.*
The system of Government nomination to the Legislative Council	2028
The work of the Agricultural department in 1915–16	2029
The successor of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar	*ib.*
The office of Indian member of the Madras Executive Council	*ib.*
Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Canada	*ib.*
Stray notes	2030
The *Madras Mail* and Mr. Tilak	*ib.*
Mr. Tilak	*ib.*
German trade after the war	*ib.*
The Central Provinces Government and Mrs. Besant	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant	2031
The Maharaja of Bobbili's son	*ib.*
Floods in the Kurnool district	*ib.*
Anglo-Indian papers	*ib.*
The Kistna floods	2032
Inundation of crops in the Kaikalur taluk	*ib.*
The partition of Malabar	*ib.*
Slave trade	*ib.*
The Vaccination department	*ib.*
India and the commercial war	*ib.*
"Wantonness in the Muharrum"	2033

III.—Legislation.

The recent nomination to the Madras Legislative Council	2034

IV.—Native States.

The Chiefs' Conference at Delhi	*ib.*
A victory for Travancore	2035

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co 's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitaramma Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Rameswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Ahaharatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 38 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaeus, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.*	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	Bhakti Sondésha † ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
37	**Bhanu** ‡	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
38	**Bharata Kesari** § ..	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
39	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Vorugauti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
40	**Bharati** ‖	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
41	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
42	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly ..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
43	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	230
44	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
45	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
46	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
47	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
48	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
49	**Catholic Friend.** ¶	Do.	Published at the Lux Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‖	Telugu.	Published at the Lux Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
52	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
53	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Discontinued, April 1916. † Started, August 1916. ‡ Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916.
§ Started, February 1916. ‖ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ¶ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
54	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
55	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
56	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaran ettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
57	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
58	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
59	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
60	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
61	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
62	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
63	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
64	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
65	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
66	**Conch** ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,600
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Deseeya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916.

† Not published for the last two years.

‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
89	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years.	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Etatkalasatyam or Present Truth.***	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
92	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
93	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
94	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
95	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
96	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
97	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
98	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
99	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
100	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
101	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman.	1,500
102	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
103	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
104	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
105	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
106	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
107	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
108	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	N. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
109	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
110	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
111	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
112	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
113	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
114	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
115	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
116	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started, July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
118	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
119	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
120	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
121	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
122	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
123	**Jananukulan** .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
125	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
127	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
130	Journal of the Tamil Scientific Terms Society. ‖	Anglo-Tamil.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	C. Rajagopala Achari and R. G. Venkatasubba Ayyar, Brahmans.	100
131	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
132	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
133	**Kalabhimani** ‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
134	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
135	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
136	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
137	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
138	Kannada Kogile § ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
139	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
140	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
141	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
142	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
143	Karnataka Nandini ¶ ..	Do.	Published at the Sati Hitaishini office, Nanjangud, Mysore State ; printed at the Sri Krishna Press, Hubli, Bombay Presidency.	Do. ..	N. Tirumalammal	Not known.
144	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. §	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Do.

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, February 1916.
‡ Ceased to exist January 1916.
§ Started, April 1916.
‖ Started in 1916.
¶ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
145	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
146	**Kavita .. ..**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
147	**Kerala Deepika ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
148	**Keralakesari ..**	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
149	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
150	**Kerala Patrika ..**	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
151	**Kerala Sanchari ..**	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
152	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
153	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
154	**Keralodayam ..**	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
155	**Kistnapatrika ..**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
156	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
157	**Konkani Dirven ..**	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
158	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
159	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
160	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
161	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
162	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
163	**Literary Journal.** ‡	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
164	**Liva-ul-Islam** § ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
165	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
166	**Loka Mitran** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
167	**Lokaprakasam ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
168	**Lokaranjini** ¶ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
169	**Lokopakari .. ..**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
170	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380

* Started, January 1916.
§ Discontinued, 12th January 1916.
† Started, March 1916.
‖ Ceased to exist in June 1914.
‡ Discontinued, May 1916.
¶ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
171	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
172	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
173	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
174	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
175	Madhva Sidhanta Prakasini.‡	Do..	Published at the Madhva Sidhanta Prakasini Sabha, Mysore, and printed at the Jayalaya Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Y. Srinivasa Rao and H. Narasinga Rao, Brahmans.	Not known.
176	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
177	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
178	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
179	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
180	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
181	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
182	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
183	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. P. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
184	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
185	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
186	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
187	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
188	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
189	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
190	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
191	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review.*)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
192	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
193	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
194	**Manavaseva†** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
195	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
196	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200

* Started, April 1916. † Not published since 7th September 1915. ‡ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
197	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
198	Manju Bhâshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chinglepat district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
199	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 28 years.	1,500
200	**Meraj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
201	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
202	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
208	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
209	**Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan** (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*). *	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
210	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
211	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govligunda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
212	**Muslim Dutan** ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 42 years.	900
213	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 29 years.	Not known.
214	**Mysore Patriot** ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
215	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years.	3,000
216	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
217	**Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.**	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
218	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
219	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heasman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
223	**New India** ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
224	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
225	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
226	**Nigashkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
227	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
228	**Non-Brahman** [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
229	Noor*	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
230	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, George-town, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
231	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
232	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
235	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
241	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
242	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
243	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Elloro, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
244	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
246	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
247	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
248	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
249	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
250	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
251	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 48 years.	1,800
252	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	380
253	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
254	Risāla-i-Albadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
256	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
257	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,250
258	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
259	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
260	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
261	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nazur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
262	**Sadguru .. ..**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
263	**Sadhvi .. ..**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
264	**Sahaya .. ..**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
265	**Sahifa .. ..**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan. 32 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnarao Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
267	**Saiph-ul-Islam ..**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
268	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
270	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
271	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
273	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
274	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
275	**Sarva Vyapi ..**	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
276	**Sasilekha .. ..**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seeha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
277	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
278	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
279	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
280	**Satyanadam ..**	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
281	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
282	**Savinudi .. ..**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
283	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
284	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
285	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
286	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
287	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
288	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
289	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
290	Sirouchs Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
292	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
293	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
294	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
295	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
296	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
297	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
298	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
299	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Ksheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
304	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
308	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
309	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 38 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
312	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
313	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
314	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
315	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H[a] McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
316	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
317	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
318	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
319	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
322	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
323	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
324	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
325	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
326	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do
327	**Temperance News.** ‡	Do.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Do.
328	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
330	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
331	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
332	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. K. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
333	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
334	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 46 years.	150
335	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
336	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	Do.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
337	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
338	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
339	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
340	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
341	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
342	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
343	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam,	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
344	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
345	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
346	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
347	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia, 36 years.	1,000
348	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
349	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
350	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalâratnâkaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
351	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
352	Vediar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
353	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
354	Vidyadâyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
355	Vidyânanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
356	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
357	Vignâna Chintâmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
358	**Vijaya Vikatan.*** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
359	Vikata Pratapa † ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
360	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Not published since 30th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
361	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
362	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
363	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
364	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
365	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
366	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
367	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
368	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
369	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
370	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
371	Vyasa Neean	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
372	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
374	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
375	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
376	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
377	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
378	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
379	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
380	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
381	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
382	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
383	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
384	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
385	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

A policeman pays compensation.

1. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 10th November, writes:—"We seldom come across a case in which the police, when they happen to be the complainants are ordered to pay compensation to the accused when the complaint is found to be false by the Magistrate. It is therefore noteworthy that the Town Magistrate of Calicut ordered a police man, on Wednesday, to pay a compensation of half a rupee to each of the five cherumas (the humblest of the depressed classes) whom the police man was found to have falsely charged with an offence of public nuisance. We hope the police man concerned and his belted comrades will learn a salutary lesson from the interesting result of this case. Many official reports and the reviews especially of the Police Department bristle with references to the prevalence of false complaints in this country and the consequent difficulties of the police and the judiciary and certain high placed Magistrates have made excathedra pronouncements on this fancied or exaggerated evil. The magistracy should, therefore, deal with police men who bring false complaints far more severely than with ignorant and irresponsible individuals who may be found guilty of similar misdemeanour." West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

2. The following appears in *New India* of the 11th November:—"If we were so happy as to have the ear of the Government, we would ask them to use a little more care in the instructions issued to the Criminal Investigation Department. Is there any need, for instance, that these should make themselves unnecessarily offensive at public meetings? On one day, this last week, the Criminal Investigation Department man was the only man who sat during the opening prayer, even though he was asked to rise. At another meeting, where Mrs. Besant herself took him through a dense crowd, he, feeling himself to be safe, made provocative gestures, and she had to take him away in her car, lest his provocation should cause trouble. Surely such men might be instructed to behave decently. On a third day, a Criminal Investigation Department man wanted to intrude on a meeting of the Congress Committee. Those men belong to the *Criminal* Investigation Department. Are we then all criminals in the eyes of the Government, that all we do is to be investigated? Cannot the Government understand that gently born and nurtured people, and people, moreover, who had done all that they could to help the Government in the war, feel it to be a deadly insult to be spied on by these unmannerly persons, and to be constantly harried by them? Why cannot they look after robbers and murderers instead of after us, attending to their proper business? Perhaps some member of the Legislative Council will draw attention to the offensive ways of these men, who, be it remembered, are paid for by us." New India, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

(b) *Courts.*

The *Madras Mail* and the Tilak appeal case.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 11th November, writes:—"A most malignant and singularly ferocious attack on Mr. Tilak appears in an article in yesterday's *Madras Mail*, under the heading 'The Tilak Appeal.' It is an instance of Anglo-Indian journalistic license carried to extreme lengths, and we believe it is grossly insulting to and libellous of a man who is enshrined in the hearts of thousands of his countrymen as an exalted type of an Indian patriot. The article is a calculated expression of calumny and Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

venomous insinuation. It does not concern itself frankly, as it declares itself, with the security case alone and the judgment of the High Court on it. The Anglo-Indian scribe rises superior to such limitations, and rakes up what it calls the 'whole record' of Mr. Tilak. . . . . Because the security proceedings have become infructuous on account of the decision of the High Court, the rabid Anglo-Indian paper forthwith plunges into its old files, and brings out a garbled and in some points a misleading account of Mr. Tilak's 'whole record', and makes the wicked suggestion, that taking security proceedings, 'is not the way to deal with agitators deemed dangerous,' but that 'swift and crushing executive action,' must be taken. The Government is admonished to act the part of the wolf in the old story of the wolf and the lamb. Apart from any action which Mr. Tilak may think fit to take regarding the outrageous attack upon him, we hope the Government will take note of the inflammatory nature of the article and the feeling of embitterment which the writings and attitude of this journal have been creating between Indians and Europeans."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 11th November, says:—"The *Madras Mail* has become quite hysterical with fury over the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the case of Lokamanya Tilak, annulling the bonds imposed by the District Magistrate of Poona. It recites previous incidents in Lokamanya Tilak's life, the style of the recital being of the well-known type of suggestiveness: 'I do not advise you to put his head under the pump.' . . . . The whole of the paragraph in which this abominable inuendo occurs is actionable at law, for no man has a legal right to bring up convictions against a man outside a Court of Law. But Lokamanya Tilak is not likely to care to sue the *Madras Mail*. . . . . The *Madras Mail* itself writes with extraordinary virulence against the British Government in its conduct of the war. For it the Prees Act has no terrors, for it enjoys complete license, and may stir up hatred and contempt as much as it pleases. It demands 'swift and crushing executive action'. 'Let him be instantly and finally broken.' But, after all, the power of the Executive is limited, even in India. It cannot 'crush' without some form of law. We have learnt from the late press case that it can take an editor's property illegally, and yet hold on to it, and that a long and costly process is necessary in order to recover the money illegally taken and illegally held. But that process does not crush nor break. The *Madras Mail* wants some executive action swift, instant, final. Nothing is 'final' except execution, and sad to say, for that a trial is necessary, *and a crime*. Unhappily, we are not in Wonderland, and there is no Red Queen to say, 'Off with his head.' The fact that the editor of the *Madras Mail* does not agree with Lokamanya Tilak and Mrs. Annie Besant is not yet sufficient reason for hanging or shooting them—disappointing as the fact undoubtedly must be that the editor's room in the *Madras Mail* office is not yet a baron's chamber with the right to inflict the *peine forte et dure* in mediæval fashion. It is troublesome, we know, that any form of law should intervene between the irate editor and his desired victims, but such are the disadvantages of civilisation, even under an autocracy. . . . . Let us hope that the *Madras Mail's* warnings of to-day will be disregarded by sane authorities as were those of 'years ago'. No harshness can 'crush' a nation, bent on winning the freedom enjoyed in other parts of the empire, and the 'warnings' of the *Madras Mail* are direct incitements to violence. If Lokamanya Tilak or Mrs. Annie Besant should be murdered, what will be the position of the editor of the *Madras Mail?*"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

New India, of the 14th November, remarks:—"The *Hindu* administers a strong and fitting rebuke to the *Madras Mail*, which has become a veritable fire-brand in Madras, since the departure of Mr. Lawson. . . . . But the *Madras Mail* is a chartered libertine, and has no fear of the Press Act. If the *Hindu* or *New India* said as wicked things of the Government as the *Madras Mail* says of Indians, they would have short shift. But Anglo-Indian papers are above the law."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th November, observes:—"An Anglo-Indian paper falls foul of the Bombay High Court, the Government of Bombay and all and sundry for the *justice* done to Mr. Tilak. We have no desire to soil our columns by reproducing its fulminations, suffice it to say that it is one of the most reckless and violent piece of writings we have come across. The paper rakes up the past 'record' of Mr. Tilak and opines that he ought not to have been let off.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

"The paper would, probably, desire that Mr. Tilak should be shut in some far distant fortress and all legal procedure should be done away with in the case of 'agitators'. An apostle of the theory of 'martial law and no d--d nonsense', the amiable paper would, further, we suppose, demand the closure of all educational institutions and universities which manufacture seditionists and agitators, a demand foreshadowed by Lord Morley."

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th November, writes:—"Throughout the country the greatest satisfaction will be felt at the order of the Bombay High Court quashing the proceedings of the District Magistrate of Poona binding Mr. Tilak down to be of good behaviour. Justices Batchelor and Shah have vindicated justice and demonstrated that the High Courts are the palladiums of the people's liberties. The judgment of the Magistrate was a perverse and involuted mass of reasonings, admitted even by an Anglo-Indian paper as 'harsh and unnecessary'. Our respectful congratulations to Mr. Tilak on this vindication of his character."

The Tilak appeal case.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

Writing on this subject the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 12th November, says:—"Mr. Tilak's appeal to the Bombay High Court against the order of the District Magistrate of Poona to furnish securities amounting to Rs. 40,000 for good behaviour has been successful. The news will be received with profound satisfaction throughout India. It is a triumph of justice. . . . . It redounds to the glory of British justice that a liberal construction was admitted by the High Court."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1916.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 15th November, writes:—"The brief telegram which we published on Monday last regarding the resolution on the extension of the jury system moved in the United Provinces Legislative Council, hardly does justice to the discussion that took place. The Hon'ble Syed Wadir Husain moved that the system of trial by jury in Sessions Court which was in force in three districts should be extended to nine more districts. The resolution was opposed by the Government, but nevertheless, it was passed by 21 against 20 votes, thus involving the defeat of the Government. . . . . That the introduction of the system, which is a cardinal principle in British judicial administration, should be opposed at the present day is shocking enough in all conscience. But the arguments adduced on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell were such that nobody, with a well-balanced mind and conversant with the history of the question, could patiently listen to. . . . . It is doing violence to the intentions of the Government in India to say, as Mr. O'Donnell says, that the system is not part of the established machinery of the administration of justice. To look upon the procedure as an exception is to take an unwarranted, narrow and prejudiced view of the matter".

The jury system in the United Provinces.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

6. *New India*, of the 11th November, remarks:—"It will be remembered that some weeks ago, 180 students of the Sibpur Engineering College struck work, because of certain grievances for which they did not get redress. At a meeting of the governing body subsequently held, it was decided to expel all the strikers but better counsels seem to have prevailed at last. Consequently, it was notified to the guardians of the students that they would be re-admitted on certain conditions. . . . . Some of these conditions are shockingly severe and vindictive. . . . . It may not also be out of

The Sibpur striking and after.

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

place here to note the constitution of the Council which framed those conditions. We see the name of no Indian in the list published; nor is there that of any official who has been conspicuously known for his sympathy with popular demands. That, to our mind, explains the severity of the punishment inflicted. We also regret to note the absence of any reference to the grievances of the students that brought about the strike. Perhaps it is considered inadvisable, in the interests of 'prestige,' to say anything on that point, or to take any action even. That is, however, a policy which has ceased to find any justification in popular estimation, though our Government seem yet to be ignorant of that change in the angle of vision of the people."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

7. *New India*, of the 15th November, has the following:—

The proposed Patna University. "The thin end of the wedge.

"When Sir Sankaran Nayar introduced at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Bill to create a University at Patna, a large number of Indians, who did not go through his speech carefully, were surprised to find an Indian Member of Education backing so reactionary a measure. . . . . Why, then, did he back up such a measure? These critics failed to note his statement that the draft Bill had been sent for the approval of the Secretary of State just before he assumed charge of his office, and after it received sanction from Whitehall it was not possible to alter its constitution.

"It is necessary to note this fact for several reasons. In the first place, it shows the way in which the hands of Sir Sankaran Nayar were tied by his predecessor in a fashion which is admittedly unfair. Sir Harcourt Butler actually sent the draft Bill to England when Sir Sankaran Nayar was on the way from Madras to assume charge of his office. We fully recognise the depth of Sir Harcourt's desire to have an officialised University; but since it was his successor whose function it could not but become to pilot the Bill through the council, was it fair that the latter should not have even a look at the draft before it was finally approved? Moreover, we all know how little responsibility a retiring member of council is generally willing to take concerning matters desired by public opinion. The invariable reply is that the decision must be left to the successor. The performance of Sir Harcourt Butler was dictated by quite the opposite and unnatural policy. Why? Is it because the successor was to be an Indian."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

8. Writing under the heading "Indians, watch over the education of India's children" in *New India* of the 15th November, Mr. G. S. Arundale says:—"The announcement to the press that there will be a meeting of the Directors of Public Instruction towards the end of January 1917 would give rise to a hope that some radical improvement is contemplated in the system of Indian education. But the scandal of the situation lies in the fact that every one of these Directors is a European who, however long he may have lived in this country, has never been, and will never be, in touch with the soul of the Indian people. Directors of Public Instruction in India are, with exceptions, of course, very well-meaning people, and are doubtless acquainted with the theory of education, as well as with its practice along certain narrow lines. They may have been Professors in Government Colleges and Headmasters of Government schools. But they have the fatal defects of being bureaucracy-ridden, and of entering but little into the Indian attitude—a most important consideration for those who are responsible for Indian education. I have not been behind the scenes to know whether Directors of Public Instruction are continually urging upon their respective Governments a broader educational policy, but from their public utterances it is painfully clear that all efforts of the kind are in vain. There is no more stereotyped speech in existence than that of a Director of Public Instruction in India. The solicitude of Government is one platitude. The need to avoid cramming is another. The importance of discipline is a third. That in

An official Educational Conference.

the school and college we learn to become good citizens is a fourth. Then the importance of women's education is always a safe line to take, as also the amazing fact that character is even more important than intellect! Whatever our Directors of Public Instruction may be when in the bosoms of their respective Governments, I do not know, but in public they contribute little or nothing to progressive education, and neglect in the most extraordinary way certain vital principles of reform which most countries other than Great Britain, and therefore India, have fully and practically recognised.

"I must confess to a feeling of bitterness that our beloved India's educational future is to be deliberated upon by a group composed exclusively of foreigners. . . . . What right, I ask, has a foreigner who lives in European ways, thinks along European lines of thought, owes primary patriotism to a foreign country, considers English interests when deciding Indian questions, holds himself aloof from Indian society, regards his stay in the country as an exile from his motherland, is descended from alien traditions, and belongs to a religion whose votaries debase education to proselytising purposes—he must, therefore, be heart and soul with them in their efforts, however great the display of official impartiality—what right, I ask, has such a man to preside over the destinies of Indian education? India has tolerated the existing educational conditions for too long, but she has only submitted to them, she has never actively consented. Now is the time for her to declare that foreign domination in education shall cease. Foreign co-operation she may gladly welcome, but it is intolerable—I could use a harsher word—that the question of educational reconstruction should be in the hands of those who are children of a foreign motherland and who will, therefore, determine India's rate of progress according to Britain's convenience, and to the superficial understanding of our bureaucratic birds of passage. . . . . What is to be done? You have to decide now and at once what you want your children to learn; and then you must insist on their so being taught. If the Government refuses to teach them what India requires them to learn, then open private schools and support existing private institutions. Erect your own national system of education. Confer your own degrees, and so stir public opinion that these degrees shall be recognised by your merchants and other employers of labour, even though the Government may boycott them. If the majority of Indian youth learn in national schools and colleges, our rulers will be forced to recognise them. It is the will of the people that matters in national education, for the will of the people is the spirit of the race."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1916.

In his second and concluding article on this subject in *New India* of the 16th November, Mr. G. S. Arundale observes:—"'There is the question of religious instruction—the basis, as I believe, of all true teaching. In many countries, including the United States of America, Japan, Great Britain and France, the instruction is of the brand called 'moral'. But it cannot be too often pointed out that the idea of separating 'moral' from 'religious' instruction has only arisen from the disgust people have felt at the sight of the quarrels and persecutions which masquerade under the name of religion. In India the foreign nature of the Government and the distortion of education by the Christian Missionary have banished religion from Indian schools and colleges. The Government has no part in the religious life of the people, while the Christian Missionary ridicules and despises all religions save his own. We have to take into our own hands the religious training of the young citizen and follow the wise example of the Government of Mysore which provides in its educational institutions 'specific religious teaching from books like the *Sanatana Dharma Advanced Text-Book*, the Quran, and approved commentaries and essays on the Muhammadan religion and the Bible'. What a Hindu Government can do, a Christian Government ought to have been able to do too. At least we must get rid of the superstition that morality exists apart from religion, or that there are no great common principles of religious teaching beyond the forms which we call religions.

"Again, there is the question of physical training and discipline. Glaring injustice is the order of the day as regards the former. One of the paramount duties to be inculcated in the young citizen is the defence of his

motherland. Yet, while a Christian boy may receive military training through the Boy Scout and Cadet Corps movements, his Hindu and Mussalman fellow-citizens are forbidden to drill with anything more than a 3 feet long stick. It is a scandal and the Indian people must do for their children that which the Government refuses to do. At least the Boy Scout movement may be started under Indian management, since Sir Robert Baden Powell refuses all assistance. As regards discipline, corporal punishment must go, as it has already gone from those countries most advanced in education, e.g., Austria, the United States, France. The association of brutality and cruelty with education has long been a blot on English education, and has found its way to India to the serious injury of our national life. . . . . I ask that this meeting of Directors of Public Instruction shall not be allowed to take place without an expression of the will of the Indian parent as to the welfare of his child. These Directors must learn to be the servants of the Indian nation, and not her masters as they are today. We want national education and no foreign variety. As the babe is the care of the mother, so must youth be the care of the motherland, and the motherland's representatives are the Indian father and the Indian mother, *and they alone*."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

The Presidency College, Madras.

9. The following appears in *New India* of the 16th November:—

"**The rule of the peon.**

"The *Hindu* states that the following notice has been placed upon the boards of the Presidency College by the Principal:

The attention of students is drawn to rule 6, dress and behaviour (College Calendar, page 63) and they are warned that the sergeant and peons have orders to report students shouting and making a noise in the passages and class-rooms during the tiffin hour or other times.

"We have always understood that students are to be treated as gentlemen, but it is clear from the notice that humblest servant is now to join the rest of the staff in subduing the student to a proper sense of discipline. To our thinking the notice is highly improper, for while it is the duty of students to show proper respect for their professors and teachers, they are certainly not called upon to be at the mercy of the peons. We can imagine the undignified scene of a peon warning one of the senior students that if he makes a noise again, he will be reported. Perhaps the students ought not to make the noise, but peons ought not to be allowed to become spies; and this is what the order amounts to."

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

Promotions in the Salt and Abkāri Department.

10. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th November, states:—"Our contemporary of the *Hindu* is surprised that promotions in the Salt and Abkāri Department are not regulated by either seniority or ability and quotes specific instances, chief among them being the repeated supersession of Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, one of the ablest Inspectors who had more than once acted as Assistant Commissioner, to prove its case. Our contemporary might probably have heard that the Abkāri Department is popularly known as the *Bikkari Department*, and supersessions and favoured appointments are not, therefore, surprising. In regard to the particular case of Mr. Ayyar, we would refer our contemporary to his evidence before the Islington Commission, which explains why he is constantly snubbed and superseded."

(*k*) *General.*

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Besant.

11. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 8th November, writes:—"The action taken by the Central Provinces Government against Mrs. Besant has been construed in certain quarters as a departure from the accepted policy of religious neutrality, and as a corollary the cry of religion in danger has been raised. Those who imagine that the Central Provinces Government are engaged in a crusade against theosophy have

either deliberately confounded the issues or are honestly ignorant of the facts of the situation. . . . . In prohibiting the entrance of Mrs. Besant into their respective areas by the Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces, neither of them have been actuated by ill-will to theosophy or to Mrs. Besant as the President of the Theosophical Society. Their action has been actuated by exclusively political considerations and even by the widest stretch of imagination we cannot look upon it as a flank attack against theosophy, and those who have been responsible for the cry must know in their heart of hearts what exactly is the truth of the case. Both the Provincial Governments who have taken action against Mrs. Besant under the Defence of India Act have done so to prevent her from carrying on her political propaganda which they consider to be in the highest degree inexpedient and dangerous to public peace and safety. Their action has to be judged on its own merits and in view of Mrs. Besant's political faith as disclosed in her writings and speeches; and no good purpose is served by attempting to twist it into an attack against the religions of India in general and the theosophical cult in particular."

The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 13th November, remarks :— "A public meeting of the citizens of Madura was held yesterday in the Victoria Edward Hall to protest against the order of the Government of Central Provinces and Berar prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering those provinces. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao was in the chair. The gentlemen including the chairman of the meeting who took part in the proceedings of that day are some of the best intellects that Madura has ever produced and of whom any city in this vast country might be proud. . . . . The mover of the resolution has succinctly pointed out that the measure was an emergency measure, and that its application could only be justified in the case of those who are determined enemies of the British Empire and who put obstacles in the way of the successful termination of the war. That is the only ground on which the act can be suffered to exist on the statute book and the drastic nature of the measure becomes revealed when it is applied in the case of those who are acclaimed to be the firm supporters of the British Empire. . . . . It is not a question of depriving Mrs. Besant of her liberty individually, but it is a vital question connected with the preservation of the safety of the person of the subject of His Majesty. We believe that it is possible to understand the meaning of the volume of indignation which the setting in motion of the measure in her case has aroused only on that score and the action of the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar was particularly to be condemned inasmuch as it has attempted to infringe the religious neutrality which has been vouchsafed to the Indians in the Great Proclamation. . . . . It is worthy of note that throughout the proceedings of the meeting, a deep sense of responsibility prevailed, and it is matter for congratulation that our public meetings are becoming calm, deliberate and speedy, however urgent is the public interest which calls forth such meetings."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Nov. 13th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 14th November, says :—"In reply to a question from the Hon'ble Mr. Joshi about the order of the Chief Commissioner prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Central Provinces, the Chief Secretary made a long statement, explaining the circumstances under which the order was made. . . . . The explanation of the Chief Commissioner is a confused and contradictory statement. His order of prohibition must have been, as we have pointed out before, issued in a state of panic. He seems to have an exaggerated opinion of Mrs. Besant's speeches as being inflammatory and as tending to cause violent political agitation. . . . . The explanation discloses, on the whole, a medley of inconsistent pleas and mutually destructive assertions. It also shows the utter lack of touch between the Government and the leaders of the people and the extremely slender pretexts by which important civil rights of the citizens can be taken away by the executive Government in this country."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

New India, of the 14th November, observes :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Joshi put an interpellation to the Central Provinces Government, asking why Mrs.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

Annie Besant had been excluded from the Central Provinces under the Defence of India Act, and elicited from the Hon'ble Mr. Slocock, Chief Secretary, one of the most inept answers that we have seen for a long time. The obvious and most effective answer would have been: 'Mrs. Besant was excluded for reasons which it would not be for the public interests to disclose.' But Mr. Slocock had not in him enough of the 'bold bad boy' to make that unanswerable reply. So he rashly plunged into unreasons. . . . . Mr. Slocock stated that having regard to Mrs. Besant's public utterances on the platform and in the press, the Government thought her visit should be prohibited. Now we understand. The Commissioner claims the right to use a Military Act the prohibit speeches which the law never has touched nor can touch. It was very rash to make such a public confession of the misuse of the power placed in his hands for a special purpose. There has never been the smallest disturbance before, at, or after any lecture given by Mrs. Besant in India. Surely the Government was unwise to give reasons. . . . . Whatever may have been the object of the Commissioner, there is no doubt that he has succeeded in creating a tremendous stir, a violent political and religious agitation, and has immensely increased Mrs. Besant's power and popularity. We thank him.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

The Madras Executive Council.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th November, observes:—"Dame Rumour is busy. It is said that the Madras Government will import a Mussalman from Bengal or Bombay, we do not suppose from Egypt or Busra, to succeed Sir Sivaswami Ayyar. We refuse to believe this talk, for we cannot conceive of the Local Government going in search of an 'Indian member' like Æsop of old with a lighted candle, when competent men are near by. If they are anxious to placate the Mussalmans, why there is their friend Mr. Ahmad Thambi Marakkayar, if they find Mr. Justice Abdur Rahman not after their own heart."

PEOPLE'S OPINION, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *People's Opinion*, of the 11th November, says:—"Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, the Member of the Madras Executive Council, will retire in February next, after having wasted five years in the Council. No great work stands to his credit or any notable incident in which he espoused the cause of the people as against Anglo-Indian opinion of the orthodox bureaucratic type. The bright hopes entertained when he was called to fill the high office remain absolutely unrealized . . . . . A brilliant lawyer and a public man of some reputation, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar seems to have lost his talents and patriotic fervour the moment he became a Councillor. Had he retired into private life from the Advocate-Generalship, his reputation would certainly not have suffered this set-back."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th November, remarks:—"The Associated Press sends round a paragraph, which is evidently inspired, that Moulvi Shamsul Huda, the retiring member of the Bengal Executive Council, may probably be brought down to Madras. We must say that this announcement has 'knocked' us down! It would seem that they are very anxious to provide Mr. Huda with a fat and comfortable berth elsewhere, the Lord Chief Justice of Bengal and his companion Judges having strongly protested against the undesirable procedure of translating the 'executive lion' to the fold of the 'judicial lamb'."

"The Associated Press justifies the probable appointment, and quotes the precedent created by the importation of Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim; and says that the turn in the Madras Council is now the Moslems'. Assuming that a Moslem should get in, why are they fighting shy of Mr. Justice Rahim and anxious to give Mr. Huda a further lease of official life. Are there not in the Presidency Moslems capable enough to sit in the Council? What about Nawab Sayyid Mahomed Bahadur and Khan Bahadur Aziz-ud-din? From all these beating about the bush, special pleadings and mysterious talks, we gather that another surprise is in store for us."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 17th November, writes:—"The Associated Press Agency sent us last week a long message from Calcutta containing a laboured

argument for the appointment of Sir Shamsul Huda, the present Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council, in succession to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, as Member of the Madras Executive Council when he vacates his office in February next. . . . . Very few persons in Madras took the news seriously when it was received, but later information from Calcutta from accredited reliable quarters goes to confirm the intelligence, and there are at least good grounds for thinking that strenuous attempts are being made to secure the office of the Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council to Sir Shamsul Huda. We think it would be a grave blunder if such an appointment is made, and it would cause profound dissatisfaction among all classes of people in this Presidency. . . . . The circumstances under which the proposal of the appointment of Sir Shamsul Huda to the Madras Executive Council comes at this time, also show that rather than finding fit men when a vacancy arises for the office, Government goes in quest of a suitable office for a certain person. The sense of such an obligation conferred or to be conferred by the Government, cannot but, on the part of the receiver, be greatly demoralising to him in the efficient discharge of his public duty. There is also no justification whatever, as far as we can see, for importing for the office of Executive Councillor in Madras a gentleman from East Bengal of the not very superior qualifications of Sir Shamsul Huda. It would be an unjust and unmerited aspersion on the claims and qualifications of the persons available in this Presidency to fill the office of Member of the Executive Council. . . . . We are not, however, concerned very much with the previous public record of Sir S. Huda, except to point out that it was not one of such brilliance as to justify his being brought over to Madras as Indian Member of the Executive Council over the heads of all those eligible for that office in this Presidency. He does not also come under the category of a non-official as a large body of enlightened opinion in all parts of the country desires that an aspirant for the office should be. The opinion of public bodies in this Presidency, Hindu and Muhammadan, is that the Indian Member of the Executive Council should be selected from persons available in this Presidency. Among the persons eligible, if from the ranks of the officials, the claims and qualifications of Diwan Bahadur Rajagopala Achariar and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim as belonging to the Hindu and Muhammadan communities respectively will receive universal recognition. If it is considered that it is now desirable that the Indian Member should be selected from the Muhammadan community, and from the ranks of the non-officials, the name of Nawab Syed Mahmood Bahadur would compel recognition. He belongs to a noble family, and is a man of high character possessing a good record of public service. He has been Sheriff of Madras, President of the Indian National Congress, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council for eleven years, is Joint General Secretary of the Congress, and has shown intelligent, ungrudging and sustained activity in a variety of public causes. Madras is in no dearth of capable men, official or non-official, in every way competent to hold the office of Member of the Executive Council, and it would be a slur on its worthy sons as well as a blundering policy, to bring in Sir S. Huda from East Bengal."

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th November, writes:—"It is widely rumoured that the Government of the United Provinces will follow the example of Bombay and the Central Provinces and prohibit Mrs. Besant from entering their territory in view of the forthcoming session of the congress, at which the Home Rule question is likely to excite a heated controversy. Sir James Mesten is credited with sound commonsense, and it is not likely that he will be carried away by panic. In fact, he is stern but just, strong but reasonable. We would certainly be immensely surprised if His Honour is frightened, by the frail old lady, into putting an illegal Act (*pace* Lord Loreburn) into operation against her."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

The Lucknow Congress.

New India, of the 11th November, remarks:—"Many papers are suggesting that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will shut Mrs. Annie Besant out of these, although she is to preside over the annual

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

Theosophical Convention, whereat theosophists gather from all parts of the world, and is to attend the National Congress as a member of the All-India Congress Committee—to which, by the way, she has just been re-elected for the year 1917. Sir James Meston is too sensible a man to make such a blunder. We are none the less grateful to the big Lucknow meeting, in which Hindus and Mussalmans joined in protest against Sir Benjamin Robertson's unwise action."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

14. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 11th November:—"One of the remaining non-official nominated seats in the Madras Legislative Council has been filled up by the nomination of the Kumar Raja of Bobbili. The Kumar Raja may be a very able and enlightened young nobleman, but we have to ask to represent what special interests he has been nominated. The zamindars and landlords other than zamindars are fully represented in the Council. The power of nomination is vested in the Governor to equalise representation—for the representation of minorities and special interests, and we must state that the nomination under reference does not satisfy this condition."

The Madras Legislative Council.

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

15. *New India*, of the 14th November, states:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Burn is said to have stated in the United Provinces Legislative Council that in the interests of 'public and administrative efficiency' it is necessary that a number of high officials in India should spend a part of the year at the hill stations. While there is nothing new in that statement, it shows how the Government of this country is still determined to cling to a stock argument which has ceased to convince the public—including a large section of Anglo-India. It was only a few days ago, when Lord Carmichael pointed out the delay and dislocation caused in administrative work by reason of the exodus to Darjeeling, that the *Englishman*, commenting on that declaration, exposed the folly of the migration in very strong language, pointing out that any commercial firm doing its business in that way would be bankrupt in no time. . . . . When public opinion in India demands the stoppage of the exodus, it does not intend that our high officials should not visit the hills at all. No one will stand in the way of their spending a few days now and then on the cool heights of Simla or Ooty; all that is demanded is that the efficiency and the usefulness of the administration for a part of the year be not curtailed by the transfer of whole departments to hill stations; and also that this poor country may not be saddled annually with a large expenditure which she cannot bear without great strain."

High officials and hill stations.

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

16. *New India*, of the 14th November, has the following:—"We are very sorry to see that Mr. Lionel Curtis is travelling with one of educated India's most deadly foes, Sir Valentine Chirol. It bodes ill for Mr. Curtis' attitude towards India, already none too favourable. They come from Simla to stay at Government House, Allahabad. Sir Valentine Chirol is ever a welcome guest of the highest officials, and his fatal influence distorts their view of India. That one of the leaders of the Round Table is seeing India under such auspices will greatly increase her difficulties in winning her place in the empire."

Stormy petrels.

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

17. The following appears in *New India* of the 14th November:—

"Set free.

"The value of the Bombay High Court judgment was seen in Bombay last night, when Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak delivered an admirable address to the Bombay National Union. The advice given, the controlled enthusiasm inspiring it, the practical suggestions made, all lead us to 'thank God that we have a Bombay High Court.' Its decision has been a blow to the Willingdon administration, but it is a pillar to the 'Government established by law'—the Crown and the British connexion—for that rests on justice."

Mr. B. G. Tilak and Home Rule for India.

18. Writing under the heading "Using Commonsense," *New India*, of the 14th November, says:—"A very common juvenile offence in London is petty larceny. Lads pilfer parcels from vans, taking advantage of the darkness which now prevails in the London streets.

The Boy Scout movement.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

"The youths pretend they are British troops ambuscading German convoys bringing supplies to the front." "Good," says the Chief Scout [Sir Robert Baden Powell]; "we will make them British troops. They shall have convoys and ambuscading beyond the dreams of realism." It is the only way. The police and special constables, however far their powers are extended, can only suppress. But high spirits are too dangerous to suppress. They are also too valuable. So in the interests of the State and the offender alike, let them have new direction.

"Sir Robert says 'that the worst hooligan makes the best Scout: he only needs direction for his adventurous energy, and attractive pursuits to fill a void.' That is very true, but Sir Robert is a local, not an Imperial patriot, so he will not allow any but white boys to enter his Scouts. We in India feel that 'high spirits are too dangerous to suppress. They are also too valuable.' But 'we' who feel this are not the Government, and the Government and Sir Robert are agreed. The white boys, though thieves, must be saved, says Sir Robert. But the coloured boys, though clean-living, must be dealt with by the police."

19. *New India*, of the 15th November, writes:—"We are glad that Sir Sivaswami Ayyar has not again been superseded, and that an Indian receives the Vice-Presidentship of the Executive Council. We should be more glad if he had stood up for Indian liberty as a true Indian should have done. As it is, we feel that if this paper is destroyed, if its editor is interned, we shall owe these inroads on Liberty to the weakness of the Indian member of the Council, who is probably rewarded for his weakness rather than for any services to India. Our English rulers know the value of being able to shelter themselves behind an Indian."

The new Vice-President.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

20. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 15th November, says:—"We pointed out last week that the latest nomination by Lord Pentland to the office of a Non-official Member of the Local Legislative Council, is not, like some others which have preceded it, of a character to fulfil the purposes for which the power of nomination has been conferred, and that it is not calculated to strengthen the non-official element in the Council. Small and almost negligible as is the influence of that element on the general administration, by the nature of its constitution, and of its functions, Lord Pentland has by some of his acts as President of the Council done more to retard than to promote it . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar gave notice of a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council pointing out the desirability of appointing not less than one Indian officer of the Provincial Service in the vacancies that arise in the Membership of the Revenue Board. We understand that the resolution has been disallowed by the President under the rule which empowers him to reject resolutions, the discussion of which would be against public interest. It is incredible to us how the discussion of the resolution can be said to be against public interest. On the other hand, a commonsense view of public interest requires that the Government for its own good name should embrace the opportunity afforded by the moving of the resolution to explain the reasons which have impelled them not to give effect to the explicit declaration and promise of the Government made through its then spokesman Sir Murray Mammick in 1910. It is also strange that a resolution, the discussion of which was not considered to be against public interest in 1910, is now deemed to be so. It is not far fetched to infer under these circumstances that it is found highly inconvenient to allow a discussion of it at present, and a summary rejection of the resolution is the best solution of the difficulty. Another instance in which Lord Pentland has, we learn, exercised his power against popular

Disallowance of resolutions.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

interests is in withholding permission to the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achari to introduce a Bill for the better organization and management of village panchayats . . . . When a private member like the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achari comes forward with a Bill, upon such an important subject, it is deserving of more consideration and support from the Government than has been accorded to it by Lord Pentland."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

The costlier telegram.

21. *New India*, of the 16th November, observes:— "The Government of India have decided to increase the cost of inland telegrams from 6 to 8 annas from the beginning of next month. . . . . The sole reason is the inability of the reduced staff to cope with the traffic, and the Government have adopted the plan of increasing the charges and thus to reduce the amount of work now carried on by the department. The other alternative open to the Government was to increase the staff; and that has not apparently been considered feasible. The result of the Government decision will be to hamper speedy correspondence, i.e., lessen the conveniences of traders and business people; and, secondly, to decrease the income of the Telegraph Department. Thus, in both ways, the decision is unhappy. This is a time when efforts ought to be made to add to the usefulness of the telegraph services, and the present step is in the contrary direction. . . . . It is no uncommon experience of the public in India to find the Government excusing any unhappy act on what was found necessary in England. There is one more repetition of the same phenomenon in the present instance. In England, it is evidently not taken note of, the whole adult manhood had to be mobilised for the war. Had the Government of India any such obstacle in the way of its strengthening the Telegraph department? Then, again, in England, the host of new duties have been imposed on the Government by the war. Where do we find any such burden in India? The raising of the telegraph charges was an inconvenience which had to be put up with along with others which are easily avoidable in India, but not in England. Evidently all these considerations have been ignored by the drafters of the Government decision. They seem almost to think that because the people of England have to put up with an inconvenience, we in India should not murmur to have it though it were unnecessary or avoidable here. Is that justifiable?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

India's military resources.

22. *New India*, of the 17th November, states:—"We published yesterday a Reuter's message stating that Mr. Chamberlain was corresponding with the Government of India on the question of developing the military resources of India voluntarily. The only interpretation that this statement is capable of is that the question raised by Mr. Churchill—raising a large Indian army to take part in the culminating shock in 1917—is under consideration. In other words, the authorities have given up their idea, at least temporarily, of brushing aside that question as impossible of solution. If that be so, the Government are on the right track; and we congratulate them on their wisdom in recognising the needs of the situation. Such a change of mind was inevitable; and if it did not come earlier, it was due, perhaps, to the failure of the civil authorities to recognise what an offensive movement means in the present war. . . . . If an army of ten or fifteen divisions were to be raised in India, there will certainly not be sufficient European officers, even if Eurasians or Anglo-Indians be utilised in their place. Hence if a large Indian army were to be raised at once, the officers will have to be largely children of soil. That must be the question now engaging the attention of the Government of India and the Imperial authorities, and we hope they will consider it in a statesmanlike way. . . . . The Government are, no doubt, aware that Eurasian officers will be disliked even more than Europeans by a large section of educated Indians unless they, too, are admitted to commissioned rank. And without the co-operation of educated India, the chances of raising a huge army here are very poor. We are confident that this aspect of the problem is receiving the careful consideration of the Government. For whatever may be said by arm-chair critics here and there, no large movement

in India is possible to which the educated section of the people are hostile. Unless the Government recognise this, we do not think their scheme has any appreciable chance of success."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

The Congress and Moslem League scheme for Home Rule for India.

23. *New India*, of the 17th November, writes:—"Pessimists abound in India. The conditions under which we are educated and in which we live tend to make cowards of most of us. The operation of the various repressive measures loom somewhat large in our horizon. As a result of this combined action, Indians have lost much of that cheery optimism which their faiths enjoin. Their general outlook on life is deprecatory of almost everything new, and efforts always have to be made to raise hopes and enthusiasm. . . . . The feeling has grown in the country that Hindus and Muslims, Brahmans and non-Brahmans, all are children of the one mother. We must still work for the further realisation of that same true principle. And now, at length, after eleven months of work—and we will admit there was some waiting—the two great national bodies have put forward their joint scheme of post-war reforms which we published yesterday. . . . . In the meantime the moral should be pointed out: Keep on with your agitation till everyone is convinced; do not mind opposition here and there, but steadily persist in your noble work, and by the time we all meet at Lucknow the popular feeling and will, will be so thoroughly illuminated by popular intelligence that the united voice of the people of India will rent the bureaucratic air and pass on till it is heard by the great British people whose representatives sit at Westminster. And then India will obtain what she wants as her just right. Work hard therefore, go to the Congress at Lucknow, there make your presence felt, and during the coming days 'Worship the mother'—*Vande Mataram*."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

PEOPLE'S OPINION, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

Compulsory recruitment in Travancore.

24. The *People's Opinion*, of the 8th November, writes:—"Our Quilon contemporary, the *Malayalee*, draws the attention of the authorities to a very undesirable state of matters in the Kottarakara and adjoining taluks. It is the oppression and extortion practised by the subordinate Revenue officials in those places under the cover of what they call *Alpiditham* or compulsory recruitment for service at the battle front. Our contemporary vouches for the existence of this unjust and unjustifiable form of official oppression, on the strength of local enquiries made by its representative and appeals earnestly for the interference of the higher authorities to allay public discontent and dispel popular dismay. The sum and substance of the complaint is that the petty Revenue officials go to outlying villages, catch hold of the ignorant villagers and threaten them with immediate transportation to the battle front. To get out of the clutches of these inexorable officers they are forced to pay down a fixed amount which might secure them liberty and freedom from further molestation. On account of this unscrupulous rapacity of the revenue underlings many a homestead has been practically deserted. A few womenfolk and children seem to be the only dwellers who stick to their houses, while their earning and working members have fled and taken refuge in the adjoining hills, probably thinking that they would receive kinder treatment from the brute creation there than what they received at the hands of their fellowmen. We sincerely trust that the Diwan who, will be the last to tolerate the existence of popular discontent, will institute searching inquiries into the matter and bring the culprits to book."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

Theosophy in Mysore Schools.

25. The *Karnataka*, of the 11th November, has the following:—"A Mysore correspondent wrote in *New India* of the 9th instant:—'The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore has permitted Mr. K. Narahari Sastri, Branch Inspector of Theosophical Societies, to lecture to students of Government and aided

institutions in the State on religion and morality. He has issued a circular to all the teachers of the Government and aided schools to give him all reasonable facilities in the matter. The Government of Mysore ordered years ago that religion should be taught in all the Government schools in the State. For want of competent teachers the work is not being done very successfully. It is hoped that the lectures of Mr. K. Narahari Sastri will give life to the cause of religious and moral education in the State. The Theosophical Societies are grateful.'

"If the above be a correct statement of facts, we must hasten to enter our most emphatic protest against the injudicious and uncalled for action of our distinguished Inspector-General of Education. . . . . He has absolutely no right, we think, to let the course of education in the State be influenced by his own private faith, or fancy, or predilection. If there are in the State persons who, like Messrs. Karpur Srinivasa Rao and H. Narasinga Rao, fear that the times are out of joint, and that the ascendancy of *Kali* amongst modern young men can only be arrested by inoculating them with as large doses of theology and sacerdotalism as could be made available—there are others, perhaps, less known to fame, and certainly less garrulous, but by no means less numerous or less entitled to be heard, to whom religion is too sacred a thing to be paraded anywhere and everywhere and who would not concede to any except persons of their own choice the privilege of teaching it to their children. . . . . In spite of the recent remarkable political developments, people have not forgotten in what light theosophy and its illustrious head came to be regarded a couple of years ago, especially in this part of India; and while we have not a word to say against theosophy as it is defined officially, and while we have nothing but gratitude for the work it has done to promote education and to foster the religious spirit—we cannot say, and no honest theosophist would himself claim that theosophy has become acceptable in every sense to all orthodox Hindus. This plainly being the case, with what justification could the Inspector-General, not only permit, but also encourage by means of a special Departmental circular, the lecturing campaign of a theosophist?"

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

26. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th November, writes:—The French and the Russians have abandoned the drink habit. But the English have not done so as yet. Their loss from this source is estimated at 18 crores and 20 lakhs of pounds sterling per annum. It can scarcely be proper during war time to spend on intoxicants at the rate of 50 lakhs of pounds sterling per day. The use of these drugs, except when they are rendered absolutely necessary for the preservation of health, is productive of great harm both from a hygienic and from an economic point of view. If this unnecessary expenditure should be reduced, there would not only be less dearth of funds for the purchase of articles of food such as wheat and sugar but there would also be more men available for the front. The complete abandonment of all luxuries is an invaluable asset to the individual as well as to the nation.

The drink evil in England.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

27. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th November, in its news columns writes:—In all Allied countries there is an outcry against the continuance of the war and against the compulsory recruitment of menfor the front.

The war.

Sampad Abhudayaa, *Mysore*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

28. Referring to the keen contest between Dr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes for the Presidentship of the United States of America, the *Keralodayam*, of the 14th November, points out that though so far as the war is concerned, it is immaterial whether Dr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes is elected as President, as the Americans care for nothing else than making money, yet the success of the latter is more desirable, as in that case it may be hoped that he *may* do something in this respect.

Presidential contest in the United States.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Manorama*, of the 14th November, observes that the defeat of Mr. Hughes, a pro-German, may be regarded as a great victory for the Allies.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

29. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th November, writes:—The present Government of Egypt is under the suzerainty of Great Britain whose blessings are more obvious than the noonday sun. Husain Kamil Pasha the Sultan of Egypt, in the course of a lengthy conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press, has expressed his satisfaction with the importance of British suzerainty.

The Sultan of Egypt and the British suzerainty.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1916.

The editor, in giving a translation of an extract from the conversation, hopes that the present Sultan of Egypt will establish a model of excellent administration by spreading education in the country under the suzerainty and guidance of the British Government.

30. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th November, writes on the authority of the official report published at Rome, dated 22nd October 1916.

A proof of the deplorable condition of Austria.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1916.

The telegraphic information which reaches us of the numerous Austrian soldiers captured since the commencement of the present war and the conflicting orders issued by Austria directing boys under age and old men, who were previously excluded from Military service, to join the colours, clearly shows that Austria is ruined and her military strength greatly reduced.

The editor quotes several authorities in support of the above statement, and refers to the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Premier as the result of the shortage of food-stuffs. He concludes by stating that the people of Austria are very anxious for peace.

III.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

31. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th November, is gratified to learn that Mr. Armitage, the Commissioner of Police, has taken action against the C.I.D. officer of whose bad behaviour Mr. Arundale complained.

An officer of the C.I.D.

(b) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th November, hails with satisfaction the decision of the Judges of the Bombay High Court setting aside the order of the Poona District Magistrate binding over Mr. Tilak in a security of rupees twenty-thousand, and observes:—Our readers cannot but note the difference in the views expressed by the High Court Judges in Madras and Bombay. The decision of the Bombay High Court can be said to have removed one of the dangers to which one serving his country was hitherto subjected. The people have a legal right to criticise executive acts with a view to bring about reforms in administrative methods. It has been admitted by Lord Hardinge and the Bombay and the Madras Governments that there is nothing wrong in wishing for *Swaraj* or speaking about it. It is quite natural that those constitutionally speaking and writing about *Swaraj* may use an objectionable word or two now and then owing to carelessness or other causes. If these words alone are to be picked out, without any thought being bestowed upon the intention of the writer or speaker and the general effect upon the people of his speeches and writings and he is prosecuted, no one will venture to come out to work for political reforms. This state of affairs will prove injurious to both the people and the Government. The statement of the Bombay Judges that a speech should be considered as a whole and not piecemeal before it is condemned has removed a great fear from the mind of those engaged in political work. We hope the Law officers of the Government will adopt this principle hereafter.

Mr. Tilak's appeal.

The Bombay Government should have issued their order against Mrs. Besant with the same motive with which it launched security proceedings against Mr. Tilak. Now that the Bombay High Court has declared that the conclusions of the Bombay Government were wrong, we hope that it will reconsider the order passed against Mrs. Besant and cancel it.

Vidya Bhanu, *Kumpta*, Nov. 13th, 1916.

The *Vidya Bhanu*, of the 13th November, reproduces the above article.

Prapanchamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 10th November, says:—We congratulate Mr. Tilak, the Indian nationalists and ourselves on the success of his appeal. We hail the British sense of justice which has been the natural birthright of the British people and which has now been indicated by the Bombay Judges. Though the Indians are aware of numerous defects in the executive administration, they believe that British justice will never fail and decisions like the present one go to strengthen this belief.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1916.

Referring to the same subject, the *Lokopakari*, of the 13th November, observes that the decision of the Bombay High Court will be a lesson to the Magistrates who act against law and the Executive officials of the Bombay Presidency.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Nov. 12th, 1916.

The Tilak appeal case.

In a leading article giving a brief summary of the arguments on either side at the hearing of Mr. Tilak's appeal against the security order, the *Mysore Star*, of the 12th November, says:—The Supreme Tribunals in India give us practical proof from time to time of the high regard which the British administration has for popular liberty. In this case, too, the Bombay High Court has upheld the tradition of British justice and thereby earned the lasting gratitude of all classes of Indians. We rejoice with the rest of India at this vindication of Tilak's loyalty to British throne.

In a leading article on the same subject, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 15th November, likewise hails with joy the news of the judgment setting aside the security order and observes:—The overwhelming force of the traditions of British justice has thus succeeded in removing the bridle that had been put upon Mr. Tilak's tongue. He is now as free as ever to proceed with his service to the motherland. The Bombay High Court has now laid down the principle that even if an isolated word or sentence is objectionable, a speech, the tenor of which is, on the whole, loyal, ought not to be condemned. Not only Maharastra but the whole of India is in raptures over this vindication of Tilak's loyalty. Congratulatory messages are pouring in. While likewise joining in the chorus of these good wishes, we tender, at the same time, our heartfelt thanks to the Bombay High Court for constructing this first step in the ladder for the attainment of Indian liberty.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

Referring to the decision of the Bombay High Court in the "Tilak Security case", the *Manorama*, of the 10th November, observes that the success of Mr. Tilak should be regarded as a great national victory, and that the Indians are indebted to those Europeans who, having regard to the sentiments of the Indians, decide cases justly and wisely.

The Tilak security case.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th November, points out that the decision will give universal satisfaction in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

33. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th November, writes:—In a very interesting speech on the subject of examinations, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter remarked that examinations at the present day were destructive of the student's intellectual powers and enthusiasm for education. His Lordship does not, of course, say that they should be abolished altogether as in the case of the American and European Universities. As a matter of fact, in the good old days when boys read under their *gurus* according to the Aryan system of education these examinations did not stand in the way of their love of learning and acquirement of culture. In America each and every boy capable of grasping the lectures of his professors is promoted to the higher classes. It is only the Madras University authorities that hate teachers who liberally promote students. With them feats of memory, such as remembering the dates of historical events and the sections of codes are of more importance than real acquisition of knowledge. In the case of law examinations for instance, even with books the question papers may be made sufficiently taxing. But that is a thing which can never be dreamt of in the case of the Madras University. Their examiners are totally impervious to such ideas. They do not know that every little leniency shown to the students who appear for their examinations means their rise in the world and with that is closely bound up the future progress and prosperity of our motherland.

The nature of the present-day examinations.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

34. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 8th November, writes:—The day before yesterday a resolution was passed at the Educational Conference held at Vāniyambādi that separate schools for Mussalmans should be demanded. The resolution is as moderate as it is reasonable, but this cry of the conference is making our compatriot *New India* uneasy, for in its issue of the 4th instant it writes—

"*New India's* mistake."

"We admit we cannot support this demand. The principle of separate Government schools should be broken as far as possible. This enthusiastic desire is apparent everywhere."

The *Qaumi Report* adds we do not know why our esteemed contemporary is unable to admit an essential Mussalman demand. If its inability to do is due to the fact that it intends to efface us by absorbing us in Hindu nationality, we are unable to accept its logic.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

Our system of education is absolutely different from that of the Hindus. We do not wish to publish here the advantage or disadvantage derived by our pupils in schools, but we will certainly say this much, viz., that our worthy contemporary has had no experience of Mussalman education, and it is committing a serious blunder in drawing its logical conclusion with regard to ourselves.

It knows full well that the Hindu College at Benares, the Khalsa College at Lahore, and Pachaiyappa's College at Madras are separate institutions in which Hindus alone are admitted. Can our learned contemporary, *New India*, assure us if the separate principle is responsible for any loss to these colleges? If not and certainly not it is, why should a principle which is beneficial to our Hindu brethren not afford any benefit to us poor Mussalmans? Perhaps our respected contemporary does not approve of Government establishing separate schools. We have already stated that this logic is entirely one-sided. The assertion, that if separate schools belong to Government they will prove harmful while private schools will be beneficial, cannot be maintained.

It is very regrettable that our respected contemporary *New India*, in its love of, and prejudice for, Hindus, makes offensive attacks on most of Mussalman rights. Would that it had suggested to its friends to demolish their schools and colleges and to re-establish them on mixed principles before offering us friendly counsel.

It very sympathetically suggests to us to demand more scholarships instead of raising this question. Supposing we get more scholarships the question is how many schools and colleges are there that can keep their doors open for Mussalmans? Hindu schools and colleges are absolutely prohibited places for us. Government colleges cannot help themselves in the matter, but Missionary schools and colleges where we have to waste a lot of time contrary to our faith are alive. The only way to get out of these difficulties is through the resolution moved by the conference. It is hoped that our worthy contemporary will read the secret of the resolution in the light of its real significance.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

Local self-government.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th November, says that the present system of local self-government has failed in its object inasmuch as the Presidents of local boards who are officers of the Government, wield every authority themselves the members nominated by the Government nodding assent in order to please them. It suggests that the members of local boards should all be elected by the rate-payers, that the elected members should have the power to elect the Presidents, and that the Collector or the Government should interfere only when the boards commit serious mistakes. There should be a panchayat for each big village, a municipality for each town, and a taluk board for each revenue taluk. The district boards should be abolished, says the paper. Committees of members should be formed with power to fix income and expenditure and to decide as to the establishment of schools and hospitals. Only then can there be any real local self-government in India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

Municipal elections and objection petitions.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th November, suggests that to avoid the unnecessary submission of petitions objecting to municipal elections, the Government will do well to require the petitioners to deposit a certain sum in the Collector's office when submitting the petitions, and says that such an order will save the authorities a good deal of trouble.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

The Malabar District Board.

37. In continuing its comments on the administration of the Malabar District Board, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th November, also draws attention to the necessity of utilising the large surplus at its disposal for useful purposes, such as improvement of sanitation, construction of bridges, etc., as well as to the desirability of increasing the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the district.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 13th, 1916.

The Malabar District Board.

Referring to the report on the administration of the Malabar District Board, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 13th November, has the following in English:—Peculiar interest attaches to the Administration Reports of our District Boards and Municipalities, the former of which, working mostly under official guidance and supervision and having at times the requisite resources at their command, are more often expected to reach the standard of perfection. Few of these institutions, indeed, work in perfect harmony to the complete satisfaction of the official and the non-official public, but were a plebescite be taken we will readily find that the majority like our own are not working in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to the generality of the public. Elsewhere we publish the correspondence that passed between the President and Mr. Mannarghaut Mupil Nayar, a substantial landlord of the district, and the attitude of the President from the way he has answered Mr. Nayar and behaved towards the planters is open to serious question. We are badly in need of gentlemen like Mr. Mannarghaut Mupil Nayar in the Board, if it should prove more useful to the public at large. . . . . The good work done smoothly by taluk boards and unions and the commendable interest taken in local affairs by private members come in for good testimony at the hands of the President, who opines that there is little scope for increasing the unions, because of no real demand therefor. Those who are well acquainted with the conservative nature of the Malabaris as well as the opposition presented by the interested few at the time when proposals were made to constitute Ponnani and Badagara into unions, will certainly refuse to be persuaded by the President when he says that there is little scope for the expansion of local self-government in Malabar. . . . . The dangers attendant on the alarming and unsatisfactory nature of the ferry services in Malabar and especially in the northern portion of it, are such that peremptory action in the direction (bridge construction) is urgently called for. The expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 4·90 lakhs, and they are reported to be in good order. Though a few village roads were opened in the review year, rural communications admit of much more improvement. The medical aid given by the Boards through the seven hospitals and dispensaries they maintain is very poor when we take into consideration the density of the population and the extensive jurisdiction it has. The almost neglected or scanty medical aid given to the fair sex must be one of the main causes for increased infantile mortality. That, of the total allotment under the head, only a sum of Rs. 5,600 was spent for sanitation, is, indeed, very surprising. It is a pity that rural sanitation should be so sadly neglected. Towards the end of the year there was also an unspent balance of about rupees one lakh, out of the provincial grant for water-supply. There are innumerable villages and townlets wherein a good supply of potable drinking water could not be had, to which we cannot but call the attention of the Board. A sum of Rs. 1·89 lakhs has been spent for education, and the Board comes in for good mention in regard to its policy under this head. Though some of the school buildings have been condemned some new ones were completed during the year, and others are in progress. There are very many other interesting items in the report under review calling for special mention, but space forbids our dealing with them here. The report, on the whole, does credit to the official President upon which we also congratulate him.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

Government officials in the taluk boards.

38. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th November, points out that seven out of the eight Tahsildars in the Salem district are members of taluk boards, and observes that the presence of Government officials in the local boards stands in the way of non-official members thereof expressing their opinions boldly and freely, and that it thus frustrates the very object with which they have been established.

(g) *Forests.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

The Forest Research Institute.

39. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th November, says:—By an examination of the work turned out by the several sections of the Forest Research Institute, it will be found that the Chemical expert who is an Indian has done very meritorious work. We are unable to understand why he has not been appointed to the Imperial Service and given equal status with the other experts working in connection with the institute. If the head of the Financial section be also an Indian, he will work keeping the advancement of India in his view. In the great industrial age which is to come, our forests will certainly be of very great help. If Indian interests are not guarded, the raw forest produce will leave the shores of India as does the other produce of land at present. We urge that steps should at once be taken to see that the institute carries on its work having the interests of the Indians at heart.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 13th, 1916.

Forest administration in Coorg.

40. A correspondent of the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th November, in a lengthy letter purporting to ask for information regarding village forests, their administration and the merits and demerits of the system, complains about the rigour and stringency of the Arms Act and the Forest Regulations of Coorg and the devastation of fields by wild beasts. The writer remarks that the Government seem to love the forests and their denizens more than their subjects and their property and that this state of things is probably explained by the fact that the officers at the head of the administration are men who come from a distance of several thousand miles and totally unacquainted with the language, condition and requirements of the people of this country and who soon come to be guided by their satellites by the time they acquire the necessary local knowledge and that Coorg is very unfortunate in not having any of those popular organisations such as those existing elsewhere in order to acquaint the people with the wants and wishes of the people.

(h) *Railways.*

SOWRASHTRABHIMANI, *Salem*, July 1916.

The South Indian Railway and third-class passengers.

41. The *Sowrashtrabhimani*, * for July 1916, dwells upon the hardships suffered by third-class passengers on this railway, and invites the special attention of the authorities to the great inconvenience caused to the people taking train at Madura by tickets being refused to them for through trains on the ground of want of accommodation. This paper suggests that the detention of a number of passengers in each station on this ground can be avoided by the Railway authorities running one or two additional trains to carry third-class passengers alone.

(j) *Salt and Abkāri.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The Salt department.

42. In reviewing the report on the administration of the Salt Department for the year 1915–16, the *Manorama*, of the 10th November, observes that salt being as essential to the people as water, it is the duty of the Government to provide them with the necessary quantity of it instead of limiting its supply by special laws and thus making it dear.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

The Salt-tax.

43. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th November, also draws attention to the hardship to the people caused by the salt tax, about which, however, there is no use of saying anything, till the Government are in a position to increase their revenues by other means.

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* Received in the current week.

(*k*) *General.*

44. In dwelling upon the essential requirements for India to advance industrially, the *Sowrashtrabhimani*, * for July 1916, lays stress upon the encouragement and assistance of the Government as a main factor in the improvement of new industries in the country.

SOWRASHTRABHIMANI, *Salem*, July 1916.

The industrial advancement of India.

45. In commenting upon the report of the Department of Industries in this Presidency for last year, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th November, says:—This report shows that no progress has been made in any direction on account of the war. All the same, the department has consumed Rs. 2,24,000. From the time Mr. Chatterton left this department, it cannot be said to have been doing good work. But the work turned out by the same department in the United Provinces is very satisfactory. While the Dyeing expert in Madras declared that it was not possible to prepare good dyes from the materials available in India, the same expert in the United Provinces has declared it to be quite possible and has even begun manufacturing it. Another step in the right direction, which the Government of Sir James Meston has taken is to render pecuniary help to a rising industry. We hope the Madras Government will make a similar move soon.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

Industrial advancement in the Madras Presidency and the United Provinces.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th November, endorses the view expressed by some of the witnesses before the Industrial Commission that an Industrial Bank is very necessary in India, if she is to improve her condition, and observes:—This suggestion is already being worked out in England and the lines on which such a bank should be run are now being considered there. The main reason why India has not been advancing industrially, in spite of the abundant quantity of raw products which she possesses, is the poverty of the people as well as their ignorance in industrial matters. It is the duty of the Government to create in the people the capacity to carry on industries and also to provide them with funds in order to enable them to utilise this capacity. It cannot plead want of funds for this purpose. A good portion of the revenue of the country is kept in reserve in the Provincial Banks like the Madras Bank, without any interest. The business of these banks helps only the export and import trade of the foreign countries. So the Government cannot grudge to give the same kind of assistance to an Industrial Bank. This bank should have branches in every important town in the country and they should advance money to industrial concerns established in these towns subject to certain conditions. If a bank containing Government money also should advance funds to industrial concerns, the Indian capitalists will boldly come forward to invest their money in such concerns. Thus the starting of an Industrial Bank in India on the same lines on which it is proposed to be done in England will have the double advantage of the Government indirectly rendering pecuniary help to Indian industries and also encouraging the people to invest money therein. We hope the members of the Industrial Commission will support this proposal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 6th 1916.

An Industrial Bank for India.

47. Referring to the report of the Survey Department for 1915–16, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th November, says:—It is now 58 years since this department came into existence and yet the survey work is still continuing, and there is no knowing when it will be finished. The Government appointed a committee in 1914 to advise it in matters connected with this department and the members of the committee, after travelling throughout India and inquiring several witnesses, stated that the remaining work of survey could be finished in 25 years with 5 separate

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

The work of the Survey department.

* Received in the current week.

parties and that one party should be abolished immediately. But the Government was not prepared to act on this recommendation and decided to continue all the parties on the ground that some of them were necessary to survey the zamindaries. The advantages derived from this survey work are not after all quite certain. Many places surveyed once have to be re-surveyed and the money spent upon the original survey naturally becomes wasted. It is this re-surveying of lands already surveyed that is dragging on the work of the department. It is stated in the report that the income of the Government from land revenue has now increased by twelve million rupees and that this is due to the settlement operations. This may be true. But it may be noted that the revenue will naturally increase if the assessment is increased without any survey being done. We are not against the work of survey. It is no doubt necessary. But we think it is not necessary to maintain six parties for this purpose. There is another point to which we will draw the attention of the authorities. The Survey Department has now existed for some years, and as the Survey Committee has insisted upon lands being surveyed before every settlement, there will be no possibility of abolishing this department. What is the meaning, then, of the officers and the establishment of this department being treated as temporary men? The Survey Committee seems to have recommended the confirmation of the officers so as to make them eligible for pension. But the committee was not for extending this concession to the establishment. It is the fact that service in this department is not permanent, that keeps back capable men from entering it and it is because men having very little education are employed in the subordinate service that the work of survey has often to be done again. Now that this department has become practically a permanent one, it will be advantageous to confirm the establishment also and attract capable men into this service. There is one peculiar feature about the report of last year. While the expenditure per acre for survey was 0–3–8, 0–3–7 and 0–2–9 respectively in the South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura districts, it was 0–7–0 in the Tanjore district. This difference is attributed to a higher rate of wages prevailing in the Māyavaram taluk. We doubt if this would have caused such a great difference. As this expenditure will be ultimately collected from the mirasdars, it is the duty of the Government to see that they are not burdened with unnecessary extra expense.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

The system of Government nomination to the Legislative Council.

48. Adverting to the nomination of the Kumara Raja of Bobbili to the local Legislative Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th November, observes:—As we do not know in what capacity the Kumara Raja has been nominated, we take it that it is in recognition of his position. We have to come to the same conclusion regarding some other nominations also which have been made by Lord Pentland. We can quote the nomination of the Archbishop of Madras and the Prince of Arcot as instances in point. The power of nominating non-officials to the Council was given to the Governor evidently to enable him to safeguard the interests of communities which were not represented in the council and to take into it eminent non-officials, who by their education and intelligence would render valuable help. So the nomination of non-officials without any reference to the above principle can never be considered to be a desirable move. We cannot say that Lord Pentland fully realised the intention of the legislature in making the nominations noted above. He has, perhaps, forgotten his Liberal principles after he came to India. The nominations made by Lord Pentland this time to the local Legislative Council give room to the impression that the educated classes have been studiously avoided. We cannot believe that a statesman belonging to the Liberal Party can have acted with this narrow view. We may point out, however, that as the existing constitution of the Legislative Council makes it possible for even a Liberal statesman to act like this, it is very necessary to change the rules governing this constitution.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, writes:—We cannot say that considering the expenditure incurred by this department last year, there has been a proportionate improvement in agriculture, though the Revenue Board and the Government think that the department had done very good work. The excellence of the work of this department should be judged from the benefits it has conferred upon the agriculturists. We do appreciate the efforts made by the department to convince the agriculturists of the efficacy of single seed planting. But this system has not been adopted by many yet. It may be due to the clinging of the Indian agriculturist to old ways. But it is also due to his not having been made to see directly the advantages of the new system. If the Government takes over a lease of 10 to 20 cents of land in each village and demonstrates this system of planting to the villagers, it will be adopted by the agriculturists to a larger extent. This department has also done some useful work in improving the cotton cultivation in the country. Beyond these two things, the researches and experiments made by the department have not resulted in any material advantage.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

The work of the Agricultural department in 1915–16.

50. Referring to the news communicated by the Associated Press Agency that there is a proposal to appoint Sir Shamshul Huda to the Local Executive Council to succeed Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, writes:—Beyond the fact that this news agency has always been communicating nothing but correct news, there is no other guarantee to make us believe this information. We cannot believe, without sufficient grounds, that the Government of India and the Secretary of State will attach greater importance to the providing of an appointment to a retiring official than to the safeguarding of the interests of the people. But as a responsible news agency has given currency to this rumour our representatives and associations should lose no time in raising their voice against it. We do not object to the choice falling on a Muhammadan this time; but the fact that one is a Muhammadan cannot by itself befit him for appointment to the Council. The successor of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar should have an idea of the local conditions and a sympathy for the people here. We hope that this rumour is unfounded.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

The successor of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.

Adverting to the same news, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 10th November, observes:—The vacancy in the local Executive Council should be given only to an Indian having an experience of this Province, and it should, on no account, go to a man of another Province. Taking it for granted that the choice should fall on a Muhammadan this time, it cannot be said that there are not men here having a knowledge of the local conditions and fit to be a member of the Executive Council. It is really curious that, without considering these things, the Associated Press Agency should have taken the gratuitous work of providing an appointment for Sir Shamshul Huda.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

51. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th November, says:—If the Government wish to respect public opinion and appoint a non-official to succeed the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, they will do well to appoint either the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu or Rao Bahadur Kesava Pillai. If they do not see their way to do so, the next best thing for them to do will be to appoint the Hon'ble Justice Abdur Rahim as the Indian member of the Council, although he is an official for his knowledge of public affairs and his ability and skill are undoubtedly unparalleled.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

The office of Indian member of the Madras Executive Council.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, reports:—Sir Rabindrnath Tagore to have declined an invitation from Canada to deliver a series of lectures on the ground that he would not set his foot in a land where the Indians were treated badly.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Canada.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

Stray notes.

53. The correspondent of the *Prapanchamitran*, under the *nom-de-plume* of Narada, writes as follows in the issue of the 10th November:—In Denmark, six out of the eight members of the Cabinet are connected with the press. How can the people then expect any harm from that Government? When I think of this, my heart yearns for a similar system of Government for this land of Barada. May the Almighty bless it.

In reply to a question from a representative of the *Ceylonese* whether Ceylon could not be brought under the Indian administration, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramanathan of the Ceylon Legislative Council seems to have stated among other things that the people of Ceylon were now enjoying certain privileges which the British Indians had not. Alas! We Indians here have not even the rights which the people of Ceylon have and even they do not like to mingle with us! Oh! Land of Barada! Should you be condemned like this by every one?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

The *Madras Mail* and Mr. Tilak.

54. Referring to the statement of the *Madras Mail* that half-measures would not do in the case of men like Mr Tilak and that the action taken by the executive should be a swift and crushing one, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th November, observes;—It is curious that the *Madras Mail* had stopped short of advocating "crushing executive action" in the case of Mr. Tilak without indicating the nature of that action. Some years back, when Lala Rajpat Rai was deported, there were numerous questions in Parliament on the subject and a member asked why Lajpat Rai should not be shot. Immediately, the Secretary of State rose and expressed his regret at the observation of this member, adding that it reflected discredit on the whole Assembly. Perhaps, the present editor of the *Madras Mail* has got some connection with that member. According to this paper if once the Government officials deem a man to be guilty, it is quite sufficient and he should immediately be subjected to executive action and punished severely. It is because the Government had no one to give it a sound advice like this till now, that it has unfortunately made elaborate arrangements for the efficient administration of justice in the country!

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak.

55. Referring to the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the appeal preferred by Mr. Tilak against the order of the District Magistrate of Poona binding him over for good behaviour for one year, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th November, says that it is not right on the part of the District authorities to create commotion unnecessarily, and prays that they will show some sympathy in their dealings.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1916.

German trade after the war.

56. The *Lokopakari*, of the 13th November, thinks that the prohibition of German trade in India after the war will have an adverse effect on this country, as it is only in Germany that many of the Indian articles find a favourable market.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

The Central Provinces Government and Mrs. Besant.

57. Adverting to the explanation given by the Central Provinces Government for the action taken by it against Mrs. Besant, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th November, says:—Though this explanation will not give satisfaction to any one, we appreciate the spirit in which Sir Benjamin Robertson came forward to give a full reply on this subject. We wish the Governments higher in status than the Central Provinces Government follow in his wake. The provision of the Defence of India Act under which the order of the Central Provinces Government is said to be issued presumes that the individual affected by the order has acted or is likely to act against public peace or the safety of India. But how could the political speeches, which, according to the presumption of the Central Provinces Government, were to have been delivered by Mrs. Besant at Amroati have affected public peace on the safety of India? Even granting that these speeches would have disseminated sedition, there were separate provisions of law under which action could have been taken against her. So the action

taken by Central Provinces Government is clearly a misuse of the power entrusted to it. As Mrs. Besant has now denied altogether that she intended to deliver any political speech at Amraoti, the information on which the Central Provinces Government has taken action was evidently incorrect. This makes the position of that Government still more untenable.

Mrs. Besant and Central Provinces Government.

Referring to the order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Central Provinces and Berar, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 6th November, says:—This order prevents her from attending the Theosophical Conference at Amvaoti. We fail to see any connection between this Conference and the Defence of India Act. If each provincial satrap were to prevent her from entering the territories under his jurisdiction without prosecution and trial, without giving reasons for the step taken and without making an attempt to prove the guilt, and if the Madras Government also prohibit her from staying in Madras, it would indeed be an easy and convenient thing. In that case the only course open to her will be to provide herself with an airship.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th November, refers to the great discontent among the people resulting from the application of the Defence of India Act against this loyal English lady, Mrs. Besant, and asks "what may be the next step"?

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant.

58. Referring to the order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Central Provinces, the *Desamata*, of the 8th November, says:—We are at a loss to know what offence under the Defence of India Act, Mrs. Besant has committed to deserve this punishment. The Act is mainly a war measure. Did the authorities fear that as a result of her speeches, the people of the Central Provinces will rise in revolt against the Government? The treatment offered to her by the authorities endears her all the more to the people and does not reduce her in their estimation. May the Government conduct themselves in such a way as to deserve the confidence of the Indians!

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

The Maharaja of Bobbili's son.

59. In commenting on the nomination of the Maharaja of Bobbili's son to the Madras Legislative Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th November, says:—Learned men like Sir V Krishnaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Sir P. Sivaswami Ayyar, who do not belong to the aristocracy, showed some hesitancy in the Council meetings and thus had their fame tarnished. The Maharaja of Bobbili, on the other hand, showed in the Council admirable independence, attained fame, and brought credit to the *Andhra* country. He thus set a good example for his son to follow. If the son follows in the footsteps of his father, his presence in the Legislative Council will undoubtedly be useful to the *Andhra* country and to South India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov 10th, 1916.

Floods in the Kurnool district.

60. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th November, says:—The progressing State of Banganapalle has suffered much from the floods in the Kurnool district. There was also heavy loss of life there. The town of Kurnool has also suffered to a large extent. It is a great consolation that the District Collector and other officers, on the one hand, and the Nawab of Banganapalle, on the other, are prepared to render every help to the distressed. The Collector has not only collected subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 2,000 having himself contributed Rs. 250, but also convinced the Government of the gravity of the situation and got Rs. 10,000 sanctioned for the relief of distress in the Kurnool district. The *Andhra* country feels highly thankful to both the Collector and the Government for this. It is a pity that the Collectors of other districts have not shown even one hundredth of this sympathy.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

Anglo-Indian papers.

61. The *Andrapatrika*, of the 13th November, says:—Some Anglo-Indian papers have arrogance, rage, self-conceit and harshness of the tongue for their natural characteristics. The conductors of those papers have made it their duty to

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1916.

revile respectable Indian leaders with or without grounds. The *Madras Mail* says that if Mr. Tilak is a source of danger to the country he must be done away with. To revile Mr. Tilak who is enshrined in the hearts of the Indians is to revile the whole Indian nation. It is difficult to understand why the authorities do not bring the conductors of Anglo-Indian papers writing such mischievous things to book. Do not such writings create race hatred?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

The Kistna floods.

62. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th November, says that the Kistna floods are due to the Conservancy Department creating *lankas* across the river and reducing its breadth from 2 miles to 1, while neglecting to strengthen the banks. He prays that the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu and the rulers will enquire into the causes of the floods and see their way to them.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

Inundation of crops in the Kaikalur taluk.

63. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th November, attributes the inundation of large areas of crops in the Kaikalur taluk to the salt-creek which carries drainage water to the sea, having too many bends which obstruct the free flow of water. He prays that the bends may be removed and the drain straightened.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 8th, 1916.

The partition of Malabar.

64. Referring to the announcement made by the Collector, Mr. Evans, at the last meeting of the Malabar District Board regarding the partition of Malabar, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th November, points out that Malabar being too big to be administered by one Collector, the proposed measure will be conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the parties concerned and that the people should be grateful to the Government for it characterises the objections of the people of South Canara as silly and selfish, and hopes that the scheme will soon bear fruit.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The *Yogakshemam*, of the 10th November, also approves of the proposed partition of Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

The Malabar partition.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th November, also approves of, and strongly supports, the proposed partition of Malabar.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

The partition of Malabar.

Referring to the proposed partition of Malabar, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 15th November, thinks that it will be beneficial to all the parties concerned.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

Slave trade.

65. The *Manorama*, of the 10th November, draws attention to a case before the Joint Magistrate of Malabar, in which two Moplahs are charged with slave trade, points out that this practice still obtains both in Malabar and in the Cochin State, and hopes that the District Magistrate of Malabar and the Cochin Darbar will take early measures to put a stop to it.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The Vaccination department.

66. In reviewing the report on the working of the Vaccination Department for the year 1915–16, the *Manorama*, of the 10th November, expresses surprise at the statement in the report that small-pox cases in Calicut were fewer in number than in the previous year, though there was severe outbreak of this epidemic during the year under review, and dwells upon the necessity of paying more attention to vaccination, which, to some extent, checks its growth and extent. It, however, thinks that it should not be made compulsory in the case of the Nambudiris who object to it on religious grounds.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

India and the commercial war.

67. The substance of an article under the heading "India and the Commercial war" appearing in the *Keralodayam*, of the 14th November, is as follows:—

It is not certain that England's present enemies and Allies will for ever continue to be as such. Even granting that it will be so, it is doubtful whether it is possible to stop all dealings with Germany, or whether it is

conducive to the welfare of the empire. Economical considerations, and not the enmity engendered by the war, should guide us in the settlement of questions relating to commerce. As England can obtain enough raw materials from India, Egypt, America and other countries, and as she can find a market for the sale of the articles manufactured out of them in the said countries, she may not suffer much. But such will not be the case with India, Egypt, Australia, etc. If, however, as a result of the labours of the Industrial Commission, it be made possible for us to produce the various articles here from our unlimited supply of raw materials, we may not have to depend on other countries for our requirements. But the European merchants contend that no encouragement should be given to Indian industries, which may do harm to those of other countries. Though they mean by "other countries" "other parts" of the British Empire, it is in fact Germany and Japan, which will be benefited by the adoption of their advice. These people, though they cry aloud that we should have no business transactions with enemy countries, do little to make us independent of them. Unless India be made a living member of the empire and be given commercial freedom, instead of being treated as a purveyor of raw materials for British industries, it will not be possible to make her free from dependence on other countries. Happily, Sir George Barnes, the Member of Commerce in the Viceroy's Council, has openly declared that the weapons which we propose to use against the enemies are double-edged. It is to be hoped that the extraordinary loyalty displayed by all classes of His Majesty's subjects at this critical moment will convince the authorities that it is their duty to give equal treatment to all people within the empire, and that otherwise none will be spared from the evil consequences.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

68. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 4th November, writes:—"Mourning should be observed in these days because it was at this time that the oppressed family of the Prophet was ruined. But we paint ourselves and in the name of mourning roar with laughter. We have bought wantonness by exchanging grief for pleasure. The beginning of Muharram is marked by the martyrdom of Farūk-i-Azam (Hazrat Umar). The first page of our new year is dyed with the blood of the innocent and the just. Again its ten pages are stained with the just blood of some members of the family of the Prophet and innocent Husain. Great God! the eyes which were created for bitter weeping and the heart which was made to pulsate with pity are today callously and cruelly watching the merry-making and delighting therein.

"Wantonness in the Muharrum."

Alas! Alas! how these pure souls which in innocence left this world must deplore our attitude and how all this tomfoolery must pain their hearts! If it were not for God's latest Apostle the torrent of divine punishment would have overwhelmed us. The heavens would have been rent asunder and the world would have been split in two. Can this be a sign of mourning that the beautiful faces made by God should be disfigured? Can the loud laughter at absurdities be regarded as a form of lamenting? Is it a mark of love to revive the memory of the enemies?

Good God! On the one hand the enemies disregarded the claims of humanity and behaved like beasts. On the other we make ourselves up like beasts. Then the tyrants exposed the grand-daughter and the wife of the grand-son of the Prophet and paraded them in the bazaar. Now we expose our ladies to public view and show them the *tamasha*.

The Purdah is the adornment of women and it is not lawful for strangers to behold their innocent faces. But the Muharrum has made immodesty lawful. Thousands of women are jostling with men in public. Hundreds of ladies are exposed to view on the balconies.

God save us! Can this be the observance of purdah that women go about the streets unveiled and peep through the holes in their purdah? Can this be modesty? Can this be the secret of chastity that our females should join the vulgar throng and cast their pure glances at the impure and bear the brunt of their unmannerly looks?

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1916.

Wantonness in Muharram.

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 9th November, in continuation of its article on the marginally-noted subject in its issue of the 4th November, writes:—The excitement of the first ten days of Muharram came to an end the day before yesterday evening. No one can fail to remember Husain, but the sightseers have forgotten Muharram. Worn out with ten days' excitement the weary ones are probably sleeping oblivious of their temporal or spiritual gain during those sacred days.

It is true the black paint is gone from their faces, but can the stigma of black deeds be so easily washed away? The paint has surely gone, but will not the blots of evil deeds remain?

To mention lightly the name of the beloved ones of the Apostle of God, of those of his daughter and grand-daughters, to clap hands at the mention of their names, to dance and sing and to beg alms in their names are acts not easily forgotten. Islam does not sanction even weeping. The true signs of a Mussalman are patience and gratitude Alas! all this dancing, painting, frivolity and pleasure! even the enemy would not indulge in such things. Do we indulge in or look at such merry-making on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of any of our relations? If there be any sensible man about he will think of the valuable time lost, the amount of money wasted, the extent of the disgrace during these ten days, and then vow to observe mourning until the day of his death.

Sorrow is something which remains fresh as long as life lasts. Is that sorrow which is felt as long as paint and bhang are used and then is lost sight of in ten days?

People who are overcome by ten days' debauchery will see, if they only open their eyes, that in the hearts of the friends of Husain grief is still fresh.

Mussalmans! for God's sake consider that not even a false religion allows music, enjoyment and immodesty on the occasion of the anniversaries of the death of saints and martyrs. If our women become immodest and indifferent, our posterity will have none of the true spirit of Islam. It is martyrs alone who have taught us to spend and be spent for the sake of personal honour.

III.—Legislation.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The recent nomination to the Madras Legislative Council.

69. The *Manorama*, of the 10th November, writes:—The nomination of the Kumara Raja of Bobbili as a member of Madras Legislative Council and the announcement of a donation of fifty thousand rupees by the Maharaja of Bobbili towards the War Fund, coming as they do one after the other, may create various suspicions in the minds of the people. But we do not believe that there is any connection between the two. The propriety of the nomination has, however, yet to be proved.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Nov. 14th, 1916.

The recent nomination to the Madras Legislative Council.

The *Keralodayam*, of the 14th November, points out that though Lord Pentland's administration has not been a subject for serious criticisms, his recent nominations to the Legislative Council have not given satisfaction to the people, especially that of the Kumara Raja of Bobbili, which appears to have been conferred on him in accordance with the wishes of his father, and not because he has given proof of any special qualification for it. The paper fails to understand what community it is that is intended to be represented by him, thinks that the power of nomination is conferred on the Governor with a view to enable him to select members from amongst communities, which are not represented, and hopes that the authorities will, in future, pay more heed to public opinion in the matter.

IV.—Native States.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Nov. 10th, 1916.

The Chiefs' Conference at Delhi.

70. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 10th November, in the course of a leading article on this subject, writes:—Looking at the subjects taken up for discussion at this conference, we cannot help agreeing with

the *Hindu* in the view that there was nothing in it which may be deemed to be of extraordinary interest. It had been surmised that the conference was organised in order to ascertain the views of the Chiefs on some of the important political questions which crop up from day to day. But neither His Excellency the Viceroy's inaugural address nor His Highness the Gaekwar's reply thereto gives room for this conjecture. The conference being the first of its kind, it is perhaps not very surprising that it did not lead to any deliberations of far-reaching importance. We may, therefore, look forward to better results in the future, if it should be held every year. This must have been the reason which prompted His Highness the Gaekwar to express the wish that there should be a similar conference next year also. His Excellency the Viceroy has granted the wish. It is our earnest hope and prayer that this annual assemblage may prove to be the means of bringing about greater unity among the Chiefs and lead to the greater glory of these Feudatories and their Suzerain alike.

Writing on the same subject, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 15th November, says:—We have no doubt that this conference will be of immense service in helping the progress of the Native States. We, therefore, hope that it will be held every year, and that the administration of these States will be more glorious than ever.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 16th November, remarks:—For the first time the Indian Ruling Chiefs were enabled to gather together to deliberate upon high administrative problems. This move is certainly in the right direction, and will not fail to be hailed with pleasure by one and all in this country. It may be that a time will come when the opinions of our Ruling Chiefs will be invited even with regard to the administration of British India.

VRITTANTA PATRIKE, *Mysore*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

Many of our people look forward with great hopes to the changes that are believed to be impending in the administration of this country and it is the universal prayer that those changes may be such as will really be conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all classes of our people. It is hard, however, to lay down what exactly should be the changes that should be introduced in the Government of this country in the near future, in view of the fact that our intellectual progress is not uniform. While some parts of the country have advanced sufficiently far to be able to exercise popular rights efficiently there are others which are still in a very backward condition and cannot safely be entrusted with any real power. Means should, therefore, be devised to raise all classes of people and all parts of our country to the same intellectual level. In considering these matters we certainly cannot afford to forget the many Native States which also greatly vary in their administrative methods and the measure of liberty enjoyed by their subjects. While some of them are governed on advanced democratic principles which are well worth being copied by our British Rulers there are many others which are still very primitive in their methods as compared with those prevailing in British India. We are of opinion that if a uniform system of administration is introduced in British India, as well as in the Native States simultaneously it will greatly promote the progress of our country. It is for this reason that we welcome this first conference of our Ruling Chiefs at Delhi, and trust that it will not be without its use, in bringing about healthy administrative reforms.

71. Referring to the decision of the Government not to impose a duty on the tea exported from Travancore, which it treated in a former issue as a victory for the Travancore Darbar, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 11th November, now points out that it cannot be regarded as such, and that the Travancore Darbar have only had a partial success, for which, however, the people are indebted to the British Government, observes that inasmuch as the Travancore Darbar give all facilities to the planters, and incur more expenditure on their account than in other countries, they are entitled to get at least

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Nov. 11th, 1916.

A victory for Travancore.

as much out of them as the planters in other countries pay to their Governments, and invites the attention of the Darbar to the necessity of publishing the statistics relating to the various expenses and incomes, under this head, of themselves and of countries like British India and Ceylon.

ERRATUM.

Report No. 46.

Pages 1978 and 1979, lines 1 and 22, the article numbered 46 and in the second line of the fourth paragraph of the same article, *for* the words "United Provinces" *read* "Central Provinces."

Page 1978, 18th line from the bottom, *delete* the word "not".

" 1984, 26th line from the bottom, *read* "conference" *for* "conferring".

" 1985, *for* "emphatic. When" *read* "emphatic, when".

" 1987, paragraph 70, 2nd line, *for* "bilated" *read* "belated".

Issued, 21st November 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 48 of 1916.**

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
AND ON
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 25th November 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

		PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—		
	Police transfers in Malabar	2053
	The Central Hindu College, Benares	*ib.*
	Police raids in Bengal	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—		
	The Provincial Judicial Service	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—		
	Teaching and foreigners	2054
	Boy Scouts	*ib.*
	Secondary education	2055
	The Allahabad University	2056
	The Convocation address	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—		
	A Special Magistrate deprived of his powers	2057
	Pump politics	*ib.*
	The Acting Health Officer, Madras	2058
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—		
	Indians and the Board of Revenue	*ib.*
	The Government and the ryots	2059
(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri*—		
	The Administration of Salt Revenue	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—		
	The new Vice-President	2060
	Mr. Herbert Barrows on Home Rule for India	*ib.*
	Public life	*ib.*
	Sir Sankaran Nayar	2061
	The Department of Agriculture	*ib.*
	The Kumara Raja of Bobbili	*ib.*
	The annual exodus to the hills	*ib.*
	Indian Christians and the Legislative Council	2062
	The All-India Congress Committee	*ib.*
	The Government of India on indentured emigration	*ib.*
	The Cuddapah District Conference	2063
	The *Englishman's* loyalty	*ib.*
	The Congress-Moslem League Scheme for Home Rule for India	*ib.*
	The Government of the Central Provinces and Besant	2064
	New India and the Indian Press Act	2065
	Floods in the mufassal	2066
	The Madras Executive Council	*ib.*
	The Defence of India Act in the Madras Presidency	*ib.*
	The Puranas	2067
	Brahmans and Sudras	*ib.*
	The *Madras Mail*	*ib.*
	The Madras Legislative Council	2068

IV.—Native States.

	PAGE
The Travancore High Court	2068
His Excellency the Viceroy and the Native States	2069
Compulsory recruitment in Travancore	*ib.*
Political Agents in Native States	*ib.*
Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Ceylon Legislative Council	2070
The war	*ib.*
The order of the Ceylon Supreme Court	2071
A sanguinary spectacle	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
Lord Carmichael on the Police	*ib.*
The C.I.D.	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
The Bombay High Court	*ib.*
The Tilak appeal case	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
The Government and education	2072
The Presidency College and the student	2073
The Punjab University circular	*ib.*
The Calcutta University enquiry	*ib.*
A Muslim college	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Surat Municipality	2074
(*f*) *Salt and Abkāri*—	
The Salt Department	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
India and Ceylon	*ib.*
The Vice-President of the Madras Legislative Council	2075
The Madras Executive Council	*ib.*
Difference in the exercise of authority by the Government in England and in India.	*ib.*
The *New India* appeals	2076
Another blow to Mrs. Besant	*ib.*
Exodus to the hills	*ib.*
Self-government in the Phillipine Islands	2077
Troops invalided in the war	*ib.*
Home Rule for India	*ib.*
The Indians in the Civil Service Examination of this year	2078
The Government of India on the indentured system of labour	*ib.*
The Lucknow Congress	*ib.*
The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council	2079
An Indian army	*ib.*
Abolition of indentured labour	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant	2080
Kolleru floods	*ib.*
The Kistna floods	*ib.*
The *Madras Mail*	2081
Floods and the authorities	*ib.*
Government aid to industries	2082
Dacoities in Bengal	*ib.*
The internments in Bengal	*ib.*
Grain compensation to village karnams	*ib.*
Indian representation in the British Parliament	2083
Delay in the disposal of cases	*ib.*
The partition of Malabar	*ib.*
India needs ships of her own	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant and the Central Provinces Government	*ib.*
The Industrial Commission	2084
The Chiefs' Conference	*ib.*
"Madrassi or an outsider"	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Economic development in Mysore	2085
Mysore industries	*ib.*
"The Hyderabad Residency Plague Regulation need revision by the Honourable the Resident"	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattābhirāma Sāstri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nārāyanaswāmi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Marmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda *	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	8,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Pārthasārathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samarakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakāsam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 32 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
27	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph. Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan or Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaeus, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran or Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.*	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	Bhakti Sondesha † ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
37	**Bhanu** ‡	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
38	**Bharata Kesari** § ..	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
39	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
40	**Bharati** ‖	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
41	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 33 years.	200
42	Bhárati Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
43	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
44	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
45	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
46	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
47	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rooke, English, 49 years.	5,000
48	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
49	**Catholic Friend.** ¶	Do.	Published at the Lus Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** §	Telugu.	Published at the Lus Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vaz, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
52	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
53	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Discontinued, April 1916. † Started, August 1916. ‡ Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916.
§ Started, February 1916. ‖ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ¶ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
54	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
55	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
56	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kamaleswaran ettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
57	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdeen Mudali alias Muragesa Mudali, Vellala, 28 years.	Not known.
58	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
59	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
60	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European.	400
61	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
62	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
63	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
64	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
65	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
66	**Conch** ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Desseya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Desseya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bimonthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
89	**Educational Review.**	English	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Etukalasatyam or Present Truth.***	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
92	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 60 years.	100
93	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
94	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
95	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
96	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
97	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
98	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
99	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
100	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
101	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman	1,500
102	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
103	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
104	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
105	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
106	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
107	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
108	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
109	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
110	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
111	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
112	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
113	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
114	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
115	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
116	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started, July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Lee Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
118	Indian Patriot ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
119	Indian Railway Journal.	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
120	Indian Review ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.R.S., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
121	International Police Service Magazine.	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
122	Janabhimani or People's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
123	Jananukulan .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
125	Janopakari * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
126	Jnana Bhanu ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai. Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
127	Jaridah-i-Rozgar ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
130	Journal of the Tamil Scientific Terms Society. ‖	Anglo-Tamil.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	C. Rajagopala Achari and R. G. Venkatasubba Ayyar, Brahmans.	100
131	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
132	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
133	Kalabhimani ‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
134	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
135	Kalai Magal ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Siunaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
136	Kaliyuga Varthamani.	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
137	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
138	Kannada Kogile § ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
139	Karnataka	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
140	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
141	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
142	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
143	Karnataka Nandini ¶ ..	Do.	Published at the Sati Hitaishini office, Nanjangud, Mysore State ; printed at the Sri Krishna Press, Hubli, Bombay Presidency.	Do. ..	N. Tirumalammal	Not known.
144	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. §	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Do.

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, February 1916.
‡ Ceased to exist January 1916.
§ Started, April 1916.
‖ Started in 1916.
¶ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
145	Kodha Batnakaram.	Tamil	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nallappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
146	Kavita	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkataramu Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
147	Kerala Deepika ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
148	Keralakesari ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 25 years, good.	850
149	Keralam *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
150	Kerala Patrika ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
151	Kerala Sanchari ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
152	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
153	Keralesyabhimani.	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keralesyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
154	Keralodayam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
155	Kistnapatrika ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	200
156	Kolar Gold Fields News.	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
157	Konkani Dirven ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
158	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
159	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
160	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
161	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
162	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
163	Literary Journal. ‡	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
164	Liva-ul-Islam § ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
165	Local Self-government Gazette.	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
166	Loka Mitran ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
167	Lokaprakasam ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
168	Lokaranjini ¶ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
169	Lokopakari	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
170	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	380

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, March 1916.
‡ Discontinued, May 1916.
§ Discontinued, 12th January 1916.
‖ Ceased to exist in June 1914.
¶ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
171	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
172	Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Somana Magazine.	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
173	Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
174	Madhurevani ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
175	Madhva Sidhanta Prakasini.‡	Do..	Published at the Madhva Sidhanta Prakasini Sabha, Mysore, and printed at the Jayalaya Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Y. Srinivasa Rao and H. Narasinga Rao, Brahmans.	Not known.
176	Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
177	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	800
178	Madras Economic Journal.*	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
179	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
180	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
181	Madras Mail ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press. No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
182	Madras Times ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
183	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. F. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
184	Madras Young Men.	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
185	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
186	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
187	Maha Vikata Dutan.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
188	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
189	Malabar Herald ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
190	Malabar Islam ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
191	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
192	Malayala Manorama.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
193	Malayali	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
194	Manavaseva† ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
195	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
196	Mangalore Advertiser.	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200

* Started, April 1916. † Not published since 7th September 1915. ‡ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
197	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
198	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
199	Manorama	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
200	Meraj-i-Khiyal ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
201	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years.	3,800
202	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
204	Mission News ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
205	Mission News for Women.	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
206	Mitavadi	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
208	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
209	Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*). *	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Labbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
210	Mukhbir-i-Deccan.	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
211	Mushir-i-Deccan.	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
212	Muslim Dutan ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
213	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
214	Mysore Patriot ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman. 40 years.	250
215	Mysore Star ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
216	Nagai Neelalochani.	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
217	Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
218	Nallasiriyan or Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
219	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heusman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
222	Nazrani Deepika.	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
223	New India ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
224	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
225	New Reformer ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
226	Nigazhkalasatyam or The Present Truth.	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
227	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
228	**Non-Brahman** [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
229	Noor *	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
230	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
231	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
232	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
234	**Penkalvi or Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
235	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Beswada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
241	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
242	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
243	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
244	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
246	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
247	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
248	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
249	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
250	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
251	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
252	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	350
253	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 15th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
254	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
256	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nisam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
257	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
258	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Musafirain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
259	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafa, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
260	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
261	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nasur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 37, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,300
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
267	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
268	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
270	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
271	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
273	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
274	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
275	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
276	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
277	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
278	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,200
279	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
280	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
281	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Biddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
282	**Savinudi**	Do.	Baroda Vilas Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
283	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
284	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
285	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kishnanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
286	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
287	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
288	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
289	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
290	Sirsneha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
292	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
293	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
294	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
295	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
296	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
297	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
298	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
299	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Kaheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Praharanam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keralacharithamani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
304	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jagannayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
308	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
309	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Abamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
312	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
313	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
314	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
315	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H^a McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
316	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
317	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
318	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Koteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
319	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
322	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
323	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
324	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
325	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
326	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
327	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
328	Telugu Churchman ‡ ..	Do.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Gondi David, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 33 years.	400
329	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
330	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 46 years.	150
331	**Temperance News.** §	English.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Not known.
332	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	600
333	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
334	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
335	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	English.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
336	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
337	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
338	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
339	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, October 1916. § Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
340	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
341	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
342	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
343	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gasapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
344	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
345	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
346	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
347	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
348	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
349	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz. Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
350	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press. Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
351	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
352	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
353	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
354	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
355	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
356	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
357	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
358	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
359	**Vijaya Vikatan.*** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
360	Vikata Pratapa † ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
361	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Not published since 30th September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
362	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
363	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
364	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
365	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
366	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
367	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
368	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
369	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
370	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
371	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
372	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
373	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
374	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
385	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
386	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Police transfers in Malabar.

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 16th November, states:—"A correspondent sends us a long-drawn-out correspondence on police transfers in Malabar. He asks why individual policemen are stationed in particular places for years together in contravention of a provision in the Police rules which limits the duration of a policeman's stay in a locality to seven years. If the Superintendent cares to look into records he will find policemen staying in certain places for over ten years. This practice is certainly wrong as it leads the men into forming likes and dislikes not at all conducive to good work.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

"When a policeman under orders of transfer moves heaven and earth to get the transfer cancelled, it must be evident that he has particular reasons to stick to the place—reasons that will not be appreciated by the people of the locality. We are opposed to constant transfers, but must draw the line when policemen become fixtures. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent will disturb such fixtures, and give the move to certain men who have stagnated. It would be interesting to know how many such old stagers flourish in this circle".

The Central Hindu College, Benares.

2. The following appears in *New India* of the 22nd November:—"I am shocked to hear of the raiding by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Central Hindu College Hostel. Such an indignity has never been put on it since it was founded, and it is now the Hindu University College. Surely, if the Criminal Investigation Department officers were suspicious, and wished to arrest a student, they might have spoken to the Principal and taken the lad away without this public insult. I know that all protests are useless, but as the late President of the Trustees of the College, as a member of the University Court and a Fellow of the University, I do protest against this gratuitous and provocative proceeding.

"Annie Besant."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

Police raids in Bengal.

3. *New India*, of the 23rd November, remarks:—"The news from Bengal now-a-days is uniformly bad: the last is from Mymensingh, where four houses have been raided by the police and six students have been arrested—four collegians and two schoolboys. Do the authorities think that this method of Government can be permanent? Altogether something like one thousand people are said to be interned under the old *lettres de cachet* Regulations or under the Defence of India Act. The widespread misery thus caused is a sad commentary on the 'benign Government' under which we are supposed to live. And the 'end is not in sight,' for things grow worse not better. We have 'the best Civil Service in the world,' according to the proud boast so often made. But the results of its rule can hardly be deemed satisfactory. If we had Home Rule, the state of Bengal would be pointed to as a proof that Indians were unfit to rule themselves. We do not know what conclusions are drawn by the admirers of the Heaven-born."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Provincial Judicial Service.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 22nd November, writes:—"Answers given by the Government yesterday to some interpellations on important subjects were very unsatisfactory. They were either incomplete or disclosed a determination to

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

ignore the representations of non-official honourable members. There were three or more questions regarding the reorganisation of the Provincial Judicial Service, and we also notice a resolution in the agenda paper on the subject. Our readers may recollect that Sir Harold Stuart stated in Council in March last that the local Government had then ready a draft of a letter to the Government of India recommending the reorganisation of the service. To a question put as to what further action has been taken on the matter, the surprising answer has been vouchsafed yesterday that the Government of India have not been addressed hitherto in view of the financial situation created by the war, and that the Government now proposed to await the Public Services Commission's report before making any recommendations in the matter. We cannot but characterise the attitude revealed by this answer as one of disrespect to the Council to which a solemn pledge was made by a Member of Government. . . . . The spectacle of the Government going back on their own word is one which is not likely to enhance their prestige or inspire public confidence. . . . . Have not Members of the Civil, the Indian Educational and the Police Services been singled out for the benefit of enhanced allowances, though the financial condition of the Government was unsatisfactory and their emoluments were being considered by the Public Services Commission? We regret that the Government of Madras should have assumed an attitude, which is inconsistent with their public declarations and is also indefensible."

(*d*) *Education.*

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

Teaching and foreigners.

5. In a leader on this subject, *New India*, of the 21st November, says:—"In a recent issue of the *Times* Educational Supplement, there is an interesting letter under the heading 'Modern Language Teaching in the Universities,' from the pen of Major de SansGene, which Educational authorities in India might do well to study. . . . . 'No University,' he says, 'that employs foreign teachers exclusively in any department can be said to give adequate training in any subject. The corollary to this should be self-evident. The head of any department of English education should be an Englishman.' As we have already had occasion to point out, what is sauce for the goose is by no means always sauce for the gander, and, while agreeing with Major de Sans Gene in the statement of his axiom, we extend its applicability to India as well. This means that the head of any department of Indian education should be an Indian. We shall be told that circumstances are different in India. It is true that Indian education is in the hands of foreigners, but the result has been to deprive the Indian youth of many valuable elements in education which would have been secured to him had education in India been under Indian control. To mention only three of these: his welfare has been almost entirely neglected as to his physical, medical and religious condition. . . . . Until Indian education is controlled by Indians, young India cannot hope to be Indian in thought, feeling and character, and it is to give Indian education the blessing of Indian control that all true lovers of the country must work."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

Boy Scouts.

6. In an article on this subject in *New India* of the 22nd November, Mr. G. S. Arundale writes:—"I must confess I was sorry to see the announcement in a local paper to the effect that the Boy Scout movement is to be officially established in Madras. If I thought the movement would be made thoroughly Indian in tone and Indian in aspiration, full of passionate patriotism as in other countries, I should welcome it most heartily, but we have yet to find a Director of Public Instruction and a number of English headmasters and officials filled with passionate patriotism for India. Yet without this there will be no life in it. There will be thrown in, for appearance sake, a number of Indian gentlemen whose names will look well on paper, but whose influence over the boys will, in fact, be nil. For the brand of patriotism we may expect will be of the usual kind supplied to the official world by those who

wish for places and titles. . . . . I very much doubt whether anything would have been done had they not been afraid that the youth of Madras might fall into the clutches of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Arundale. On October 9th a leading article was written in *New India* advocating the Boy Scout idea. On November 14th a meeting is held at Government House; and no protestations will convince me that this new departure is not taken by the Educational authorities because they cordially dislike and distrust any influence that Mrs. Besant or even I may have over the student population of this city. Now I think I may say that neither Mrs. Besant nor myself have the slightest desire to interfere between the teacher and his pupil; but we cannot be silent or inactive when we know that the most admirable material is being wasted or distorted under the present system of education. We know perfectly well, for we know the Indian students far more intimately than the majority of those teaching them today, that the modern Indian method produces two kinds of citizen—the citizen with no will of his own, the sycophant the trained flatterer of all that is western and of everyone with a colourless skin; and secondly, the citizen who rebels at every turn against the constant repression of speech and action. Educational authorities are turning out these two classes, and these two classes alone; and their Boy Scout movement, if it is saturated with the official element, will be, I fear, confined to lads who join, because they are told to do so. . . . . Our friends in high quarters always forget that condescension is of no value whatever to the Indian youth, or to the youth of any country for the matter of that. He will do anything for those who love him and who devote themselves to his welfare, but he has yet to learn that those responsible for his training love India *first*, and all other countries, including the Empire, afterwards. If His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction, the Principals of the Madras Colleges, and the various professors and teachers, will convince him that they love India first and foremost, then he will follow them to the uttermost. They cannot so convince him, it is not to be expected that they should; but they must not then be surprised if he wonders what they are driving at when they establish these movements, or if he turns from them to those whose lives have shown that they are consecrated to the service of India, his beloved land, whom he worships with all the greater fervour and enthusiasm because she is in foreign hands, and because she is yet an outcaste in the eyes of those who are the products of a western civilisation."

Referring to the comments of the *Times of India* approving of the action of His Excellency the Governor regarding the formation of an Indian Boy Scout organisation, *New India*, of the 24th November, says:—"Does the *Times of India* think, like the *Madras Mail*, that India remains loyal to the Crown only because her sons are unarmed? Have not Indian soldiers, though armed, defended the Empire in many a field? Is it not the case that arms are easily obtained by dacoits, political and other, and are only unattainable by the orderly and law-abiding citizens? This oft-repeated detestable suspicion of Indians, lurking in the hearts of their fellow-subjects, is a constant cause of anger, and deepens the gulf between the coloured and colourless inhabitants of India. Even if the Anglo-Indians feel it, it would be wiser to refrain from expressing it, and to let it die out by suppression. There is no question of arms or no arms; 300,000,000 of unarmed people are not kept in submission by 100,000 armed or half-armed. As Lord Minto said: 'When India does not want us, we shall have to go.' India, by a vast majority, desires to preserve the British connection, wishes to win Home Rule in co-operation with the British and not by force. When will the British learn to trust the Indians, so that they may live here fearlessly, needing no artificial safeguards? Well will it be for both countries when that trust dawns in British hearts."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

7. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd November, states:—"An important debate was raised at the meeting of the local Legislative Council yesterday on the question of the extension and consolidation of secondary education in the presidency.

Secondary education.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

. . . . . We think that the Madras Government could have shown practical sympathy with the objects which the advocates of the resolution had in mind more by agreeing to commit the questions to a committee than by the resolute refusal which was extended to the proposal. The intervention of His Excellency the President in the debate gave, we rather fear, a distinctly undesirable turn to the debate on a subject on which, as Honourable Non-official Members have been lectured oftentimes in the Council there should be no differences of opinion. His Excellency would appear to have spoken with some warmth, but we doubt very much whether, on the very definite points raised during the discussion, he had anything informing to say. Lord Pentland made a number of very general observations regarding the spirit in which discussions proceeded in the Council and the way in which statistics were quoted and the example of other countries and provinces were cited, which deserve examination at some length. . . . . His Excellency is further reported to have said: 'They (statistics and analogies) would be misleading to people in this Presidency because nothing but shadows, nothing but darkness, nothing but imperfections were to be seen. Nothing was even said of the progress that was going on and the work that was being done for the improvement of education.' The subject of the resolution was secondary education and the provision of facilities therefor, and we beg to leave to doubt whether the opportunity was one for singing hallelujas. His Excellency has been apparently upset by the absence of any mention of what he calls the improvement of secondary education, but it is notorious that the Local Government have been quite unsympathetic in regard to it. . . . . His Excellency cannot surely be ignorant of the fact that Honourable Members do not hesitate to give praise where it is due. In the debate on the resolution next to that on secondary education, the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis greatly appreciated the acknowledgment, by the mover, of the efforts of the Public Works Department. His Excellency's speech was, we have to say, not one of reconciliation, and we do not in the least regret that the Honourable Mover of the resolution declined to accept the invitation of the President to withdraw it."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The Allahabad University.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd November, remarks:—"At the recent Senate Meeting of the Allahabad University a proposition was moved to enable candidates who failed in the B.A. or B. Sc. examinations to appear at subsequent examinations without attending a further course of study in an affiliated college. . . . . We are greatly surprised to find that this very necessary and perfectly sound proposal should have appeared to some European members as 'extremely dangerous.' . . . . . The ignorance of the conditions of the life of the students and the amount of prejudice displayed in these utterances are really astounding and one would expect more calm and sober statements and not such wild talk, from responsible educationists to whom is assigned the sacred task of educating the youths of the country."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The Convocation address.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd November, writes:—"We publish elsewhere the text of the Convocation address delivered this evening to the graduates of the Madras University by Nawab Saiyid Hussain Bilgrami, C.S.I. Mr. Bilgrami is a Muhammadan gentleman of considerable attainments, who was holding high official position in the Native State of Hyderabad, and was also a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. His Convocation address has been looked forward to with much interest, but we doubt whether it can be said to come up to public expectation. . . . . It does not seem to us quite in the fitness of things that the Convocation address should be used to advocate the formation of a war loan in Madras, on the ground that though she has contributed liberally towards the upkeep of the Hospital ship and other expenses it is not enough. Equally out of place it seems to us are his observations on the political aspirations which are cherished by a large section of educated India at the present time."

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 23rd November, says:—We publish elsewhere extracts from the Convocation address by Nawab Saiyid Hussain Belgrami, C.S.I., and we must confess to a sense of disappointment that better use has not been made of the opportunity offered. In the earlier portions of the address we are treated to the usual panegyric on the results of the educational system, accompanied by a rather foolish sneer at Germany, who, whatever her faults may be, is far ahead of England and India in matters educational. . . . . We doubt if the givers of Convocation addresses are wise in indulging in flights of political oratory. Sir Harold Stuart denounced the 'impatient idealist' only to see the idealist's hope transmuted into practical politics. Nawab Saiyid Hussain Belgrami denounces the agitation for Home Rule as a 'hopeless pursuit,' in the presence of the young graduates who are entering on their life's career, and who will win Home Rule. He is evidently out of sympathy with the Muslim League."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

A Special Magistrate deprived of his powers.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 18th November, remarks:—"We have been placed in possession of the facts of a rather hard case of a Special Magistrate in the district of Ganjām who has been deprived of his powers by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the District Magistrate. . . . . Mr. Panigrahi is a respectable landholder of the Uriya community paying annually Rs. 180 as income-tax and Rs. 500 as land revenue. He is an elected member of the Berhampur Taluk Board, in which capacity he has been doing very useful work, and Mr. R. W. Davis, I.C.S., the President of the Board, has testified to the good work of Mr. Panigrahi. It is strange that, in the circumstances, the District Magistrate should have come to the conclusion that Mr. Panigrahi was unfit to be a Special Magistrate, basing his opinion on some inconclusive remarks of the District and Sessions Judge. . . . . It is a case of credulity, and Mr. Macmichael's inference as to the character of Mr. Panigrahi appears to be absolutely unwarranted. The Government, however, on the strength of the District Magistrate's recommendation, have withdrawn the powers of a Special Magistrate from Mr. Panigrahi under section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which empowers them to withdraw all or any of the powers conferred on any person by them or by their subordinates. In fairness to Mr. Panigrahi, the Government should, we think, have asked for an explanation before taking this extreme step, especially as he refused to accede to the Collector's suggestion to resign the office. This process of resignation involves no publicity and is quietly done; but the fact that Mr. Panigrahi did not have recourse to it, but resisted the proposal, shows him to be a man of mettle. On the whole facts of the case, we cannot but come to the conclusion that Mr. Panigrahi has been unjustly dealt with, and we think it is a fit case for careful scrutiny and review by Government".

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

Pump politics.

11. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 21st November:—"'Civis Romanus' writes: If the local branch of the Home Rule League is not to be regarded as a comic opera organisation it will really have to choose the subjects of its debates a little more carefully than it did on Saturday. A body charged with the revolution of an empire can surely produce more serious grievances than the fact that local self-government in Calicut has decided to place the Parish Pump at one end of the street instead of at the other, for that is what the distance amounts to in a town measuring 5 miles across. If it cannot, Calicut must possess an exceptionally competent Municipal Council in spite of the undesirable European element it contains, which naturally brings one to the speech of that licensed humourist Mr. Manjeri Rama Ayyar, who, I fancy, expressed the sense of the meeting when he pronounced the theory that the Europeen vote on any body ought to be disregarded: though he rather blew upon the theory himself when he sought to become Municipal Chairman and *kotowed* pretty vigorously for the so-called European vote: but the memory of politicians is proverbially short."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The Acting Health Officer, Madras.

12. *New India*, of the 23rd November, observes:—"Two incidents connected with the proceedings of the local Legislative Council require to be particularly noted by the public. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar could not give a satisfactory reply on the question of making the present Health Officer of Madras permanent in the place which he has filled with so remarkable ability, and the other is the attitude of the Government towards the demand for the appointment of an Indian to the Board of Revenue. Both of these instances show, in their own way, how badly India needs Home Rule if any progress is to be possible; and what is equally manifest, how the change in the angle of vision has yet to come so far as the Madras Government is concerned. . . . . It is notorious how, during the past decade, the Health Department of Madras did not discharge its duties efficiently, how the death-rate was rising and how the people were perpetually annoyed for no purpose. At last, the present President of the Corporation came across a person who, in his opinion, could cleanse the Augean stable; and his expectations have been more than justified. The President—it is now an open secret—has strongly recommended to Government that the officer, who has been thus found capable after a very severe trial, should be appointed permanently and the whole Corporation demands it. Dr. Denovan, an I.M.S. officer and naturally an expert, has spoken highly of the Health Officer's achievements; and yet what do we find? The Government—with an Indian member in charge of the portfolio concerned—is still delaying the matter; and are probably in search of an 'expert'—who may make a muddle of the administration again."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

Indians and the Board of Revenue.

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th November, writes:—Lord Pentland has vetoed a resolution a non-official member had given notice of 'recommending' to Government to appoint an Indian to the Revenue Board. 'Public interests', like charity, cover a multitude of sins. It will be remembered that some time ago, a resolution on the same subject was actually moved in the Council, and Sir Murray Hammick gave an assurance that Indians would be admitted to that charmed circle of bureaucrats when an opportunity occurred, and provided there were Indians of sufficient seniority and merit.

"Perhaps, the resolution was then considered harmless and not going against 'public interest.' The ways of the powers-that-be are certainly inscrutable; but the 'public,' we are afraid, will not endorse the view Lord Pentland has taken. It is rather unfortunate that towards the end of his career in this presidency, the ex-Liberal politician Lord Pentland, who gave Scotland a Radical reform, the Small Holders' Act, should do things that would have come with better grace from a Tory or pure-blooded Anglo-Indian."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

Writing further on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st November, says:—"We congratulate Lord Pentland on his having on reconsideration allowed Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to move his resolution on the Board of Revenue and Indians, doubtless on account of the strong condemnation excited in the press and elsewhere by His Excellency's refusal to allow it. We can more or less prophesy the fate of the resolution, but it is good that such resolutions should be publicly discussed and rejected or accepted. To nip them in the bud is bad policy, as it creates bad blood."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 22nd November, observes:—"At yesterday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the question of the claims of Indians for one of the superior appointments, a membership of the Board of Revenue, was once more raised and laid to rest according to the time-honoured traditions of the policy which has guided this matter for now over three-quarters of a century. . . . . We are told that when 'a suitable opportunity'

offered the Government would appoint an Indian who is fit. It is contended that the opportunity which arose last month was not a suitable opportunity? If so Sir Alexander Cardew was bound in justice to the services and the public to explain how the vacancy that arose owing to Mr. Gillman's preferment was not a suitable opportunity for the Provincial Service, but was an excellent opportunity for the Civil Service. After all, is a Membership of the Board of Revenue a place requiring such exceptional qualifications and merit that Indian officials have to wait upon Providence indefinitely, so that it may please Government to find them suitable? If it requires such transcendental abilities, it is remarkable that so many Members of the Board of Revenue have been passed over as not sufficiently fit for preferment to the Executive Council. . . . . It is the peculiar fate of this large question in Indian administration, that in respect of the employment in and the aspirations of educated India for higher appointments in the public services, promises previously made or pledges previously given, have counted for so little where vested interests of bureaucratic services are involved. Long ago, Lord Lytton wrote with reference to one of such pledges 'we have kept the promise to the ear, but have broken it to the heart.' The promise made by Sir Murray Hammick in 1910 has now been made to evaporate. It was tangible in form and is now ripe for fulfilment if the Government is minded to respect its own pledges and to deal equitably with the claims of officers of the Provincial Civil Service. The amended resolution which was proposed by the Government and was passed by a majority is a farcical conclusion. It leaves the matter in a worse condition than it was before, as regards the persons whom the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's resolution was intended to benefit."

The Government and the ryots.

14. The *Hindu*, of the 24th November, remarks:—"It appears to be almost impossible to get the Government to look at land revenue problems in the country from a point of view different to that from which they are accustomed to consider them. The proceedings of the local Legislative Council during the last two days have afforded additional proof of their absolute unwillingness even to cause inquiries to be made into specific questions relating to the agricultural classes, and of their strenuous opposition to even small measures of relief. During the debate on a similar subject two years ago, Sir Alexander Cardew (then Mr. Cardew) expressed his horror at the character of such proposals because they affected the most fruitful of the Government's sources of revenue. As this idea is strongly imbedded in the minds of officials and as it is really responsible for the adamantine opposition set up by Government to a reform of the administration of land revenue, it is worth while to quote those remarks. . . . The Government become unusually sensitive and nervous when assessment questions are raised, and they fear that committees, inquiries and investigations may land them in trouble. An overweighted administration, which is not responsible to the people, cannot be expected to deal with such questions in a sympathetic way, and unless the representatives of the people are clothed with power, any proposals for the remedy of the serious grievances of the ryots will not command due attention."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri.*

The Administration of Salt Revenue.

15. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 20th November, says:—"The Board's remarks in the chapter on the quality of salt confirm in a most telling manner what has been so often said after the outbreak of the European war which is staggering humanity, viz., that the members of the Imperial Civil Services have little or no knowledge of physical science and chemistry. The department and, for that matter, the Local Government have gone to work the wrong way in trying to improve the quality of salt generally and to repel the invasion of Bombay salt in particular. During the past thirty-five years, after the department was organised on its present

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

basis, spasmodic and intermittent efforts were made to produce pure and light salt. First, there was a committee presided over by a Civilian unconnected with the department to devise measures for improving the methods of salt manufacture. Then a departmental officer who had no pretensions to technical knowledge of manufacturing salt was deputed to study Bombay methods. . . . The present head of the department interested himself so much in the matter as to proceed to Bombay and study the question on the spot in 1914. We understand that he found that the inferences drawn from the Bombay methods by the departmental officer who went before him were not accurate in several respects, and that his recommendations could not be adopted in their entirety. After his return from Bombay, the Commissioner issued certain instructions some of which were quite at variance with those which had been previously received as Biblical injunctions. . . . . It is a matter for surprise that it did not occur to Government long ago to secure for a limited period, the services of a scientific salt expert to examine the manufacturing operations of the department, study the systems in force and report whether it is possible to manufacture pure *and* light salt in this Presidency, having regard to the climatic conditions and physical features of the two Presidencies. Should the answer be in the negative, it would be best to abandon the expensive experiments in salt making which have been carried on for so many years by officers with little or no knowledge of practical chemistry."

(k) General.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

16. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 16th November, writes:—"Better late than never. Though at the fag end of his term of office, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has been appointed Vice-President of Council. Lord Pentland deserves the thanks of the Indian people for this, though belated, recognition of an Indian's right to act as Vice-President".

The new Vice-President.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

17. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 16th November, observes:—"Mr. Herbert Barrows recently made some interesting references to the relations which should exist between England and India He remarked truly enough that England should make a public declaration that she was in India not for her own advantage, but for the good of India herself. No one, we fancy, will be disposed to quarrel with the socialist leader for demanding such a declaration. When, however, he proposed that England should withdraw from the administration of India while helping her in the interval in the art of self-government 'in friendly and peaceful consultations with the best representatives of Indian thought' we are afraid that the suggestion to some extent appears fanciful and chimerical . . . . Though we are convinced that good Government cannot be a substitute for self-government we are equally certain that Indians must still undergo a period of probation before they can be said to be qualified for Home Rule. This is an attitude we assume purely for the good of India herself and not merely for the advantage of England. We are, however, quite sure that the best representatives of Indian thought will be in hearty agreement with Mr. Barrows when he calls on his countrymen to adopt a policy of sympathy and moral persuasion in their dealings with India instead of one of forceful domination which occasionally finds favour with bureaucrats."

Mr. Herbert Barrows on Home Rule for India.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

18. In a leader on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 17th November, says:—"It has become a fashion among a certain class of educated Indians to cry down politicians or public men with a superior air. One such person, a B.A. B.L., enjoying a comfortable position in the Board of Revenue office, chose to lecture the young men of Madras on the ethics of public service. The wiseacre condemned the whole of Indian public life, with a few individuals like Gokhale and Mehta excepted, and said public men here were not actuated by other than personal motives. . . . . Mr. K. B. Ramanatha

Public life.

Ayyar who presided expressed his surprise, discomfort and disapproval of the pessimistic and cynical tone of the lecture and emphasised the necessity of a robust optimism being imparted to young men. . . . . For a long time the main object of our public workers has been the employment of their countrymen in the higher offices of Government, and they have succeeded in a large measure in these efforts. If there is any class of people who have hitherto benefited more than any other by the exertions of the publicists, it is the class of Indians who occupy high positions in Government service or who hope to do so. . . . . It is blackest ingratitude on the part of such Indians to misrepresent and denounce the publicists who have in most cases undertaken thankless and often perilous task."

19. The *West Coast Bulletin*, for the week ending 17th November, has the following:—"A Simla correspondent to an Upper Indian paper gives a pen-picture of the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar's one year's term of office. Malayalam is not known in Delhi and Simla, and the Honourable Member is ignorant of both Hindi and Hindustani. But for the help of a 'Punjabi interpreter' sanctioned by the Government, Sir Sankaran Nayar would be hard put to it either to post a letter, or get a cup of water. Both Simla and Delhi are cold and Sir Sankaran is credited with a longing for the sunshine and palms of the sunny south. To be a Judge, to have the privilege of disagreeing even with superiors and of recording it in dissentient judgments is far better than to be a mere fly on the Council wheel. The only way suggested for the improvement of the Indian member's position in the Council is to throw open half the seats to Indians like Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sankaran Nayar. Unless and until we cannot expect any good to come out of the solitary Indian seat in the Imperial Council. We do not know if the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar really pines for the sunshine of the south."

Sir Sankaran Nayar.

West Coast Bulletin, *Mattancherry, Cochin State*, Nov. 17th, 1916

20. The *Western Star*, of the 18th November, observes:—"The report on the working of the Madras Department of Agriculture in 1915-16 has been published, with the observations and criticisms of the Board of Revenue and the Madras Government. It was Mr. D. T. Chadwick, the Director, who was responsible for directing and controlling the work of the year, and when this is said, it stands by way of a token that there was continued improvement and the accomplishment of a great deal of useful work, although very much of it must necessarily have been done outside the public eye. Mr. Chadwick not only has great experience of agricultural, economic and revenue conditions in very many portions of the Presidency, but is known to have prodigious capacity for hard, sustained and practical work. . . . . The department did much useful work last year on the chief crops of the Presidency, but having arrived at the end of our space, we must defer notice of these and other portions of the interesting report of Mr. Chadwick."

The Department of Agriculture.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

21. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 18th November, remarks:—"Responsible people sometimes go astray and make a mess of what they attempt to do. An instance in point is furnished by the recent appointment of the Maharaja of Bobbili's son to the Madras Executive (Legislative?) Council. This was immediately followed by the announcement of a donation of Rs. 50,000 from the father towards the War Fund. Though there may not be any connection between the two, the restless character of public opinion would create a connection. Let us, however, hope that the candidate will justify his appointment."

The Kumara Raja of Bobbili.

Malabar Herald, *British Cochin*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

22. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th November, has the following:—"We need hardly say that the Indian taxpayer will agree with the writer. As the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* humorously puts it, not only should they stop this costly migration to the hills but content themselves with half pay so long as the war continues. The English Cabinet have 'pooled' their salaries and

The annual exodus to the hills.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

some of the officials have passed a self-denying ordinance declining to receive any salary. The India public servant is overpaid when compared with his compeer in England, and we think he can very well afford to receive half-pay so long as the war lasts.

NON-BRAHMIN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1916.

Indian Christians and the Legislative Council.

23. The *Non-Brahmin*, for the week ending 19th November, writes:—"We are sorry that the Government of His Excellency Lord Pentland has most unnecessarily thrown a heavy weight on an advanced and absolutely law-abiding community as the Indian Christians. They are unrepresented in the Council. In Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai they had a representative last year; and though they have not much of politics, yet they wanted a non-official member. Instead, even the little they have has been taken away from them. They have no representation. This feeling that they have been ignored might have been spared to the community. Indian Christian leaders like Rao Bahadur Arogyaswami Pillai or Mr. Cotelingam or Mr. Devadoss would never be rabid Home Rulers stamping their feet for self-government to-day. Every one of them is a staid thinker who would not rush blindly. It is not yet late. There is an expert's place vacant. Mr. Gnanaprakasam Pillai is an able Engineer, whose work for sanitary progress has been well appreciated. Could he not be nominated?"

NON-BRAHMIN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1916.

The All-India Congress Committee.

24. The *Non-Brahmin*, for the week ending 19th November, remarks:—"The names of those elected for the All-India Congress Committee must make non-Brahmins, as a class, think twice before they should in any way countenance the political theatricalities of a designing few. Some fifteen people meet to elect fifteen! And with the solitary exception of Mr. A. P. Patro, there is not a single non-Brahmin. Diwan Bahadur Karunakara Menon, the pillar of the moderate party, who has not hesitated to stand by the Congress flag at great self-sacrifice, is not in it! And we all know why. This is the first sign that Mrs. Besant has captured the Congress. Let it be. We do not care, for, as Dr. Nayar—alas, that he should not be in the Council now where his rather brutal earnestness made him sometimes unpopular—once said, the Home Rule movement will bring to prominence the non-Brahmin community under his brilliant leadership against it. And with the *Indian Patriot* as its organ, we can protect ourselves from being sold to some fussy busy bodies. But it is a pity that the future Indian rulers of India do not care to at least pretend that they care for others. Why should not, for the sake of policy, be a man like Rao Bahadur Kesava Pillai, have been elected? Hon'ble Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, perhaps, the future Governor of Andhra under the suzerainty of Mrs. Besant over India, has a better claim for the Congress Committee than Mr. P. Kesava Pillai, whom he had the impertinence to lecture sime time ago on Congress rules. And why this combination of Home Rule Brahmins against a revered leader like Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, respected alike by the people and the Government? How long are we to be made a cheap instrument by others?"

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st November, writes:—"There is not a single non-Brahman, with the exception of Mrs. Besant, among the gentlemen elected by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to serve on the All-India Committee. We see also the names of certain people who are 'common factors.' Are we to suppose that there is not a single non-Brahman who is competent to sit on the committee? This Brahman caucus has been carrying on its game for some time past, and it is time the non-Brahmans revolted against this constant snub inflicted on them by the Brahman majority in the committee. With such instances of Brahman aggression going on, it is no wonder people confuse Home Rule with Brahmin rule. Even *New India* is silent on this matter."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

The Government of India on indentured emigration.

25. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th November, states:—"The concluding portion of the despatch of the Government of India on indentured emigration, will be read throughout the country with intense

satisfaction. If the 'angle of vision' has changed anywhere, it is, indeed, here. The Government is in full sympathy with public opinion, and expresses itself with the spirit of an Indian patriot. . . . . The entire public opinion in this country is behind the Government in its forcible condemnation of the system; and we should be very surprised, indeed, if the Secretary of State would not fully agree with the Government of India."

The Cuddapah District Conference.

26. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th November, writes:—"The address which the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan delivered as the President of the Cuddapah District Conference last Saturday easily ranks among the most notable utterances of the conference season of this year, not only in this Presidency, but throughout India. The Khan Bahadur has rapidly taken a survey of the situation in all its bearings, and while there is no question of importance on which he has not spoken out, he has throughout maintained a dignified moderation that at once arrests respectful attention even from those who differ from him. He is not prepared to come to rapid conclusion: he is not content to quote figures from Belgium or Canada and bewail over the backwardness of the country and the utter absence of any resolution anywhere to raise it. . . . . To stumping patriots who want self-government to-day, his address must have been rather disappointing. The Honourable Member has been guilty of the crime of omitting all references, in his address, to Home Rule. This would, we very much fear, be inexcusable in the eyes of certain people, but, none the less, the address has not been unwelcome even to them. They cannot find fault with it, because it advocates every improvement advocated by Indian politicians, but without violence of language and denunciation. . . . . We commend this spirit that runs throughout the address of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur to the attention of every one taking an interest in public affairs."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

The *Englishman's* loyalty.

27. *New India*, of the 20th November, has the following:—"The Indian public is fully aware that certain Anglo-Indian papers make it their business to run down high officials of State because they have rendered some service to India and her children in a spirit of bare justice, which course did not help that class which wants to see the motherland always in bondage. . . . . Of late our Finance Member, Sir William Meyer, has come in for a share of abuse from these papers, for the interests they represent have somewhat suffered, not at all unjustly, because of the policy of Sir William Meyer. These critics, steeped in their selfishness, do not care to ask what the millions of Indians think about Sir William's policy or even what is best in the interests of the administration of the country from the official view point, but see the vast and intricate problems only in the light of how their pockets are affected by Sir William's policy. Profits from tea and jute matter; what if millions suffer and starve? . . . . There is one thing which Indian papers may profitably learn from this vile campaign: the persistence, vigour and cleverness with which the Anglo-Indian papers carry on their agitation. When Indian papers learn to do that, our work will be greatly simplified. Only remember the Press Act: Government is not bold nor just enough to apply the Press Act to Anglo-Indian journals; that Act is reserved for newspapers other than Anglo-Indian!"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

The Congress-Moslem League Scheme for Home Rule for India.

28. In a leader on this subject in *New India* of the 20th November, Mrs. Annie Besant writes:—"The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, the only two bodies that are freely elected by and therefore representative of the people of India, and the agreement of these on the reforms necessary to bring self-government to India, are decisive of the attitude to be taken henceforth by India to Great Britain. . . . . It will, of course, be said that the two committees do not represent India but only the educated classes. But that is a sophism, not an argument. Were

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

the Barons more than an infinitesimal fraction of the English nation when they wrested the Magna Charta from King John on Runnymede? Yet that Charter is held to contain the unwritten law of England. Did the Commons represent more than an infinitesimal minority of the British people when they presented the Petition of Rights to James II, and passed the Bill of Rights under William and Mary? Did Parliament represent more than a fraction of the people of Great Britain and Ireland when it passed the Reform Act of 1832? Were the manual labour classes represented before the Reform Act of 1867, which enfranchised them, and made 'Bob Lowe' exclaim: 'Let us educate our masters'? The freedom of a nation has always been won by an educated minority, for they alone can formulate a definite thought-out scheme; the uneducated mass can only riot or revolt; they can destroy, they cannot build; they suffer dumbly until the suffering of revolt seems to be less than the suffering of endurance, and then they flame out and destroy. Chaos ensues, to be ended by a dictatorship. . . . . I add one personal word. It is true that I have had much to do with the agitation which has produced the present results. But now that the demands are clearly formulated, it matters little what happens to me. If the wishes of the *Madras Mail* are carried out by the Government, and a swift and final breaking of me is wrought, 'the standard floats aloft though the standard-bearer has fallen.' In 1915 if the Government had imprisoned me, the definite movement was young and the journals and the workers might have been cowed. It is now too late, and obedience to the behests of the *Mail* would only remove the strongest influence which holds back the younger politicians from violence. The Government, by high-handed Executive action, can no longer prevent, they can only precipitate. But they can still, by reversing their present policy, by accepting the determination of India to secure Home Rule after the war, by co-operating with the great Indian representative bodies, win the steadfast allegiance of India to the British connection, and earn the praise of posterity. The Governments of India stand at the parting of the ways."

New India, Madras, Nov. 21st, 1916.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Besant.

29. *New India*, of the 21st November, states:—"The hollowness of the so-called explanation offered by the Central Provinces Government of their order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering these Provinces naturally comes in for a strong condemnatory criticism by the Indian press. The statement made is so contradictory and so defeats its own purpose that even the Anglo-Indian organs, who, as a rule, advocate the policy of repression, have thought it wise, quite naturally, too, to let it go unsupported. The order of the Central Provinces Government was foolish, their explanation makes it ridiculous—save that it serves as a useful eye-opener for our people, and shows them how a war measure is unjustly used to shut down not only constitutional political agitation, but religious lecturing. Not that it is going to produce the effect desired by the Government—for repression never quiets but always irritates the public mind. The Central Provinces order has done its useful work, for the entire Indian press have condemned it, and no one denies the weakness of the 'explanation'. The 'reasons' which the Central Provinces Government were challenged to produce will not see the light of day, for the simple reason that they do not exist. Meanwhile, a loyal and law-abiding citizen is harassed not only in her political work, but even in the performance of her religious duties. As we go to press a telegram comes from the Secretaries of the Reception Committee repudiating the statement put into their mouths by the Central Provinces Government. Who speaks next?"

New India, Madras, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

The following appears in *New India* of the 22nd November:—

"Yesterday's public meeting.

"We do not know whether the Criminal Investigation Department reporters are in the habit of telling the Government the hugeness of the meetings, the proceedings of which they are to convey; and also whether

even if that were being done, the Government of Madras would communicate the same to the administrations concerned. For the value of the work done at yesterday's meeting will be greatly lost unless the number of the audience and their attitude towards the subjects discussed were fully noted."

New India, of the 23rd November, has the following:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

"The C.P. order in extremis.

"The answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Slocock on behalf of the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar is still being riddled with denials. Nobody can be found who said that the success of the Conference would be prejudiced by Mrs. Besant's presence in Amraoti. Will not Sir Benjamin Robertson lift the veil from these modest protectors of the Conference, who blush unseen, like mute inglorious Miltons?. . . . . When I found that I could not go to Amraoti viâ the Bombay route because of the Bombay order, I cancelled the engagement, as it involved too many days of absence. My correspondent's answer was delayed by illness, but when it came it urged me to reconsider my cancellation, as large numbers of persons were coming to my Theosophical lectures, and great disappointment would be caused. On this ground I renewed the engagement. I have not received any communication of any kind from the Conference, nor from anyone connected with it, and was never asked to go to it nor to stay away. . . . . No official asked me if I should give a political lecture on my visit. Had he done so, I should probably have asked what right he had to enquire. A political lecture is not a crime, and among the thousands I have given none has ever proved to be prejudicial to public safety. The truth is, though no official will say so, that it is not what I say nor what I write which troubles the Government. It is my great personal influence and the love the people bear me. It is not my actions nor my words, but the fact of my existence, which makes them hate me so bitterly. I am sorry, but I suppose it cannot be helped."

New India and the Indian Press Act.

30. *New India*, of the 21st November, observes:—"As the whole atmosphere is again thick with rumours, and as the Government apparently take the *Madras Mail* as their mentor instead of putting it under security, as they should do, it is necessary to warn our subscribers that if the paper suddenly stops, it will be because the Government has confiscated the press. If this should happen, we ask our subscribers to wait patiently for a day or two, as they will hear from us. It still seems incredible to us, despite what we have heard, that the Government will not only retain our money, illegally forfeited, but will proceed to defy the High Court further by a second illegal forfeiture, and that while the first is to be raised in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We are hampered here by the extraordinary slowness of the High Court, from which we have so far failed to obtain the copies of the judgment necessary to ask permission to appeal. We understand that copies have been for some time in the hands of the Government Solicitor, but we are not so fortunate as to be favoured with any, despite our early application. NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

"Even should *New India* be, for the moment, stopped, it will only be a suspension, not a destruction. We have little doubt of our final success in England, and we shall then recover all that, for the moment, we may lose. We need not grieve for it, for it has done its work. The Indian press speaks with a new vigour; the Indian public makes its voice heard. However much the Government may ignore public opinion, it must at last bow to it. The Home Rule which was, a year ago, a cry in the wilderness, is now a household word. The proposals which were the 'dreams of an impatient idealist' are now put forward by our representatives in the Supreme Council, by the All-India Congress Committee and the Muslim League. *New India* may be crushed, but its work survives. Its editor may be interned, but others have stepped forward. Further harshness to her will hasten the triumph of the cause for which she suffers. The only sorrowful thing is that the triumph will have mingled with its elements which she has striven to keep out.

"ANNIE BESANT."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

31. The following appears in *New India* of the 21st November:—

Floods in the mufassl. "An unusual procedure.

"From the reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, it will be found that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao moved that the Council meeting be adjourned because of the unsatisfactory reply of the Government to questions on the Kistna floods. It was an admirable move, taken from the British House of Commons, and wholly justifiable. The official explanation is far from satisfactory. The attitude of the Government will create profound disappointment throughout the Province, specially in the flooded regions."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 21st November, writes:—"More than one non-official Honourable Member asked, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held this morning, for information regarding the floods in Kurnool and Guntur districts. In respect of the latter. the information given was that agricultural operations had not been affected very much and that certain men have been appointed for relief work. Loss of life and cattle, the extent of the damage to property and other details were not given, and it is surprising that Government should not yet have been put in possession of facts concerning such a serious matter. On the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao expressing his dissatisfaction at the meagre information given, the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis said virtually that he had no information to give. Mr. Ramachandra Rao then moved the adjournment of the House, which was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar. The motion for adjournment was rightly made, and we believe, this is the first occasion in which it has been invoked in the Council. We could wish that it was duly availed of by non-official members, as only by its fitting use on all proper occasions the necessity for exercising it will become rare. The motion was, however, withdrawn on the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that a Press *Communiqué* will be issued as soon as details were received. We think that the answer was anything but satisfactory, and it is a matter for surprise that no member of Government had thought it fit to visit the affected parts in order to see what measures of relief were needed. A good deal of public money is spent on the tours of the Members of Council, and the question as to whether there is an adequate return for this expenditure is open to grave doubt."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

32. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st November, states:—"The talk about importing Sir Shams-ul-Huda from Bengal to succeed Sir Sivaswami Ayyar is becoming stronger and widespread. There can be no smoke without fire, and from the feelers let out by the Associated Press under inspirations from above probably, we are to infer that there is fire. The importation, if it comes to pass, will be a most unpopular piece of business any Government can do.

The Madras Executive Council.

"Sir Shamsul has not been very brilliant in Bengal, and the encomiums showered upon him by the officials and their organs make us anxious and suspicious. This Presidency is not barren of Mussalmans if they are bent upon taking in a Mussalman to the Executive Council, and if they go elsewhere it will be an insult to the Presidency as a whole. Now that the suggestion has met with a storm of indignant condemnation, let us hope the Government will not persist in sticking to Sir S. Huda.

"Sir S. Huda himself must feel awkward if he comes to Madras, knowing as he must, that he accepts office without the good will of the people, even of his own commuity, whom he is supposed to represent. In his own interests therefore, it is imperative that the Government should find out one from this Presidency itself. We hope and trust that good sense will prevail."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

33. The *Hindu*, of the 22nd November, remarks:—"It would appear from the answer to an interpellation at yesterday's meeting of the local Legislative Council, that one order of internment has been passed in this Presidency under the Defence of India Rules. The Government also

The Defence of India Act in the Madras Presidency.

stated that they will be pleased to give the honourable member who asked the question, or any other honourable member confidential information about the case. An order of internment, restricting the liberty of the person and putting it out of his power to appeal to a higher tribunal, is a most serious matter; and it is the usual practice, we believe, to publish the names of the persons so dealt with. We fail to understand why such secrecy should be observed in the matter and why the honourable members alone should be chosen for the confidence of the Government. Such a procedure has to be greatly deprecated in the interests of the public."

34. *New India*, of the 22nd November, remarks:—"Mrs. Annie Besant has often reminded Hindus of the value of their ancient histories, and a very interesting article, of which we publish a portion to-day, draws some lessons from the Puranas, which show us how plainly subjects spoke out against arbitrary laws and conduct in days in which the royal rule is spoken of as being despotic. When remonstrances failed, our ancestors had another resource, at which modern sceptics may laugh; but none will laugh who know the dynamic force of concentrated thought directed by a strong and steady will. They prayed. Suppose that in this land of prayer we have a Prayer Union, and direct our prayers to the abolition of the Press Act and the modification of the Defence of India Act, now being used to ends never contemplated by their creators? Let us all add to our work against these Acts—since 'God helps those who help themselves'—a daily strong and short appeal to God to relieve us from the oppressive measures under which we suffer. Let every Hindu, Parsi, Jain, Mussalman and Sikh, princes and peasants, add this to their daily prayers, and let us see if the ancient way of correcting the errors of our rulers will bear fruit in modern times. The prayer might run:

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

The Puranas.

> Most High God, who rulest the kingdoms of men, we pray Thee—as our Rulers do not heed our protests—that Thou wilt so change their hearts that they may refrain from confiscations and internments, that they may punish none without open trial, conviction, and sentences, and that they may repeal the Press Act, and restrict the Defence of India Act to the punishment of treason and rioting, so that these may no longer be turned to the injury of loyal subjects of Thy Servant, the King-Emperor."

35. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 23rd November, states:—"The following 'gem' has been culled from the *Abhinavasaraswati* of Guntur:—

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

Brahmans and Sudras

> "'A Sudra is born with all vices such as lying which wears out by serving the Brahmans. Such being the case how can a Sudra who altogether hates the Brahmans fail to be a liar simply because he pays a large amount of land tax?'

"We have no hesitating in saying that this is about the most outrageous libel on the Sudras who are falsely asserted to hate Brahmans. It is an equally atrocious calumny to say, as does this Guntur print, that Sudras from their very nature cannot fail to be liars. The insinuation and inuendoes contained in the extract are certainly sickening, for to utter such wholly gratuitous libels against whole communities, be they Brahmans or non-Brahmans, is not to render true service to the country. There are honourable persons among Brahmans as among non-Brahmans while it goes without saying, there are liars among both the communities. The execrable taste underlying the extract deserves the severest condemnation and we are very glad to admit that such wholesale detractors of entire communities without sufficient justification are very few among the educated Indians."

36. The following appears in *New India*, of the 24th November:—"We are glad to see that Lokamanya Tilak has called this truculent paper to account for to reprint the charges which are the subject of a libel suit against Sir Valentine Chirol is certainly indecent, and, as our readers know, they were taken almost verbally from Sir Valentine's book. The libel law is the right law to appeal to; we, personally, are not able to ask that the Magistrate should put the *Mail* under security, because although the abstention from doing so shows the partial way in which the Press Act is administered, and thereby increases its injustice, it does not seem consistent or reasonable to ask for the abolition

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The *Madras Mail*.

of the law, and also for its enforcement against an opponent. Freedom of the Press, subject to the law of libel and of sedition—the latter as construed in England—is our position."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

37. Writing under the heading "Watering the Milk", *New India*, of the 24th November, says:—"From a close study of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, it seems to us that the elected members are attaching exaggerated importance to the verbal acceptance of the resolutions, regardless of the form into which they are modified. Consequently some resolutions were passed in a shape which, while convenient to the Government, does not advance the cause the people have at heart to any appreciable extent. What makes this new development even more unfortunate, the final shape is given as a result of a considerable amount of watering down, which ought to be avoided in the interests of Council Government of India. . . . . The Madras Legislative Council has always been noted for its rigid adherence to the rules of debate, and yet on Tuesday last—in the excitement of this new development of watering down—all those rules were so far ignored that at one time not less than three amendments were under discussion; and by some strange rule, the Council voted upon the second amendment—neither the first nor the third. Whatever the reasons be for acting in that fashion, we feel it necessary to protest emphatically at this new mode of transacting business in the Legislative Council."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th November, remarks:—"We must give expression to a feeling of dissatisfaction among the non-official members of the Legislative Council that His Excellency the President is stifling free discussion. It is inevitable that the subjects that come up for discussion should increase; subjects, once discussed and suppressed by the overwhelming official majority, crop up year after year with unremitting regularity. The Government must be prepared for it. His Excellency must have heard the arguments that are being advanced in Council many a time; perhaps His Excellency might even be able to repeat by heart the argument in anticipation of any member that might rise. Nothing was again truer than His Excellency's friendly question whether, by replying to the observations of the Government, a non-official ever hoped to alter the decision arrived at. This is our grievance. . . . . This is a new development which is positively dangerous, and we hope that the popular feeling has only to be brought to the notice of the President to avoid any unfortunate situation. Of course, we all know that Lord Pentland is anxious to hurry on business in the best interests of the Government. Time is wasted. Old arguments are trotted out. One resolution drags on for hours. Members paraphrase members. There is often no fresh point after the first two speakers have dealt with the question. It is for the non-official members to take measures among themselves to discourage any valuable speaker, and we have our full sympathy with the President when occasionally His Excellency who has been the best Chairman we ever had, guiding the Council in perfect order, loses temper. . . . . But, all the same, we think that the Governor should resign himself to the situation instead of giving expression to ideas which, in the hands of critics of Government, might be quoted to disadvantage and to mislead the public."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

The Travancore High Court.

38. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 16th November, writes:—"An esteemed correspondent writes:—The Travancore Darbar has sanctioned an increase to the number of Judges of the High Court from four to six, the reason being the usual plea of 'heavy arrears.' We are afraid that His Highness' Government cannot be congratulated on their having arrived at this decision. Travancore is no bigger than two British districts taken together and making full allowance for the dilatory methods apparently prevailing in Travancore a staff of four Judges is a very liberal provision for the needs of the State. It is perfectly incomprehensible how a shrewd

administrator, like Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, was persuaded to accept the recommendation at a time when the State coffers are none too full."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Native States.

39. The following appears in the *Karnataka* of the 18th November:—"The jujune and trivial character of the proceedings of the Chiefs' Conference must have served to teach the people of Native States and their friends not to expect anything bold or extraordinary from His Excellency Lord Chelmsford. So far His Excellency has furnished no proof of a deep insight into the feelings and requirements of the people of this country, or a a zealous determination to carry out radical and substantial reforms."

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

Compulsory recruitment in Travancore.

40. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 18th November, observes:—"A vernacular paper in Travancore brings to the notice of its readers a method of exaction and oppression practiced by some of the Revenue officials in out-of-the-way places. The report would have it that these Revenue underlings terrorize certain villagers by telling them that they were specially deputed for the compulsory recruitment of men to be sent to the front. These ignorant villagers, not knowing the object of this nefarious practice, satisfy these Revenue officers by giving them what they demand in the shape of cash. The news spreads in other villages with the unfortunate result that the people abandon their dwellings to keep themselves away and thus avoid their being forced to enlist themselves. If these reports are true, the Government ought to take immediate action to stop the villainy of these Revenue subordinates."

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

Political Agents in Native States.

41. In a leader on this subject, the *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending the 18th November, says:—"The fact that all the Native States without a single exception have progressed considerably both from a political and administrative standpoint need hardly be explained at length, as there is a large volume of opinions expressed by Viceroys and Provincial Governors who have had the opportunity of gaining an intelligent knowledge as to the progressive condition of these States. Consequently, the business of these Political Agents or British Residents has, for the last quarter of a century, been confined to a sphere of activity which was largely associated with social functions and sporting proclivities. On the whole, it may safely be assumed that the need of these Political Agents or British Residents at the Courts of Native States has ceased to be an important factor either for administrative or political purposes. If there is any need of them at all, in face of their progressive condition effected in the majority of cases under the regimè of capable and efficient British officers as their Chief Ministerial and Executive heads, that need ceases to exist absolutely in virtue of the policy that has been laid down at the Delhi Conference to be followed both by the Imperial Government and the Indian Princes. Another circumstance that lends additional weight to the necessity for the dispensation of this extra service may be found in the reflection that when there is to be an annual assemblage of Indian Princes at Delhi presided over by the Viceroy to discuss matters, whether political or administrative, appertaining to these Native States, and when the deliberations of that assemblage are to be conducted on strictly constitutional lines, the continuance of Political Agency or British Residentship as the case may be would be an anomaly."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao.

42. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 23rd November, remarks:—"Intimation has been received that Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao has resigned the Diwanship of Baroda and the news will hardly create any surprise. It was all along taken for granted that when Mr. Madhava Rao left Baroda on three months' leave it was a prelude to his final departure from that State and that the administration of Baroda will know him no longer. The ostensible reason for the severance of his official connection with Baroda is the trying nature of the climate. We rather prefer to attribute it to his failure to create any impression on the administrative machinery which has been almost revolutionised by the genius of Sayoji Rao Gaekwar."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, refers to the proceedings of the last meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council in which a member presented a petition signed by private individuals representing some grievances, and says:—We had before this suggested to our representatives the desirability of their introducing here the Parliamentarian system of presenting to the Government in the Legislative Council petitions from private individuals. The members of the Legislative Council do not seem to have paid any heed to this suggestion. We hope that the people at least will begin to adopt the system of submitting petitions containing facts which have to be brought to the notice of the Government and prevailing upon the elected members of the Legislative Council to present these petitions. The Legislative Council in Ceylon is not even as representative in character as these Councils in India. Still the way in which business is done in it is very satisfactory. Like the Parliament, it meets often, thus preventing accumulation of business and enabling the Government to bestow prompt attention upon every subject. The Government also takes the members into its confidence. Our Madras Legislative Council, on the other hand, meets once in several months. So, the number of questions put by the members swells to hundreds. The replies given by the Government are not always very satisfactory. The authorities seem to be disinclined to give any information to the members about administrative matters and to be doing even the work done as a matter of grace. It is, therefore, very necessary to insist upon the Government convening meetings of the Legislative Council often and giving satisfactory replies to the questions asked therein.

Ceylon Legislative Council.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

44. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd November, says:—The Russians and the Rumanians are fighting with valour to check the advance of the Germans in the Rumanian theatre. But the Rumanians are at a disadvantage owing to the Germans possessing a greater supply of war materials here. The winter is approaching. In the meanwhile the Germans are focussing in Rumania armies from different centres to overthrow the Rumanians. The position of the Rumanians is fraught with anxiety. But it seems that time and God are on their side. The enemy Powers possess an advantage by their central position. It is easy to transport munitions and army from one theatre to another. The Allies were able to send munitions to Rumania through Russia. They find it hard to do this on account of submarine scare of the Germans. But as the Germans shift from one theatre to another, they are meeting with reverses. As the armies were taken from the western theatre to the eastern, the allied armies were able to defeat the Germans easily at the Somme front and on the north of the Ancre. While the Germans are protecting one position, the allied armies are besieging another. The Germans are now in constant fear of the Allies' offensive. The region of Picardi which was believed to be impregnable has been easily captured.

Servia which was entirely crushed has now again risen with all force. The armies in Salonika are gradually advancing. The Bulgarians lost Monastir in order to gain the victory in Dobrudja. The Austrians met with a defeat in Carso with a view to win in Transylvania. It is plain from the history of the war during the past two years that the policy of the Allies attending to all theatres at the same time has enabled the Germans to overthrow only small States, but not big ones. The Germans have appointed M. Groiner to make mighty efforts, the results of which remain to be seen. The situation is favourable to the Allies in all theatres except in that of Rumania.

The war.

45. The *Keralodayam*,* of the 7th November, adversely criticises the order of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, declaring it to be contempt of court to publish plaints, statements, etc., filed by parties in a suit, and observes that it is the duty of Indians to see that this law does not come into force in India, though at present the law here is as it should be.

The order of the Ceylon Supreme Court.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

46. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th November, after giving a description of the British offensive on the Western Front, writes:—From the anti-peace demonstration which took place at Cardiff on Saturday last, it appears that the British people will have nothing to do with a premature peace. It is certain that Great Britain is actively fighting for and strenuously endeavouring to establish a permanent peace throughout the world after she has thoroughly chastised her enemy.

A sanguinary spectacle.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, demurs to the view expressed by Lord Carmichael, during his visit to the Police Training School at Surda in Bengal, that it was not desirable to publish details of the inquiries made about the misconduct of the Police and that the strictures passed on the Police now and then by the Courts of Law are not always well founded, and observes:—We are surprised at Lord Carmichael finding fault with Courts of Law for criticising the action of the Police. The prestige of the British Government in India depends mainly upon the fair justice administered by these Courts. When the conclusions of the executive officials are deemed to be superior to the decisions of these Courts, it will immediately tell upon the prestige of the British Government. Though it has been usual for many of the executive officials in India to be against the English Courts of Justice, we regret that Lord Carmichael should have given even the least support to this attitude. Public interests demand that, even as the police are praised and rewarded for good conduct publicly, the Government should give publicity to the faults committed by them, whenever their conduct is such as to cause dissatisfaction to the people.

Lord Carmichael on the Police.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

48. In condemning the action of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad in calling upon the Secretaries of the Provincial Conference to provide C.I.D. reporters with seats at its sittings, the *Keralodayam*,* of the 7th November, incidentally observes that it is regrettable that well-known Indian leaders should be watched and followed by C.I.D. officers.

The C.I.D.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

(b) *Courts.*

49. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th November, writes:—It is no surprise that, under the British rule which loves freedom and justice, the security taken from Mr. Tilak for good behaviour has been annulled by the Bombay High Court. The High Courts have been established to administer justice impartially and they have the power to enquire about and set right the mistakes committed by the executive officials. It is only by boldly annulling the illegal acts of the executive officials that the High Courts can acquire the full confidence of the people. The decision of the Bombay High Court in this case should not be taken to affect the dignity of the Bombay Government in any way.

The Bombay High Court.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

50. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th November, in a leading article, writes:—The setting aside of the security order against Tilak is of exceptional interest, firstly, because this is the only instance in which he had the good fortune to be

The Tilak appeal case.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Manyalore*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

* Received this week.

acquitted; and secondly, it will serve to remove the erroneous belief that it was a foregone conclusion that every charge of sedition must invariably end in conviction; considering this aspect of the decision we must observe that the Bombay High Court deserve to be congratulated on their courage of conviction far more than Mr. Tilak himself. The Indian press is unanimous in applauding the High Court. It might be said that the High Court exists to administer justice and that there is nothing extraordinary about what they have done, as they could not, in duty, do otherwise. But we know that in numerous cases, particularly in cases of this type, they are not free to do as they think right. That shows how laudable is the courage of conviction displayed by the Judges in the present case. Further, the word "disaffection" had been inordinately stretched in order to put an end to all freedom of speech. This, too, has now been correctly interpreted by Mr. Justice Batchelor. It is no wonder that the whole of India should rejoice at this decision. Some Anglo-Indian journals, however, are showing signs of excessive heart-burning. The *Madras Mail* is seen to be in indescribable agony. In dwelling on the past history of Tilak, it meanly seeks to trace the Rand and Jackson murders to his preachings. The *Bombay Times* and the famous *Globe* of England had to tender their apology for a similar inglorious attack. There will be no need for us to answer these charges of the *Mail* against him, if the paper should be constrained to apologise of its own accord. Still, the base insinuation against the *Chitpavan* (Mahratta) Brahmins as a class because the assassins in the two cases mentioned above happened to belong to that community, is most deplorable. The late Messrs. Ranade and Gokhale also belonged to the same community. Would it not be foolish to condemn Englishmen as a race because the forgerer Clive and the notoriously corrupt Crawford of Bombay were Englishmen? For do not Lords Ripon, Minto and Hardinge also come of the same race?

KERALA SANCHARI, [Calicut, Nov. 15th, 1916.

The Tilak security case.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th November, points out that the decision of the Bombay High Court in the "Tilak security case" has given general satisfaction in India, though a few selfish persons may not like it, and that one result of the case itself was to give those, who had not heard those speeches, an opportunity to read them, and observes that the decision has tended to strengthen the people's belief that justice can always be expected from the High Courts.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

The Government and education.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, says:—It has been observed by experts like Sir Thomas Holland that Indian workmen have enough of intelligence, that, if they are given a good industrial training, they will prove to be in no way inferior to the western workmen and that for this purpose primary education should become more widespread in this country. It is a known fact that education is the basis for everything—industry, trade, social reform and civilisation. We need not say what interest our Government is taking in the improvement of education. In England the Education Act of 1870 made it compulsory for every child to be educated. In 1891 the authorities made arrangements for all children between three and fifteen years to have free education. But it was only in 1906 that the Government of India which takes its cue from England in many matters announced that the practice of collecting fees in primary schools should be abolished in this country, as free primary education had begun to be introduced in England and all civilised countries. In 1912, Sir Harcourt Butler, speaking on primary education in the Imperial Legislative Council, stated that the principle that primary education should be imparted freely had already been accepted by the Government. It is the fact that, while accepting the principle, the Government of India is hesitating to give effect to it in practice that is most surprising. Perhaps the time has not yet come for this principle to take shape. It is to be noted that primary education was free in Mysore as

early as 1869. While 46 per cent of the boys and 10 per cent of the girls of school-going age are having education in Mysore, it is seen from the Report of the Educational Department here for 1914–15 that only 18 per cent of the boys and 6 per cent of the girls are receiving education in British India.

The Presidency College and the students.

52. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th November, expresses surprise at the notice put up in the Presidency College, Madras, in which the peons are asked to watch and report on the conduct of students during the interval hours, and observes that it would be a wonder of wonders, if the present system of education and the rules connected therewith conduce to the improvement of students

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 21st November, also condemns the action of the Principal in putting up such a notice.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*. Nov. 21st, 1916.

The Punjab University circular.

53. Referring to the circular of the Punjab University regarding the supply of additional answer-books to candidates for examinations, the *Keralodayam*, of the 21st November, says.—The future of students depends on the results of the University examinations. What the effect of issuing such circulars in this country will be is quite clear. May God protect the students of the Punjab University!

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

The Calcutta University enquiry.

54. Referring to the appointment of a committee consisting of six Europeans and three Indians to enquire into the affairs of the Calcutta University, especially into the arrangements made for post-graduate studies, the *Keralodayam*, of the 21st November, fails to understand the necessity for it, this being the only University which has not been affected by Lord Curzon's Universities Act, and observes that though during the time of Sir Sankaran Nayar nothing will be done, which will have an injurious effect on higher education, want of information as to the object of the enquiry leads to various suspicions, but that it is a consolation to be told that Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee is the President of the Committee.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

A Muslim college.

55. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 15th November, publishes the following from the Hon'ble Mr. Yakūb Hasan:—His Highness the Nizam of his royal favour has sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Muhammadan Educational Society at Vāniyambādi for the purpose of establishing a college for the Mussalmans of Southern India. In addition to this His Highness has graciously given a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the building fund.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

The want of a Muslim college has been keenly felt here and Rs. 55,000 were subscribed at the Muhammadan Educational Conference held on the 28th October 1916 at Vāniyambādi under the presidency of Mr. Hyderi.

The society is already maintaining a high school at enormous cost. But for His Highness' generosity the Muhammadans of Southern India would not have been able to found a college for themselves for at least another decade. At the present moment there are only three Muslim colleges in India, all of them in the north, viz., at Alighar, Lahore and Peshawar. The Mussalmans of Madras are more fortunate than their brethren in Bengal and Bombay, who, in spite of its numbers and wealth, have not as yet been able to establish an institution of the kind. The Mussalmans of Southern India generally and those of Vāniyambādi in particular should feel extremely grateful to His Highness the Nizam, who by his generous aid has accelerated the pace of our educational progress.

The editor observes that all over India there are doubtless evidences of the support given to education by His Highness the Nizam, may God cause his kingdom to endure! It was a talismanic secret that the Madras Presidency which is, as far as historical and social traditions are concerned, an old friend and poor brother of the Asafia State, has hitherto been favoured only individually and the generous hand of the Asafia family has not lain national and Muslim educational institutions under any obligation by means of living

memorials. But the pain suffered by Islamic hearts in Southern India has been felt by His Highness Mir Usman Ali Khan, may God perpetuate his kingdom! It is now hoped that many Usmania schools and colleges will be established in the Madras Presidency. These are interesting signs of the times, and they show that the Madras Presidency is likely to be benefited from the collective and national point of view more by the generous gift of the Nizam of the Dakhan than by individual gifts.

Every Mussalman holds in high estimation the generous announcement made by His Highness and regards it as an earnest of favours to come from His Highness. In fact boundless gratitude is due to His Highness. The Mussalmans return thanks in the words of Shaikh Saādī:—

The farmer's hat has been exalted to the sun.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 15th November, referring to His Highness's princely gift, writes:—We return respectful and dutiful thanks on behalf of all the Mussalmans of Southern India.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

56. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st November, takes exception to a resolution said to have been passed by this municipality by the casting vote of the President, the majority of the elected members voting against it, that a poll need be taken on any question only if it is demanded by two elected members and, remarking that this resolution is against the accepted principle in all institutions that any member can demand a poll, expresses the hope that the Bombay Government will not approve of it.

The Surat Municipality.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

57. In commenting upon the report on the working of the Salt department, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th November, points out that the unpopularity of the department is evidenced by the large number of resignations during the year under report, and that it is necessary to hold an enquiry into the causes of the large increase in departmental punishments, to which these resignations may possibly be traced, and hopes that when circumstances are favourable, the duty on salt, without which even the poorest of the poor cannot get on, will be totally abolished.

The Salt Department.

(*k*) *General.*

VYSIAMITRAN, *Devakotta*, Nov. 6th, 1916.

58. The *Vysiamitran* *, of the 6th November, writes:—In reply to a question by a representative of the *Ceylonese* published in Colombo, whether Ceylon might not be placed under the Government of India, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanathan is said to have objected to this proposal on the grounds that the affairs of Ceylon would then become merged in those of India, and that the Ceylonese would then be deprived of certain privileges which they now had over and above those enjoyed by the people of India. With due deference to the opinion of Mr. Ramanathan, we would support the proposal to make Ceylon one of the provinces of British India, for the following reasons. Firstly, there is a longstanding historical connection between India and Ceylon as the Singalese and their kings originally migrated from Northern India. Secondly, the island of Ceylon is no bigger than a large district of this Presidency and yet the Government of this island costs a good deal, as it is treated as a separate colony. Thirdly, though Ceylon is a small island almost adjacent to India and requires the help of the Indians for the daily life of its people, it is the pride of its being a separate self-governing colony that makes it ignore the hardships of the Indians. We do not deny that the people in Ceylon enjoy larger privileges than those of the Indians. But it is at the same time

India and Ceylon.

* Received in the current week.

doubtless that in course of time we in India will have all those privileges now enjoyed by the Ceylonese and even more, while it is very doubtful whether the Ceylonese can at any time hope to have larger privileges than those they enjoy now.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th November, expresses its satisfaction at the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar as the Vice-President of the Madras Legislative Council, and feels grateful to His Excellency Lord Pentland for his having recognised the seniority of Sir Sivaswami Ayyar this time, though he ignored it last year.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

The Vice-President of the Madras Legislative Council.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 16th November, also expresses its satisfaction at the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar as Vice-President of the Madras Legislative Council.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

The Vice-President of the Madras Legislative Council.

60. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th November, protests against the proposed appointment of Sir Shamsul Huda to succeed the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar as the Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council and says:—We do not wish to depreciate the qualifications of this gentleman, but whatever they may be, they are not sufficiently attractive to the Madras public. If a Muhammadan is required for the place, it will be best to confer it on the Hon'ble Justice Abdur Rahim. If it is desired to appoint a non-official Muhammadan, there is Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib, who is competent for the post. If the authorities do not wish to appoint either of these gentlemen, but yet want an official they will do well to confer the place on Diwan Bahadur Rajagopala Achariyar. We submit that it is dishonourable for this Presidency which contains such eminent persons, that the authorities should go abegging for competent men in other Provinces.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

The Madras Executive Council.

Referring to the rumour regarding the appointment of Sir Shamsul Huda as Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's successor on the local Executive Council, the *Kerala Patriku*, of the 18th November, points out that, if a Muhammadan has to be appointed to the place, there is Justice Abdur Rahim, whose appointment will certainly give satisfaction to all, and that therefore the importation of one from another Presidency is unnecessary and uncalled for.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

The Madras Executive Council.

61. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th November, writes:—An order was recently passed by the Government in England authorising the Home Minister and certain local authorities to prevent public meetings if they had reason to believe that such meetings would tell upon public peace. In replying to a question about this order in Parliament, the Home Minister said that though there were demands from many local authorities for power to give effect to this order, such power was not given, as on enquiry it was found to be unnecessary. This shows how careful the higher authorities are in England in giving effect to any order which may affect the rights of the people. The question is whether the authorities in India are as careful in this matter. In replying to a question in the Central Provinces Legislative Council about the order of that Government prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Central Provinces, it was stated on behalf of the Government that the Reception Committee of the Provincial Conference at Amroati had given an assurance that it would not invite Mrs. Besant to take part in the conference and that the order of that Government on Mrs. Besant should not be taken to mean that it did not believe the assurance given by this committee. We do not know how to reconcile this statement with the action of that Government prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Central Provinces. The fact that even heads of Provinces act so inconsistently in India proves clearly the difference in the exercise of authority by the Government in England and in India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

Difference in the exercise of authority by the Government in England and in India.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

62. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 15th November, expresses its regret at the dismissal of these appeals by the Judges of the High Court, and in the course of a long leader dwells upon the innocence of Mrs. Besant and her loyalty and ends with the observation that the blow aimed at her by the authorities is felt by all the people of India.

The *New India* appeals.

VIJAYA VIKATAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

63. The *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 15th November, writes:—It was the Madras Government that aimed the first blow on Mrs. Besant by suddenly demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from her and directing its forfeiture. Next came the Bombay Government with its blow preventing her from entering that Presidency. The Central Provinces and Berar Governments have now followed suit and prohibited her from entering their territories. Perhaps the Bengal Government and other Provincial Governments will soon have their turn against her. But who anticipated these things? We need not say that the whole world will regret this state of affairs. Alas! Mrs. Besant in trying to plead for the helpless has become a victim to calumny. Nevertheless, all these will have no effect at all. In ancient days Jesus Christ shed His blood for the sake of sinners. Can we on that account treat Him with contempt? We are ashamed at the Governments in India frequently passing orders against Mrs. Besant. Poor Belgium was ruined by Germany, and it is for the purpose of protecting Belgium that our Great Britain is now attacking Germany. Why should the English Government which always sympathises with the poor be cruel to the poor in India. Why should it not be as compassionate to its own poor Indian subjects as it is to poor Belgians who are foreigners. We cannot talk more freely on this subject for fear of the Press Act. We have said even this only because the Judges of the High Court have held that any number of fair comments might be made, and that this would not amount to an offence. If the authorities continue to act like this, there can be no unity between the rulers and the ruled.

Another blow to Mrs. Besant.

VIJAYA VIKATAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

The *Vijaya Vikatan* also comments in detail upon the order issued on Mrs. Besant by the Central Provinces Government in the same strain as the *Swadesamitran* of the 2nd November, whose remarks are abstracted in paragraph 46 in report No. 46 of 1916. It also reproduces the comments of the *Tribune*, the *Punjabee*, the *Bengalee* and the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* on this subject.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1916.

64. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th November, writes:—It has now become a settled rule that every Provincial Government moves to the hills for six months in the year and the efforts of the public to get this system abolished on the grounds that it leads to unnecessary expenditure and to administrative inefficiency have proved in vain. Questions asked on this subject in the Legislative Councils have never elicited satisfactory replies. The public opinion that the annual exodus of the Provincial Governments to the hills leads to accumulation of administrative business is stoutly opposed by the civilians responsible for the conduct of these Governments, who assert that work is done more promptly on the hills than in the capital of the Province. In reply to a question put on this subject at a recent meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Burn is reported to have stated that it was with a view to secure efficiency of administration that some of the higher officials had to proceed to the hills during summer, and that the Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared to alter the existing practice. If, instead of this, the Hon'ble Mr. Burn had even taken upon himself the responsibility of stating that the existing system would not be altered, we will not raise any objection to it. But we cannot agree with his view that some of the higher officials find it necessary to go to the hills for a portion of the summer in view to the efficiency of the administration. We do not believe that the higher officials going to the hills for the summer spend their time in discharging their duties efficiently. Our opinion is that

Exodus to the hills.

their sojourn on the hills gives them an opportunity to spend their time in the gymkhana pleasantly and that they cannot afford to attend to their duties efficiently. Even the *Englishman* of Calcutta, which always supports the civilian officials, has objected to this annual exodus. We are, therefore, surprised at the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Burn, which is refuted, not only by Indian public opinion, but also by an Anglo-Indian paper like the *Englishman*.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

Self-government in the Phillipine Islands.

65. Referring to the criticism of some Anglo-Indian papers that the reforms suggested in the memorandum of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council were not reasonable, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, observes:—It is now only 18 years since the Phillipine Islands came under the American rule. But it is 150 years since India came under the British rule. A comparison at this juncture of the methods of administration in these two countries will be very instructive. The Central Government of the Phillipine Islands is an association called the Phillipine Commission, consisting of nine members including the Governor-General, who is the head of the administration. It is only three of the eight ordinary members of this association that are Americans, the remaining five being natives of the islands. Of the seven members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy in India, only one is an Indian. All the members of the Legislative Council in the Phillipine Islands are elected by the inhabitants of the islands. It is a known fact that in our Legislative Councils, all the members are not elected. Of the 38 Provinces into which the Phillipine Islands are divided, excluding the six backward Provinces, the Governors of 32 Provinces are elected by the people. Of the seven Judges in the Supreme Court there, the Chief Justice and two other Judges are natives of the place. Half of those holding the higher Judicial appointments there are natives. Generally, more than 60 per cent of the higher appointments in these islands are held by the natives. Coming to the municipalities, all the officials therein are elected by the people. Our readers are aware that a Bill was brought forward recently by the American Parliament to grant complete powers of self-government to these islands within four years and this Bill has now become an Act. In an article contributed by Sir William Wedderburn to the *New Statesman* about the Government in the Phillipine Islands, he says "Can any one assign a proper reason why the British Government cannot treat India in the same manner as America is treating the Phillipine Islands? Are the inhabitants of these islands in any way superior to the Indians, or is the British Government behind the Americans in acting upon high ideals? The Indians do not want that the British connection should cease altogether. I will surely say that the absence of any pronouncement on the part of the British Government of its view regarding the future Government of India and the increase of the Police restrictions in that country are causing grave dissatisfaction there." We hope the British will note these words. The Indians fully believe that the British statesmen will realise that the desire for *Swaraj* is becoming deeply rooted in India day by day.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

Troops invalided in the war.

66. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, dwells upon the necessity of the British Government making proper provision for those of the troops, both English and Indian, now fighting at the front, who are invalided for active service on account of serious accidents, ekeing out a comfortable livelihood during the rest of their lives, and observes that it is the duty of the Government to prevent these people becoming helpless after they are discharged by the Military authorities.

Travancore Abhimani *Travancore*, Oct. 28th, 1916.

Home Rule for India.

67. The *Travancore Abhimani*,* of the 28th October, thinks that India will never be fit for *swaraj* unless she gets rid of her caste system, and observes that the suggestion of irresponsible journalists like Mrs. Besant that India should be given

* Received, current week.

Home Rule is evidently made without the least consideration being bestowed upon what the effect of it will be on the lower classes.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

The Indians in the Civil Service Examination of this year.

68. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, writes:—We understand that, though twelve candidates secured more than 2,000 marks in the Civil Service competitive examination this year, only six have been declared to have passed, and it is to be noted that only two of these are Indians. But it is stated that there are five candidates, who have obtained marks next below the six persons noted above and that three of these are Indians. We have to note here the statement made by the Secretary of State when the Indian Civil Service Bill was discussed in the Parliament that, if in any year the number of Indians nominated was less than what was usual, it would be made up by nominating some of the Indians, who, though they did not pass in the examination, were otherwise capable. Nineteen Indians have been nominated to the Indian Civil Service during the four years 1911 to 1914. Thus the average number of nominations each year can be taken to be five. So no one can object to our demand that the promise given by the Secretary of State, that the deficiency in any particular year in the number of Indians nominated will be made up by additional nominations, should be given effect to this year. We cannot but point out here that more than 60 per cent of the Civil Servants in the Philliphine Islands are natives of that country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

The Government of India on the indentured system of labour.

69. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, observes:—We see from a letter addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject of indentured labour that, without stopping with advocating the necessity of abolishing this system, the Government has made a suggestion for avoiding the harm which might result to the colonies by such abolition. It is clear from this that the colonies are averse to the abolition of this system, for they cannot carry on their work without Indian labourers. Now, do the colonies which desire so much to have Indian labourers agree to appreciate the feelings of the Indians? Will they allow the Indian in the Colonies to enjoy all the rights to which they are entitled as British subjects? Will an Indian proceeding to these colonies have all the privileges there which a colonial has in India? The colonials in India enjoy greater privileges than the Indians themselves, though both are equally British subjects. If the colonies concede that the British subjects should have equal privileges everywhere, we are bound to help them to carry on their industries. Unless they do so, the Government of India should abolish the system of indentured labour and wait to see what action they take. Then it can come to any conclusion, acting on the opinion of the Indians. In the letter referred to above, the Government of India says that it was only in appreciation of the feelings of the Indians that it has suggested the abolition of the indentured system. If this is true, we will repeat that it is not the business of the Government of India to propose an alternative method for the Colonies to get Indian labourers.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

The Lucknow Congress.

70. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th November, says:—Mrs. Annie Besant has been elected as the President of the Theosophical Conference to be held at Lucknow, along with the Congress at the end of this year. She has also been elected a member of the All-India Congress Committee. So she will also attend the Congress. The Central Provinces Government issued an order preventing Mrs. Besant from entering that Province and thereby made it impossible for her to be present at the Provincial Conference held at Amroati. Some papers say that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will also serve a similar notice on Mrs. Besant prohibiting her from attending the Congress. We do not believe that Sir James Meston will act like this. The Defence of India Act is intended to suppress seditionists and not to tease persons like Mrs. Annie Besant, who are loyal to their Sovereign and God. We hope that Lord Chelmsford will check the autocratic acts of the Provincial Administrators.

71. Referring to the necessity which arose at this meeting for the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao to have recourse to a blocking motion on account of the disinclination of the Government to give full replies to his questions about the floods in the Kistna and Gōdāvari, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st November, remarks:—Occasions may arise like the present one when the Executive officials do not find it possible to prevent the representative members in the Legislative Council discharging the duties entrusted to them by law. But that will not justify an attempt to curtail or take away the rights of the representative members. His Excellency the Governor is in a way responsible to safeguard the rights of both the representative members and the officials in the Council. But, in doing this, he is bound to act impartially. So we have to say that the action of Lord Pentland in having declined to include certain Bills and resolutions sent up by representative members in the agenda for the last meeting has caused much pain and dissatisfaction, not only to the members but also to the people. As His Excellency has the power to disallow questions and resolutions, his decision is final. But the position of our representative members in the matter of legislation is quite different. Neither the Government nor its members have any exclusive privileges in this matter. Therefore Lord Pentland's action regarding the Bills brought up by the members should be deemed to have curtailed the rights not only of these members but also of the public.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras* Nov. 21st, 1916.

72. Referring to the statement of Mr. Chamberlain that he was communicating with His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the possibility of further developing the military resources of India voluntarily, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th November, says:—It is gratifying that Mr. Chamberlain has begun to carry out his responsibility as regards India as Mr. Bonar Law has done in the case of the Colonies. But there is not the same firmness and enthusiasm in the statement of Mr. Chamberlain as in that of Mr. Bonar Law. India has been expecting that Lord Chelmsford, who is a military expert, will form an Indian volunteer corps, and the Indians have now been encouraged in this expectation though very feebly, by the statement of the Secretary of State for India. We trust that Lord Chelmsford will follow the liberal policy of Lord Hardinge and raise an Indian army by introducing the volunteer system of recruitment in this country.

An Indian army.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

73. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th November, says:—It is gratifying that the kind-hearted Mr. Marjoribanks and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, an Indian representative in the Legislative Council, have been deputed to enquire into the question of indentured labour in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States. But it is difficut to understand why the Government should proclaim that the question of abolition of indentured labour will be discussed in London, as if India and the Government of India have no authority to exercise in the matter. We doubt if any good will come out of this enquiry.

Abolition of indentured labour.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st November, says:—It is difficult to understand why the Government who have stated that it is none of their business to supply coolies to the colonies, should declare it their duty to adopt the *sirdar* policy. As decided by the Government of India, it is but just and fair that the system of indentured labour should be altogether abolished, for it is opposed to the self-respect of the Indians and to the enjoyment of the British rights of citizenship.

Indentured labour.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

Referring to the despatch of the Government of India regarding the system of indentured labour, the *Manorama*, of the 21st November, heartily endorses their views, and observes that whether the Secretary of State may or may not accept them, the thanks of the Indians are due to the Government of India for what they have done in the matter.

Indentured labour.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1916

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

74. Referring to the order of the Government of the Central Provinces against Mrs. Besant, the *Andhrachandrika*, of the 16th November, says:—The reason for this attitude of the Government is that she wants self-government for the Indians. But is her agitation unconstitutional? Did she ever suggest that the British nation should be avoided? Do not her actions from the very beginning proclaim her loyalty? Whatever may be her troubles, the desire for *swaraj* has taken firm root in the minds of the Indians, and it will never disappear. We pray that Lord Chelmsford will consider all the circumstances and do justice.

Mrs. Besant.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

75. Referring to the heavy losses sustained by the people on account of the floods in the Kolleru lake, a correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th November, says:—The District authorities cannot but render help to the ryots till the water subsides and transplantation for the second crop takes place. It is not proper for them to be indifferent to the sufferings of the ryots. The Collector has not taken any action relying, perhaps, on the report of the Tahsildar, who is under the wrong impression that there is no urgency about the matter. The District Collector should tour in the *lankas* for two or three days, ascertain the real state of things and afford the necessary relief.

Kolleru floods.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th November, has a leaderette on this subject in which it says:—The Government cannot but render pecuniary help to the ryots in the shape of loans in the present state of distress. The money-lenders take undue advantage of the situation and demand an inordinately heavy rate of interest. The whole burden of protecting the people now rests on the District authorities, who, we regret, have not taken any action in the matter. The Tahsildar has to submit an explanation for spending only Rs. 50 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 500, and the Magistrate for his report that there is no need to take rice and distribute it among the sufferers. In the very *lankas* in which they have toured two batches of the members of the Social Service League of Bezwada spent Rs. 300, and protected the ryots for four days. From this it will be plain that the indifference of the Taluk authorities is unjustifiable. We are informed that in one *lanka*, the starving inhabitants had not been given by the Government officers help enough to maintain them for at least four days. The Government should know that there are 35 such *lankas*.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

76. Writing on the subject of the Kistna floods, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—It is the duty of the rulers to protect the starving cattle by arranging to send fodder to the affected places by rail or boat from where it is available. It is their duty also to provide houses for the houseless, and facilities to those who lost their crops. If this work is deputed to subordinate officers, the people will not be benefited. The Guntūr District Association and the Tenali merchants have distributed 70 bags of rice among the sufferers at Appikatla. It appears that the authorities have distributed only ten bags. They cannot do any good to the afflicted by this miserly policy at a time of trouble like this. They must afford facilities to ryots in rebuilding their houses and allow concessions in the payment of assessment. There can be no good until the officials and the non-officials co-operate with one another and settle this matter.

The Kistna floods.

The people attribute the breach of the Praturu bank and the Appikatla catastrophe to the railway embankments. There is only one sluice in the railroad for the passage of drainage from the Buckingham Canal, Errakalva, and the Tungabhadra at Appikatla. There would not be this trouble if there were five or six such sluices there. An extension of the railway bridge in Bezwada towards the east will save Pratur and its surroundings from trouble. If facilities be provided for the passage of drainage water from Kolleru, Ellore and Kaikalur taluks will escape danger from floods. The rulers and the leaders of people should co-operate with one another, find out the causes of floods, and take steps to prevent them in future. The investigation should not be left in the hands of officials only, for they may report that the people

have not been losers by the floods. When water in the affected villages was waist deep, Mr. Lutman reported that it was not more than a few inches deep. Under such circumstances no good can result unless the officials secure the co-operation of the non-officials. No doubt the railways and the anicuts have benefited the people largely, but the omission to make arrangements for the passage of drainage water has been the cause of great loss. The time has now arrived for the rulers and the leaders of the people to find some redress for the present state of things. The Collector of Guntūr appears to have said that the rulers were prepared to spend as much as the people were prepared to give away in charity for the construction of houses. The Collector of Kistna and his subordinates deserve our thanks for the sympathetic aid which they are rendering to the distressed people. But unless the rulers take decisive steps, the sufferers will not be free from troubles in regard to the payment of assessment.

77. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st November, says: —That the Home Rule League, Guntūr, has passed a resolution expressing its resentment at the "spiteful and abusive" language used by the *Madras Mail* in its article on Mr. Tilak which appeared in its issue of the 11th November, and requesting the Government to take action against that paper for such "mischievous" writings. He says that the league further hoped that all self-respecting individuals and associations would withhold their patronage from that paper.

The *Madras Mail*.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

78. In a leader under this heading, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd November, has the following comments on the interpellation in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachendra Rao on the subject and the reply of the Government thereto:—It is said that, by the breaches, the irrigation—probably, the irrigation which gives the right to collect taxes is meant — has not seriously suffered. Is this statement meant to be taken advantage of when the question of remission arises? Can it mean anything else? Immediately after is added the statement that the details are not known. What is the purpose of this special addition? The Government authorities do not know the exact measure of distress, but they have appointed three Revenue Inspectors in the Kaikalur taluk and one in the Tanuku taluk for attending to remission work from the 15th November in the tracts subject to floods . . . . It is plain that the authorities did not disclose even what they have known in connection with the loss occasioned in Kurnool. . . . . The Collector sent a telegram on the 31st October, and another on the 3rd November giving many details of the distress. On the same day he despatched a long letter containing graphic details of the damage sustained by Kurnool. Are we to suppose that the authority that gave a reply to the Honourable Member had been ignorant of this letter? How the Secretary that had the cleverness to give the Curt reply "flood relief should be like famine relief", to the Collector, has failed to bring to the notice of the member concerned facts that transpired before the 11th and were published in a Government order, dated the 18, why, when the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramachendra Rao expressed his dissatisfaction at the reply given to his question, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman failed to give him some satisfaction by briefly acquainting him with the contents of the Kurnool Collector's letter, why Mr. Ramachendra Rao had to state that his question referred to Kistna and Guntūr, and how in the light of it the President lost sight of the original question, are things quite strange and unintelligible to us. Is all this confusion on the part of the representatives of the Government due to a fear that the prestige of the Government would be at stake in the event of the Kurnool Collector's liberality coming to light and stimulating a severe criticism of the adverse remarks of the Secretary and the lethargic indifference of the Collectors of Kistna and Guntūr? The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramachendra Rao—we do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman also who is under the control of the Secretary is labouring under the same difficulty—did not perhaps know anything about the Kurnool Collector's letter, or he did not carefully consider the chronology of the events, and his question, to be satisfied with the easy explanation of the Government.

Floods and the authorities.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*. Nov. 22nd, 1916.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

Government aid to industries.

79. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 22nd November, writes:—Those who contend that the Government must not directly or indirectly help private industries, will not fail to be astounded by what has been achieved by the Australian Government in this respect. Mr. Hughes was able to tell the representatives of the Agricultural and Trades Associations of Scotland the other day about what has been done by his Government for industries of late. After the outbreak of the war the wheat outturn has nearly doubled. This is wholly due to the encouragement received from Government. Sugar cultivation under similar encouragement has yielded nearly three times the usual outturn. Metal industries have likewise progressed remarkably well. But for Government aid such progress could scarcely have been possible. The economic greatness of European countries is wholly due to the assistance which they receive from Government in regard to trade and industries. Unlike these countries, India has no dearth of raw products. We have, therefore, exceptional advantages for industrial development. Our (Mysore) Government are, no doubt, doing something in this direction through the newly-organised Industries department. It seems to us, however, that in the case of the larger industries it is imperative that the Government should themselves pioneer.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Nov. 19th, 1916.

Dacoities in Bengal.

80. Referring to the frequent reports of dacoities in Bengal, the *Mysore Star*, of the 19th November, writes:—These desperadoes in Bengal are proving a source of terror to rich men, annoyance to the police and panic to the public. Every true lover of the country will naturally condemn these misdeeds as strongly as do the Government themselves. It can scarcely be possible to put an end to their depredations without the active co-operation of the people. As the people are all unarmed owing to the rigour of the Arms Act, these dacoits are free to go on as they like. When Bengal could not be restored to its tranquility even under so popular a Governor as Lord Carmichael, it is impossible to predict what the state of the province will be in future.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The internments in Bengal.

81. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd November, writes:—Under the British administration ordinarily every one is able to obtain justice. Belgium is under martial law. But owing to the traditions of France and England martial law has not been resorted to as yet in these countries. On discovering signs of anarchist activity in India, some attempts were made here, too, to introduce war measures, to harass innocents (sic). But our benign Government refused to promulgate such measures. As there is no proper defence of realm measure in India, the people are urging the appointment of committees to enquire into the internment orders against a disarmed people. Lord Carmichael assured at a Darbar at Dacca, that no person will be arrested without proper evidence. But despite the kind and generous assurances of Lord Carmichael there has since been an enormous increase in the number of searches, arrests and internments. The Government, perhaps, suppose that anarchy and sedition can be put down by this means. But there is no ground to make this supposition. For when posters headed "Swadina Bharata" were being put up in the streets of Calcutta, the Government did not arrest the culprits while the offence was actually committed. The internment of innocent people, instead, would inevitably have the effect of enraging even those who had the good sense to keep aloof till now.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

Grain compensation to village karnams.

82. In an article dwelling on the grievances of the village karnam, namely, that he is one of the most hard-worked of public servants, that unlike other officers, he is not entitled to privilege leave even during illness, that he must spend from his own pocket for stationery articles, that he is at the mercy of almost every officer of the Land Records, Forest, Police, Abkāri and Revenue departments, that he is forbidden to engage himself in any other occupation during his leisure hours in order to add something to his exceedingly small income, and that he is denied even a second-class travelling *batta*, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th November, observes that while in all other departments, from the officers down to

the peon, every servant of the Government gets some allowance appropriate to his station, it is unfortunate that the karnams, who form the foundation, as it were, of the Revenue department which is the most important branch of the administration, notwithstanding their numerous heavy duties which keep them at work day and night, should receive no allowance whatever. The writer urges that as there is no likelihood of their being granted any other concession at present, it may be hoped that at least the privilege of obtaining compensation for dearness of food-stuffs which has just been granted to teachers of Local Board schools may be extended to karnams.

Indian representation in the British Parliament.

83. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd November, writes :—The French possessions in India have for many years been sending their representatives to the French Parliament. On the outbreak of the war they admitted their Indian subjects to the army on a footing of perfect equality with their own race in the matter of pay and allowances. Now the Portuguese Government have likewise arranged to admit Indian representatives to their Senate at Lisbon. It is unfortunate that although India is many times larger than Britain in extent, the British Government have bestowed no thought on the question of admitting Indians to the Parliament. When the Indians have made such enormous sacrifices of life and wealth in the present crisis, it would be no great thing to grant this privilege. We hope that the Government will not fail to consider this question.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

Delay in the disposal of cases.

84. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 17th November, points out that the delay in the disposal of cases, frequently referred to by the various High Courts, and now severely criticised by the Privy Council itself, is to be attributed to the absence of *panchayat* courts to try and dispose of petty cases, and not to the increase in the volume of litigation, or to the mode of conducting cases by certain vakils, and hopes that the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission on this subject will soon be given effect to.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

The partition of Malabar.

85. The *Bharata Kesari*, of the 18th November, refers to the discussions going on regarding the proposed partition of Malabar, and points out that from an administrative point of view, it would be far better to join that portion of the Kasargod taluk, which is occupied by the Malayalies to Malabar than to South Canara.

BHARATA KESARI, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

India needs ships of her own.

86. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 17th November, points out that, unless and until India possesses a large number of ships of her own, her trade and industries cannot but be in a backward condition, and hopes that endeavours will be made to remedy this evil.

YOGAKSHAMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

The need for an Indian navy.

Referring to the resolution passed by the people of the Central Provinces regarding the creation of a Naval department in India, the *Keralodayam*, of the 21st November, points out that it is the duty of the Government of India to do so, and thereby enable themselves not to depend on England for resisting an enemy attack by sea, and believes that, if a similar resolution be passed at the next congress, the authorities will not refuse to grant the prayer of Indians regarding the maintenance of a separate Indian navy as in the other parts of the empire.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Central Provinces Government.

87. The *Keralodayam*, of the 21st November, points out that the reply of the Government of the Central Provinces to the interpellation of the Hon'ble Mr. Joshi on the subject of the exclusion of Mrs. Besant from the Central Provinces, makes it clear that they never intended to interfere with the religious liberty of the people, and thinks that, if in the opinion of the Government her speeches are likely to cause trouble, they cannot be said to have been wrong in having taken precautionary measures.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 21st, 1916.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

The Industrial Commission.

88. Referring to the sittings of the Industrial Commission, the *Keralodayam*,* of the 7th November, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *Hindu* of the 31st October reported on page 1918 of report No. 45, and adds that its members should bear in mind that the very object of the Commission is to find out the means of improving Indian industries, and that it is no business of theirs to consider how far the growth of Indian industries will affect English and Colonial trade and industries.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 7th, 1916.

The Chiefs' Conference.

89. Referring to the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi, the *Keralodoyam*,* of the 7th November, points out that though the Native Chiefs have no right to interfere with the affairs of the Government of India, their advice and co-operation should be sought in all Imperial matters, and observes that for the welfare of India it is highly necessary to make this conference a permanent institution, though some of the congress leaders, who clamour for self-government, may contend that the Native Chiefs should have no voice in the affairs of the empire, because it will tend to delay the granting of self-government to India.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

"Madrassi or an outsider."

90. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 16th November, writes:—We recently drew attention to the fact that there is a rumour that Saiyid Shams-ul-Huda is to be appointed a member of the Madras Council. This was only a rumour, and we were certain that the vacancy would surely be filled up by a Muhammadan this time.

But the Muslim Anjuman of Muthialpet, which always asserts itself out of season, could not listen even to this rumour patiently but expressed the extraordinary opinion that no Muhammadan should be brought in from outside Madras. On the contrary such a Muhammadan should be appointed who is a man of good report among the Hindus and Muhammadans of Southern India. What an excellent suggestion! "I swear by God whatever is said is open to criticism." The Muslim Anjuman is an extraordinary institution with extraordinary views. We wish, however, to inform it that Islam is not extraordinary, it draws no distinction between the indigenous and the foreign article. If it does not approve of a Muhammadan simply because he happens to be a Bengali, Punjabi or a Guzrati, it is dealing a death-blow to the principles of Islam. "In Islam whether Persian or Turanian there should be love."

We regret that the Muslim Anjuman puts forward the argument that an outsider is likely to be unacquainted with our circumstances. But does it mean that there is a separate God and Apostle for us Mussalmans? Surely a Mussalman, whoever and wherever he may be, will always have the characteristics of fraternity and fellow-feeling. It is not necessary, however, for us to labour the point, for the political reasoning of Muslim Anjuman is entirely wrong.

The object of becoming a member of the Government is to render service to the people in general, and it will not matter if one is not well posted in the condition of Southern India.

The Muslim Anjuman has not drawn a distinction between a Mussalman member and a member for Mussalmans and has given an extraordinary colouring to an ordinary matter. Presumably the Muslim Anjuman has not considered the services rendered by the learned Justice Abdur Rahim who, although he is not a native of Madras it is an open secret, is well acquainted with and sympathetic towards the Mussalmans of the Muslim Anjumans. Will the Muslim Anjuman dare to attempt to persuade the public that he possesses any disqualification?

We think it inadvisable to create discord among Mussalmans to separate them according to geographical divisions.

Mussalmans, according to the Koran, are brethren. Neither sea nor mountain, nor colour nor dress can destroy their spiritual brotherhood. What

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* Received this week.

kind of Muslim Anjuman is this that raises the question of local man or an outsider? How can the outsiders, whose hearts have been joined together by God and whose souls have been tinged with unity by the great Apostle and who have been bound together by the cords of the Koran, be separated and regarded as outsiders?

Mussalmans heartily desire and Islam strongly urges that it matters not whether Sir Shams-ul-Huda from Bengal or Mr. Hydari from Hyderabad, who is in every way qualified for the appointment, is brought in. Lord Farukh Hedley may be brought from England, or any one from British Africa who is properly qualified, and appointed a member of the Madras Government. They are all our brethren and we are ready to welcome them.

IV.—Native States.

Economic development in Mysore.

91. In an article dwelling on the poverty of the cultivating classes, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 22nd November, says:—The only method of improving the economic condition of our masses is to increase their earning capacity, not through the present policy of putting the cart before the horse, as we see it done by wasting the resources of Government on railway extension and the Industries department, but through more extensive irrigation works and the spread of technical education as they do in western countries. We say this not because we think the Government ignorant of the importance of irrigation and technical education, but because we feel that their policy fails to show that they are sufficiently mindful of it. Further, the down-trodden condition of the peasantry ought to be ascribed chiefly to the present systems of cultivation. The system of granting lands on darkhast to the highest bidder has the serious disadvantage of introducing a middleman who, as a rule, grinds down the real tillers of the soil. It is, therefore, imperative that means should be devised for preventing the idle capitalist from getting the proprietorship of new areas to be brought under cultivation in preference to the actual cultivators

Vokkaligara Patrike, Bangalore, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

Mysore industries.

92. In an article under this heading in English, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd November, writes:—It is gratifying to note that the Government have now turned their attention to a large number of subsidiary industries—industries which can be learnt in a few weeks, if not months, and industries which will enable the people who learn them, to earn a decent livelihood. Last year, the Government sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. The success of these industries was so manifest at the last Dasara Exhibition, that the Government thought that the amounts spent on these industries would materially add to the wealth of the State. And we are glad to learn that the Government have now sanctioned Rs. 40,000 to encourage these industries. This allotment will enable the Home Industries Committee to minimise the number of idle men and women in the State. They will enable workless people to find profitable engagement. There are some pessimists who indulge in gospels of despair, whenever the employment of State money to such useful purposes is undertaken. They say nothing and they even countenance unproductive expenditure, when lakhs and crores are spent on dinners, amusements, etc. They, however, cry hoarse when works calculated to increase the wealth of the country are intended to be promoted. This is the nature of selfish philosophers. The Government may shut its ears against their croakings and proceed ahead to give life to all subsidiary industries, for which there is a demand. We are confident that most of these subsidiary industries are very useful and deserve encouragement.

Sampad Abyudaya, Mysore, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

"The Hyderabad Residency Plague Regulations need revision by the Honourable the Resident"

93. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st November, writes:—The Residency regulations relating to the burial of persons dying from plague have been published for general information in all the local papers.

When these regulations are compared with those of His Highness' Government they are found to be rather severe.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, Hyderabad, Nov. 21st, 1916.

When these regulations were framed it was very essential that consideration should have been shown for the natural feelings of the people. It is only natural that when a death occurs in a person's house he feels it very much and is generally bowed down with grief. To compel him to obtain a certificate at such a time is utterly opposed to what his distressed condition demands. Facilities for the treatment or observation of plague cases and for the burial of the dead, such as have been granted by His Highness' Government, shoul be afforded to the inhabitants of the Residency bazaars. In other words, the regulations that have been enforced in Hyderabad should also be introduced in the Residency, because the people who live in the Residency limits, are also considered to be, if not directly, at any rate, indirectly the subjects of His Highness.

Therefore to subject one section of the people to one sort of regulations and another section to another appears to be legally unsound. It is obvious that regulations which are mild and easy make the people to whom they apply more amenable to law than those upon whom more exacting rules are enforced.

In these circumstances the *Mushir-i-Dakhan* says "We hope our considerate and popular Resident will issue orders for the introduction of the Nizam's Government Plague Regulations in the Residency limits, and thus place the people of the Residency bazaars under the debt of gratitude to him.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

The *Mushir-i-Dukhan*, of the 22nd November, reiterates its opinion as regards the Plague Regulations, and adds that the inhabitants of the Residency bazaars intend to submit to the Honourable Resident a petition on the subject which, it is hoped, he will not hesitate to grant.

ERRATA.

Report No. 47.

Page 2022, paragraph 32, line 17, from the bottom, *for* "indicated" *read* "vindicated".

" 2029 " 52 " 1, *for* "reports :—Sir" *read* "reports Sir".

" 2030 " 53 " 4, *for* "press" *read* "Press".

" 2030 " 53, lines 7 and 14, *for* "Barada" *read* "Bharata".

Issued, 28th November 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 49 of 1916.**

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
AND ON
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 2nd December 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
Another opportunity for Dr. Wilson	2103

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The cost of the C.I.D.	*ib.*
The District Superintendent of Police, Tanjore	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
New India security case	*ib.*
The *Madras Mail* and the Tilak appeal case	2104
The Fort station fracas cases	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
The Convocation address	2105
The Madras University	2106
The Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University	2107
The Indian Institute of Science	*ib.*
College strikes	*ib.*
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—	
The re-settlement grievance	2108
Indians and the Board of Revenue	*ib.*
(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri*—	
Liquor shops in the Presidency	2109
(*k*) *General*—	
The Indian Civil Service	*ib.*
The Madras Executive Council	*ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council	2110
The increased telegraphic charges	2112
The treatment of wounded soldiers in India	*ib.*
The stupidities of censors	*ib.*
The cost of vices	2113
The Animal Show	*ib.*
The Arms Act	*ib.*
New India and the Indian Press Act	2114
The Defence of India Act in the Madras Presidency	*ib.*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Annamalai Chetti	2115
The Cuddapah District Conference	*ib.*
Theosophy in neutral countries	*ib.*
Swiss Missionaries	2116
Resolutions in the Madras Legislative Council	*ib.*
Brahmans and non-Brahmans	*ib.*
The Governor-designate of Bengal	2117
Moulana Abul Kalam Asad	2118
The Press Act again	*ib.*
Indentured emigration	*ib.*
The Government and the Legislative Council	*ib.*
Lokamanya Tilak	2120
Government is always by the few	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

PAGE

Private Members' Bills 2121

IV.—Native States

The Director of Public Instruction, Travancore 2122

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The condition of Indian coolies in Ceylon 2123
Rumania .. .. *ib.*
Self-government and the Phillippine Islands .. .. *ib.*
The new Belgian armies and the war in Europe 2124

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
Motor driving .. .. *ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—
Corruption in some courts in the Guntūr district 2125
Mr. Tilak's appeal .. .. *ib.*
A Police Superintendent and a boy .. .. *ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—
The last meeting of the Senate of the Madras University .. .. *ib.*
Educational reforms 2126
The Convocation address .. .. *ib.*
The Patna University Bill 2127
The Bombay School Final and Matriculation examinations .. .. *ib.*
A new order .. .. *ib.*
The generosity of His Highness the Nizam of the Dakhan towards the establishment of a Muslim College in Southern India .. .. *ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
A Unani dispensary at Madura .. .. *ib.*
Presidents of taluk boards 2128
A new sanction by the Corporation of Madras .. .. *ib.*
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
The rules regarding the remission of taxes 2129
(*h*) *Railways*—
The Pakkam and Mailam disasters .. .. *ib.*
Railway cess in South Canara .. .. *ib.*
Something calling for the attention of the Railway authorities at Hyderabad .. *ib.*
(*k*) *General*—
Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Canada 2130
Stray notes .. .. *ib.*
An Indian Member for the Board of Revenue 2131
The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
Damages caused by the floods in the Salem and Kurnool districts 2133
The successor of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar .. .. *ib.*
The Defence of India Act in Madras 2134
Popular freedom in time of war .. .. *ib.*
The successor of Lord Carmichael in Bengal .. .. *ib.*
Excise revenue and the Government .. .. *ib.*
Relief during the time of floods 2135
The Criminal Investigation Department officers and Educational institutions .. *ib.*
The *Madras Mail* .. .. *ib.*
The recent meeting of the Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
Touring expenses 2136
The *New Statesman* .. .. *ib.*
Indian Civil Service .. .. *ib.*
Rhodes' scholarships .. .. *ib.*
The Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The Kistna delta 2137
Floods and cyclone disaster .. .. *ib.*
Slaughter of cows .. .. *ib.*
Separation of Judicial and Executive functions .. .. *ib.*
The partition of the South Canara district 2138
The Oriental Manuscript Library .. .. *ib.*
The post-war reforms .. .. *ib.*
The reforms 2139
The Calicut Municipal Hospital 2140
Mr. Tilak and the *Madras Mail* .. .. *ib.*
The French Government and the recent cyclone .. .. *ib.*
The secret of the Muhammadan public library .. .. *ib.*
Our differences 2141

III.—Legislation.

The Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Baroda Representative Assembly 2142
The local fund administration in Mysore .. .. *ib.*
The municipal administration in Mysore 2143

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasaraswati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scape & Co's Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil .	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmún	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapettu, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	3,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co's Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Godávari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 34 years.	400

*Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
27	**Asha**	Uriya	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan or Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	2,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaeus, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran or Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.*	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	Bhakti Sondeeha † ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City	Monthly ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
37	**Bhanu** ‡	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
38	**Bharata Kesari** § ..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
39	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
40	**Bharati** ‖	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
41	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
42	Bhárati Vilás	Do	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
43	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
44	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
45	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
46	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
47	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Rocke, English, 49 years.	5,000
48	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
49	**Catholic Friend.** ¶	Do.	Published at the Lus Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ‖	Telugu.	Published at the Lus Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
52	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
53	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Discontinued, April 1916. † Started, August 1916. ‡ Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916.
§ Started, February 1916. ‖ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ¶ Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
54	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
55	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	550
56	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaran ettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
57	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
58	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
59	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
60	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
61	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
62	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
63	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly .	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
64	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
65	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
66	**Conch** ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
67	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman. 35 years.	600
68	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
69	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
70	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
71	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
72	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
73	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
74	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman. 47 years.	300
75	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,600
76	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
77	**Desseya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do..	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
78	Desseya Missionary Patrika.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
79	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Munjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
80	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
81	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
82	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	200
83	**Dharmaprabhodhini.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
84	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 39 years	500
85	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
86	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
87	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivasa Rao, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
88	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
89	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
90	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
91	**Etatkalasatyam or Present Truth.***	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
92	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
93	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
94	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
95	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
96	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
97	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
98	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
99	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
100	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
101	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman	1,500
102	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
103	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
104	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
105	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
106	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
107	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
108	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jagannatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	N. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
109	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
110	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
111	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
112	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
113	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
114	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
115	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
116	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started, July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
117	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Lee Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
118	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
119	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
120	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
121	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
122	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
125	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
127	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
130	Journal of the Tamil Scientific Terms Society.‖	Anglo-Tamil.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	C. Rajagopala Achari and R. G. Venkatasubba Ayyar, Brahmans.	100
131	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
132	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
133	**Kalabhimani** ‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
134	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
135	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
136	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 23 years.	100
137	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
138	Kannada Kogile § ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
139	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
140	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
141	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
142	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
143	Karnataka Nandini ¶ ..	Do.	Published at the Sati Hitaishini office, Nanjangud, Mysore State; printed at the Sri Krishna Press, Hubli, Bombay Presidency.	Do. ..	N. Tirumalammal	Not known.
144	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. §	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Do.

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, February 1916.
‡ Ceased to exist January 1916.
§ Started, April 1916.
‖ Started in 1916.
¶ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
145	**Katha Ratnakaram.**	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
146	**Kavita .. ..**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
147	**Kerala Deepika ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
148	**Keralakesari ..**	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
149	**Keralam** *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
150	**Kerala Patrika ..**	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
151	**Kerala Sanchari ..**	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
152	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
153	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
154	**Keralodayam ..**	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
155	**Kistnapatrika ..**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	2,000
156	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
157	**Konkani Dirven ..**	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
158	**La Gerbe du Maduré ..**	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
159	**Lakshmi Bhai .. .**	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
160	**Lakshmi Vilasam ..**	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
161	**Law Weekly .. ..**	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Seeba Acharya, Brahman, 58 years.	450
162	**Light of Music .. ..**	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
163	**Literary Journal.** ‡	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
164	**Liva-ul-Islam** § ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
165	**Local Self-government Gazette.**	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 40 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
166	**Loka Mitran** ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	207
167	**Lokaprakasam ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
168	**Lokaranjini** ¶ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
169	**Lokopakari .. ..**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
170	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Caunaday, B.A., European.	380

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, March 1916.
‡ Discontinued, May 1916.
§ Discontinued, 12th January 1916.
‖ Ceased to exist in June 1914.
¶ Ceased to exist, 29th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
171	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Soc Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
172	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
173	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
174	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
175	Madhva Sidhanta Prakasini.‡	Do..	Published at the Madhva Sidhanta Prakasini Sabha, Mysore, and printed at the Jayalaya Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Y. Srinivasa Rao and H. Narasinga Rao, Brahmans.	Not known.
176	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
177	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 85 years.	300
178	**Madras Economic Journal.***	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
179	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
180	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
181	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
182	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
183	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
184	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
185	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
186	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
187	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
188	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	850
189	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
190	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
191	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review.*)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
192	**Malayala Manorama.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
193	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,250
194	**Manavasseva†** ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
195	Mangaladayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
196	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200

* Started, April 1916. † Not published since 7th September 1915. ‡ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
197	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
198	Manju Bhashini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
199	Manorama	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
200	Meraj-i-Khiyal ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
201	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	5,800
202	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
204	Mission News ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
205	Mission News for Women.	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
206	Mitavadi	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
208	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
209	Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*). *	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
210	Mukhbir-i-Deccan.	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
211	Mushir-i-Deccan.	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
212	Muslim Dutan ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 43 years.	900
213	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
214	Mysore Patriot ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
215	Mysore Star ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
216	Nagai Neelalochani.	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
217	Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
218	Nallasiriyan or Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
219	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heneman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
222	Nazrani Deepika.	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
223	New India ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
224	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
225	New Reformer ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
226	Nigaahkalasatyam or The Present Truth.	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
227	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Visweswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
228	**Non-Brahman** [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
229	Noor *	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
230	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
231	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
232	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
235	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
241	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	900
242	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
243	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
244	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
246	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,000
247	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,050
248	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
249	**Qasim-al-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
250	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
251	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,350
252	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	350
253	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 16th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.

† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
254	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
256	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nisam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
257	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,250
258	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Muzárain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
259	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
260	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
261	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nasur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,300
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnarma Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
267	**Saiph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
268	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
270	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
271	**Samudaya Parishkarini.**	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
273	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manibanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
274	Sangita Sataampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
275	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	410
276	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seeha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
277	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The *Asha* Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
278	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,700
279	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., B.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
280	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
281	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Diddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
282	**Savinudi**	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Hampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
283	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
284	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
285	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
286	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
287	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
288	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
289	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
290	Sirsneha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
292	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
293	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
294	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
295	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
296	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
297	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
298	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
299	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Kaheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Praharanam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Joia, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keraleya Abimani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
304	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
308	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
309	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
312	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
313	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
314	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
315	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H[a] McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
316	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
317	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
318	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Keteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
319	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
322	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
323	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
324	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
325	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
326	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do
327	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. E. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
328	Telugu Churchman ‡ ..	Do.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Gondi David, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 33 years.	400
329	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
330	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
331	**Temperance News.** §	English.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Not known.
332	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
333	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
334	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
335	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	English.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
336	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
337	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
338	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
339	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, October 1916. § Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
340	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
341	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
342	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
343	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gazapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
344	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhoosbanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
345	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Pursawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
346	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
347	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
348	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
349	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Luz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
350	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
351	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalâratnâkaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
352	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
353	Vediar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
354	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
355	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
356	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
357	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
358	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Musaad, 58 years.	150
359	**Vijaya Vikatan.*** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
360	Vikata Pratapa † ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
361	Vikata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Not published since 30th September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
362	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
363	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
364	**Visvakarman** * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
365	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
366	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
367	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
368	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
369	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
370	**Vrittantamu or The News.** †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
371	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
372	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
373	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
374	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
380	**West Coast Spectater.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Paravil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
385	**Young Men of India.**	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
386	**Yuddha Dhvani** ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 48 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *New India*, of the 30th November, writes:—"In our telegraphic news will be found the announcement that yet another American steamer has been sunk, this time with the American flag flying at the masthead, the Captain refusing to haul it down. We do not know how many American vessels have been sunk by German submarines, but we presume the loss does not matter, since a note of protest is apparently considered the equivalent of the lives of the American citizens who have been drowned. We are aware of the political difficulties which surround the President of the United States, but we had hoped that the American people would have given the world a lead on the principle that morality and national honour are above all questions of politics."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1916.

Another opportunity for Dr. Wilson.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. *New India*, of the 27th November, has the following:—

"The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* writes:—

It goes without saying that no department just now is more unpopular in India than the Department of Criminal Intelligence or Investigation, generally known as the C.I.D. The figures, which do not include that part of the department directly under the Government of India, exhibit an increase of ten lakhs of rupees in as many years.

"Meanwhile, we may add, the really useful section of the police, the constables, who do work to suppress crime rather than to invent it, is starved, and has to exist on wages which make petty corruption the alternative to starvation. The best plan to improve the force would be to abolish the present C.I.D., so as to get rid of its evil traditions, and start a body of decent men, whose functions should be confined to the detection of crime."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

The cost of the C.I.D.

3. The following appears in *New India* of the 27th November:—

"**A D.S.P. and a little child.**

"The District Magistrate of Tanjore has decided that a District Superintendent of Police may hit a little boy of seven years old with a cane, leaving traces of three blows distinguishable later by a doctor on the poor little body, provided the injuries caused were too slight, in the Magistrate's opinion—despite the doctor's certificate—to be taken notice of. We were not before aware that hitting a little child with a cane was among the privileges of a District Superintendent of Police. The Vakil, Mr. N. K. Ramaswami, states that the Hindu public is indignant, and that the matter will be taken before a High Court."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

The District Superintendent of Police, Tanjore.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The following appears in *New India* of the 25th November:—

"**England to the rescue.**

"Gradually the facts about our *New India* case are filtering through to England, and as they penetrate into the English mind, it will gradually be aroused to indignation and redress. England knows our editor, and knows that though she has fought for liberty all her life, she is loyal to the empire, and seeks to save India to the empire in the only way, by helping her to win liberty. . . . . As often happens, the vanguard of an army may be cut up, but the army behind it marches to victory. The Home Rule

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

New India security case.

cause is won in India, whatever may be the severities with which its foremost advocates are treated. . . . . Mrs. Besant's support of the war was due to her belief that England had entered into it for the sake of liberty, for defending the sanctity of treaties, and for protecting small nationalities. For the discharge of these sacred duties, Mrs. Besant applauded the entry of Great Britain into the war. She believed that the step taken meant liberty in Asia as well as in Europe, and that, as the Bishop of Madras put it, England could not fight for principles in Europe and deny them in India. Her representatives here, however, can deny and repress the principles for which she fights in Europe, and Indian enthusiasm has been chilled down not only by the refusal to allow volunteering and entry into the struggle, but also by the increase of coercion here, the contemptuous rejection of India's claims by Anglo-Indian organs, and the repression of free speech. . . . . The utter indifference with which all the protests of the Indian press and of public meetings are ignored adds to the feeling of hopelessness as regards any changes here. But hope still remains that when England has time to think, she will, with a strong hand, remedy the wrongs inflicted here, and give us the freedom which should be enjoyed by British subjects, and the enjoyment of which has been regarded as the value of the British connection."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The *Madras Mail* and the Tilak appeal case.

5. In a leader under the heading "Political Hysterics", the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th November, says:—"The recent attacks of an Anglo-Indian contemporary on Mr. Bal Gangadar Tilak, following so close upon the vindication of his character by a divisional bench of the Bombay High Court, have naturally attracted widespread attention in the Indian press. The note of regret at the sudden outburst of hysteria is coupled with appeals to the Government to curb the spirit of violence that underlies it. For ourselves, we are familiar with this type of writing in a certain section of the Anglo-Indian press, but we must confess we were not prepared for the outburst of vindictiveness and malevolent criticism which could have emanated with better grace from newspapers printed and published in the back-woods of America for the instruction and edification of ranchers and cow-boys. . . . . The Anglo-Indian extremist feels that Mr. Tilak wields a power and influence not conducive to the growth and development of vested interests, but calculated to strengthen Indian nationalism whose growth must necessarily encroach upon the preserves of a handful. The demand for Home Rule is opposed, because that system of Government must necessarily injure the interests of the foreign element now uppermost in the services and in every walk of life. The best way to stunt the growth of nationalism and to stifle the cry for Home Rule lies, argues the Anglo-Indian extremist, in curbing the leaders, in binding them hand and foot. It must be now clear why we hear so much gnashing of teeth, shaking of fists, a tremendous flow of frothy verbiage and much show of virtuous indignation. Happily, the hysteria is confined to a small band of extremists whose liberal instincts, of liberty and fair play, have been stunted or obliterated by the tropical sun and liver. . . . . When such reckless writings go on unchecked, while Indian papers are sharply hauled over the coals for the slightest transgression of the laws, the feeling is apt to gain ground, wrongly we admit, that there is one law for the Anglo-Indian extremist and another for the Indian. This feeling does exist, it must regretfully be admitted, and it must be removed. It is for this reason some of our contemporaries have appealed to the Government to put the law into motion against those Anglo-Indians who proceed to act and write on the belief that they are immune from the provisions of the Press Act and the Penal Code."

New India, Madras, Dec. 1st, 1916.

6. The following appears in *New India* of the 1st December :—

"Unfair comment.

The Fort station fracas cases.

"Mr. Nugent Grant, in a way that very few of the Honourable Members of the Bar would, we think, approve, made a violent attack on an imaginary 'pamphlet',

in the Fort affray case. The minute leaflet thus described was an extract from the *Bombay Chronicle*, reprinted in the ordinary course of journalism by *New India*, with, on July 5th, four lines of comment. It is pretended that the reservation of third-class compartments for Eurasians and Europeans is not illegal. It may be so, but a Stationmaster the other day was fined for pulling an Indian out of such a compartment on the ground that the reservation was illegal. Be that as it may, it justifies neither Mr. Grant nor the Georgetown Magistrate in their attack on this paper, however much they may hate it. . . . . We will say now what we did not care to say before, that Mrs. Annie Besant, though she had done nothing to incite the students, begged them very earnestly to leave the legal question to be decided by older men, and to take absolutely no part in the matter. But Mrs. Besant is a Home Ruler, and any available way of injuring her, fair or foul, is eagerly caught up by Anglo-Indians."

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 1st December, says:—"The judgment of the Senior Presidency Magistrate in the cases which arose out of what is called the Fort station fracas is a very unsatisfactory performance. The Magistrate took an unconscionably long time in disposing of the matter, and has concluded it by a judgment which, in the sentence imposed and the arguments made use of, appears as if it were a tissue of special pleading on behalf of the Anglo-Indian accused. . . . . For serious offence and for having committed affray, a responsible Railway officer whose duty it was to preserve order, has been punished by the Magistrate with a fine of Rs. 40 on paltry plea 'in view of the extenuating circumstances under which Mr. Richards appeared to have committed the offence.' Further comments are scarcely necessary." HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st December, observes:—"The case called 'The Fort station fracas' was terminated yesterday at the Police Court, the several accused who were convicted being punished with nominal fines. It could have been as well ended in a more agreeable manner, if a compromise had been effected, and both parties parted as friends. . . . . There was no kind of bitterness of feeling between Anglo-Indians and Indians as such in this Presidency. There was no superior pretension on the part of Anglo-Indians and nothing calculated to cause resentment in Indians against them. But a leaflet was circulated widely among students telling them that the Sindh Court had decided against the right of Railway Companies to reserve compartments for any class of people, which statement the Magistrate characterises as 'mischievous and misleading'. However, from this mischievous and misleading leaflet arose the whole trouble. . . . . The author, whoever he was, thought that it constitued a racial distinction in favour of one class, and the leaflet told them that the distinction was illegal according to a decision of the Sindh Court. The students thereupon proceeded to vindicate the right of Indians to equal privileges with Anglo-Indians. Frequent conflicts occurred between the two, culminating in the Fort station fracas, in the course of which injuries were caused more to Indians than to Anglo-Indians. INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

"The Magistrate's judgment is a lucid exposition of the case, its genesis and results. We need not deal with the evidence in the case, for we accept the Magistrate's view of it, arrived at in a thoroughly judicial spirit. . . . . The Magistrate has taken a very commonsense view of the case, and treated it as a light matter as it undoubtedly was, so far as the accused were concerned. They did not mean any disregard of the law, but only the insistance of what they considered their rights. The Indians honestly believed that they had a right under the law to invade the reserved compartment. The Anglo-Indians equally honestly believed in their right to resist the invasion. The belief on one side was wrong. The leaflet is responsible for it; and whoever issued it must regret what followed."

(*d*) *Education.*

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th November, remarks:—"The Convocation address of the Madras University, delivered on Thursday last by Mr. Saiyid WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 25th, 1916.]

The Convocation address.

Hussain Bilgrami, will not, we are afraid, excite any interest outside the portals of the Senate House. The Convocation addresses of late have been insipid and lifeless teeming with ponderous platitudes, and the lastest is no exception to the rule. Mr. Bilgrami himself has embellished his harangue with a novel feature, namely, a dose of political cant, and makes a fling at Home Rule, trotting out the old, old official theory of India's warring elements and general unfitness to rule herself.

"It is rather unfortunate that he should have trodden upon controversial ground which could better have been avoided. We are disposed to think that whether Mr. Bilgrami likes or dislikes Home Rule, the new graduates are not very likely to view self-government through borrowed spectacles. Time was when Convocation addresses were scholarly, brilliant, original and free from political cant, but in those days they were delivered by people like John Bruce Norton, Sir T. Madhava Rao, Hughes Hallet and Muttuswami Ayyar—whose likes we may, probably, not see again."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th November, states:—"As we anticipated, Mr. Bilgrami's Convocation address has received encomiums from the Anglo-Indian press for the political platitudes he has spouted out. Mr. Bilgrami has asked us not to cry for the moon—for self-government as 'all political development is gradual and evolutionary'. We quite admit. But without cry how are these developments and evolution to come in? We know that left to themselves the bureaucrats will give us nothing, as they seem to think that evolution and development take a long time to come in India.

"No reform was achieved in the past without agitation, and no reform will come in in the future without this valuable adjunct to political progress. See how persistent and noisy was the opposition to Minto *cum* Morley reforms, though they were very modest in their scope. There were people who thought that India was *not fit* even for this modest instalment. We do not, of course, cry for the moon, knowing as we do that it is a celestial body but we are not prepared to be led by those yesterdays who borrow their views from Anglo-Indian prints and seem to think that political concessions will come in unasked.

"It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest, and he is an enemy to the interests of his country who proclaims in season and out of season that his countrymen are unfit for any measure of self-rule, that they should remain in their swaddling clothes till it pleases the ruling caste to remove them and put on manly dress. Mr. Bilgrami asks us to wait till 'that day'—by which we mean the day when we shall become terrestrial angles,—and tells us that it is futile to 'agitate and clamour' till then. The advent of that day will certainly not be expedited by dogmatic assertions, if people who are old enough to know better, are never tired of telling us that self-government is for those whose likes can only be found in heaven."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

8. *New India*, of the 27th November, writes:—"The expert majority in the Senate was determined from the very beginning of the present session not to consent to any drastic change in the present state of affairs; and they had their way even with regard to those unofficial resolutions which had the support of the Director of Public Instruction. That is the strength of the obstacle which the popular Senators have to overcome, before they can aspire to reform the University in any important respect. It is difficult to understand even by what principles the experts are being swayed in their considerations, unless it be one of opposing every resolution which the popular representatives bring forward. . . . . If, in the twentieth century, a set of people that aspire to mould by example as well as precept the lives of thousands of young Indians perceive no monstrosity in their voting to themselves public money in one capacity or other, we confess we are not able to see the wisdom of permitting them to govern an institution like the University."

The Madras University.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 29th November, says:—"There seems to be no other important public institution which is

given so much to violent convulsions as the Senate of the Madras University. Every session of the Senate provides ample sensation and flings surprises upon an astounded world. The Senate is ailing seriously and the malady seems to be mental, not financial as sometimes appeared. A sheaf of resolutions are passed at every session in an amazingly irresolute manner. . . . . Regulations formulated yesterday may be broken up and thrown to the winds tomorrow. Hopes and promises given to thousands of young souls may be shattered without fear of consequences. There is no settled fact in our academy. The university air is surcharged with uncertainty. Things are decided evidently in an atmosphere of mental aberrations instead of harmonious and dispassionate deliberations. Beneath all the sea of talk there chafes a strong current of thoughts which occasionally secures an eruption and reveals its offensive odour. The maddening convulsions of the Senate are, we think, signs of life, of a struggle for liberation and progress against heavy odds. . . . . The success which has attended the party of progress and liberalism in the Senate after continuous defeat and sickly convulsions assures us that the forthcoming proposals are also bound to be realised. The proceedings of the Senate's meeting on Friday and Saturday last strengthen the hope of gradual redemption from the oppressing and restricting elements"

9. *New India*, of the 27th November, observes:—"The new Vice-Chancellor is showing what English slang calls a 'stiff upper lip' with regard to his unruly flock of expert Senators. He has to decide many points of order, raised against the proposals moved by Indians, and has been firm and clear in his rulings. The band of experts and its followers are evidently very angry that they cannot have everything their own way, but the Indians 'put up'—how very prize-ringy this is—a good fight and are showing vigour, combination and discipline."

New India, Madras, Nov. 27th, 1916.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 28th November, states:—"Dr. P. C. Roy, the eminent Indian scientist, has done a public service by making to the Indian Industries Commission now sitting at Calcutta, a full and frank statement of his views regarding the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore . . . . Dr. Roy is a visitor to the institute appointed by the Calcutta University, and as such he visited the institute only last month. He said in the course of his evidence that the Institute of Science was located in a place quite out of touch with industries and beyond the pale of public opinion. There was no proper controlling authority and it was, he said, a matter of regret that vast sums of money had been lavished—almost recklessly spent, not commensurate with the real work taken in hand. . . . . Considering that Dr. Roy holds a most responsible position, that he is a high authority and that his criticisms agree with those made previously, it behoves the Government to change their attitude of indifference and direct a searching inquiry to be made into the affairs of the institute. We hope that Non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council will elicit further information on the subject at the Delhi session and be able to persuade the Government to take a more serious view of the matter, in view of Dr. Roy's statements."

Hindu, Madras, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Indian Institute of Science.

11. Referring to the comments of the *Madras Mail*, on the action taken in Burma regarding the suppression of strikes among students, *New India* of the 1st December, remarks:—"A few lads, suffering from some real or fancied wrong, go on strike. They are not only expelled, but they are debarred from all schools and colleges and public examinations. That is to say, the boys are shut out from the education which might improve them, and their whole life is ruined for a boyish naughtiness. Thank God, we are not 'right-minded' a la *Madras Mail*, and we think the order cruel. We wonder if Sir Harcourt Butler has any sons, and, if he has, how he would like them to be ruined for life because of a boyish escapade. No Englishman would tolerate such action

New India, Madras, Dec. 1st, 1916.

College strikes.

where his own sons were concerned. And quite rightly. It was this kind of 'drastic action' which drove the Bengal lads into anarchism. The first bomb thrown was thrown by a boy who had been treated to such exclusion, because he did not bow to the Lieutenant-Governor, and who, desperate and hopeless, fell into the hands of criminals who made him their tool. It is quite likely that Sir Harcourt Butler's action will cow the boys for the time. But he is sowing, in those young hearts, the seeds which will spring up in crime. Does he wish Burma to become another Bengal? He has begun the work."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The re-settlement grievance.

12. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th November, remarks:—"We fear very much that the Government let slip an opportunity to satisfy the people over a very serious grievance, when the resolution of Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar was rejected by the hand of official majority. Every non-official Indian member voted for it; and, indeed, no one could help being convinced of the sheer injustice of the situation. . . . . The Settlement officer recommended a fifteen per cent increase; he was the man on the spot. The Board of Revenue recommended a twenty per cent increase. They were experts who, we were told during the discussion over an Indian membership of the Revenue Board, were officers of exceptional ability, selected on account of acknowledged merit. But the Government always know more than the experts, and the twenty per cent of the Board of Revenue swelled into twenty-five per cent when the Government passed its final order. The entire Presidency received the announcement with surprise; the details of the re-settlement added to popular indignation which beat powerfully against the Government. . . . . We very much regret that in the face of such unrefutable arguments the Government should indifferently raise its hand and outvote the representatives of the people, without the least concern for the effect it may have on public opinion."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1916.

Indians and the Board of Revenue.

13. *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 30th November, states:—"At the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar moved a resolution advocating the early employment of an Indian member in the Board of Revenue. Whatever objection to the proposal may have existed ten years ago there can be none at the present time when there is no scarcity of eligible Indians. It seems rather anamolous that at a time when some of the highest appointments in administration are thrown open to Indians they should be shut out of the Board of Revenue. In this connection we feel bound to refer to certain remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew during the discussion on the question. . . . . Sir Alexander Cardew, somewhat went out of his way in the course of the discussion, to refer to the Proclamation in what Lord Morley would call a pettifogging spirit and to explain it away in much the same way as Lord Curzon did on a memorable occassion. . . . . It passes our comprehension why an eminent student of history like Sir Alexander Cardew should read into the Queen's Proclamation sentiments and restrictions they were never intended to convey, and it would be interesting to know the authority on which such a narrow and restricted interpretation was sought to be placed on a historical document.

"The Proclamation should be interpreted in a broad and statesmanlike manner as pointed out by Lord Morley and any attempt to interpret its provisions in a manner guaranteeing the perpetuation of inequalities and class and race privileges is bound to prove futile. To us the inviolability of Victoria's pledges to her Indian subjects on a solemn occasion oughtweighs all considerations of the prestige of the Civil Service and the perpetuation of vested interests, and it is on this account we strongly deprecate the tone adopted by Sir Alexander Cardew in the course of an otherwise admirable speech."

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri.*

Liquor shops in the Presidency.

14. *New India*, of the 1st December, writes:—"The Government of Madras is very enthusiastic in praising the Board of Revenue for the steps taken by them during 1915–16 to reduce drunkenness in this Province. They 'are gratified to observe from the Board's report that every effort has been made to obtain local opinion in determining the number and location of liquor shops,' and are equally pleased to note the efforts made to spread the cause of temperance in other ways. Encouraged by this lavish style, we studied the report minutely; but to our disappointment, we did not find much on which to congratulate the department."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

The Indian Civil Service.

15. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd November, observes:—"The admirers of the Indian Civil Service are not confined to the Service and Anglo-Indian press alone: there are certain Indians also who find divinity incarnate in the Civilian. A certain Diwan Bahadur, we have forgotten his name, giving evidence before the Industries Commission at Lucknow went into ecstacies. He said the Civilian was best fitted to be placed in charge of the Department of Industries. But a Civilian to any work, he said, and he is up to it. The Madras Government also seem to share the Diwan Bahadur's belief, as they have appointed a Civilian as head of the Industries Department. We have always held that there is nothing under the sun the Civilian is not acquainted with—from agriculture to astronomy. He can play the rôle of poet, philosopher, lawyer, statesman, fiddler and baffoon—and that too successfully."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The Madras Executive Council.

16. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd November, remarks:—"Commenting upon the rumoured importation of Sir Shamsul Huda to Madras, a Bengal contemporary says that Bengal is 'loath to part company with Sir S. Huda and allow him to go all the way to the Southern Presidency.' We have absolutely no desire to rob Bengal of the 'rich experience' of Sir Shamsul, and we would, indeed, politely decline his services, which the Madras press and public bodies have made very clear. We would be content with one of our own men, though he may not be so 'brilliant' as Sir Shamsul, for there is such a thing as territorial patriotism, referred to with approval by Sir Ali Imam in his farewell speech at Simla."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th November, observes:—"A Travancore paper gravely tells its readers that Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar succeeds Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar! We, in this Presidency, have heard nothing about this appointment, but the wish is, perhaps, father to the thought in the case of our contemporary. Of course, the Diwan Bahadur will be far better than any gilded nonentity in whom a certain type of administrator finds peculiar charm."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

United India and Native States, for the week ending 30th November, writes:—"The latest accession to the ranks of Madras journalism is the *Non-Brahmin*. In the opening article the aim of the paper is stated to be the championing of the interests of all communities other than the Brahmins. Nevertheless we find that for the impending vacancy in the Madras Council due to the retirement of Sir Sivaswami Ayyar our contemporary recommends with strange inconsistency the appointment of a Brahmin gentleman, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari, of Travancore fame. This is done for reasons which will not bear close scrutiny. We are told that the retired Travancore Diwan has been a friend of the friendless while his work in Travancore claims him as a champion of the Non-Brahmins. It is news to us that Mr. Achari has been a champion of the non-Brahmins while as regards his work in Travancore the less said the better. . . . . Speaking

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1916.

seriously, we should say that our contemporary has not made a good beginning, judging by the glaring manner in which it has stultified itself at the very outset."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

17. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd November, writes:—"The Madras Legislative Council is in session and from the abnormally heavy number of interpellations and resolutions one is to infer that the new Councillors, like new brooms, are determined to show a heavy record of work to their constituents. The full text of the interpellations and answers are not before us, as we write this, but from the number already published in the daily press we find that very many of these interrogatories could have been left unasked, as many are so trivial that information could have been secured easily from elsewhere without putting an extra strain on the already over-worked Legislative Department, unless the authors thereof are particularly anxious to show themselves off as wideawake representatives of the body politic. . . . . We notice a tired feeling in the replies, rather in the officials making them as if they felt that this eternal interpellations were a sort of nuisance that had to be put up with. Indeed, some of the questions really verged on the borderland of nuisance, and we hope that as the new members gathered in experience we will hear less of bad, or indifferent or useless questions."

The Madras Legislative Council.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 25th November, says:—"The proceedings of the Legislative Council yesterday were rendered somewhat exciting and hardly edifying by the attitude which the Members of the Government and His Excellency took up in regard to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar on the question of supplies to officers on tour; and as this is typical of the recent reactionary development which has come about in the methods pursued by the Government towards the elective element in the Council we are compelled to refer to it in somewhat greater detail than we intended to. In moving his resolution for specific rules being made so that subordinate officers are not made responsible for the supplies to superior officers and to ensure that village officers should be duly notified of the supply demanded by touring officials, Mr. Rama Ayyangar proceeded to prove his case by citing instances which not merely justified the framing of the rules he desired but also showed that the existing rules were not sufficiently deterrent. The instances he quoted were no doubt recent and perhaps related to some high-placed officers, but that by no means imposed on him the responsibility to maintain and prove them as formal charges. They were merely cited with a view to exemplify the evils of the present system and to improve the same. Sir Alexander Cardew, however, thought it necessary to take serious objection to the mention of the instances which on the face of them bore no trace of the names of places concerned, and he so far lost his equanimity and sense of proportion as to state that it was clearly an improper use of the privileges of Members to bring forward a resolution nominally to alter the rules but really to make personal attacks, and he admonished the member not to proceed with the resolution but to make formal charges to Government privately and with proofs. What is more surprising is that His Excellency went further and said that he was scrutinising the speech to see how far it was intended to cover the resolution, and added that the Honourable Member would be acting in the interests of the Council and himself if he withdrew the resolution. Mr. Rama Ayyangar was taken aback at the tone thus assumed on behalf of the Government, and after taking time during the luncheon interval very properly stuck to his guns. . . . . We are surprised that His Excellency should have so far fallen in with the bureaucratic views of the rights of Non-official Members as to feel that the discussion in Council of matters relating to superior officers was in the nature of a sacrilege upon the members of distinguished services in India, and we must point out that at the time when the reforms were introduced and the power to raise discussions on administrative matters was conceded the attempt on the part of the Government of India to obtain such immunity for the services was expressly negatived by Lord Morley in his

Reform Despatch. . . . . Can it be denied that this vexed question of supplies to touring officers in this country and isolated incidents or instances of personal conduct in connection therewith are matters of public and general importance? If His Excellency does not think so, then we can only say that he has been seriously misinformed or kept uninformed of one of the most important matters in the every-day administration of the country. As will also appear from the following article the entire question of the relations of the Government and the Governor as President towards the Council, seems to us to require serious attention at the hands of all people who have or profess to have any real sympathy with progressive ideals in Indian administration."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th November, remarks:—"The proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council amply demonstrate that in spite of the expansion of the Councils, and the pious expressions of hope by Lords Minto and Morley, we still remain where we were in the good old days. The reduction of the so-called official majority into a pretentious sham, and the preponderance of the official and quasi-official element together with the patronising airs put on by the officials towards the non-officials—have all combined together to reduce the latter to mere non-entities who cannot achieve anything unless they assume, on their part, a mendicant attitude. The whole thing, the utter helplessness of the non-officials, has been brought into bold relief by the discussion on Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution on supplies to touring officers which must afford melancholy reading to the general public. The matter will be fround reproduced elsewhere, and the reader will see why the demand for Home Rule is becoming more and more insistent and widespread. . . . . The most surprising part of the procee ings is the strange attitude of, and the speech made by, Sir Alexander Cardew. This Member of Council lost temper, found in Mr. Ayyangar's resolution a personal attack on absent officers, nothing of a general character of public grievance in the said motion before the House: it was entirely a personal attack and 'it would be absurd to convert the Council into an arena' for such personal attacks. His Excellency immediately rose and evidently agreeing with Sir Alexander, asked Mr. Ayyangar to withdraw the resolution 'in fairness and justice to the Council'—that is to the officials, we believe. . . . . Mr. Ayyangar naturally indignant at the ungracious and unjust interpretation put upon his motive and resolution by Sir Alexander said that he knew his responsibility as much as the official members and that the officials had totally misunderstood his motive. His Excellency immediately rose and said that he had nothing to do with Sir Alexander Cardew, but was concerned only with the rules of debate in the Council, one of which laid it down that 'nothing defamatory, either by inference, irony or otherwise should be admitted'. We are afraid that His Excellency has misapplied this rule, for, we can see nothing defamatory or ironical in Mr. Ayyangar's resolution or speech, and to stretch this rule against them is certainly unjust to say the least. . . . . Non-official member after member supported Mr. Ayyangar, but what could they do against the solid official phalanx? Sir Alexander still stuck to the personal attack theory, and the mover of the resolution had to withdraw it after, what we are constrained to call, a fruitless debate. . . . . The non-officials have most thankless work to perform, they get blows from both sides, from the officials as well as their constituents without any material benefits, while the officials get paid—and that too very substantially—for the work they do. It is rather unfortunate that the officials cannot bring themselves round to appreciate the true motive that underlies such resolutions as the one under reference and should read into them sinister meanings. It is, also, unfortunate that His Excellency Lord Pentland also, an old Parliamentary hand, who must be familiar with the principle of give and take, a prominent feature of the House of Commons, should have taken an ungenerous view of Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution and speech, and contributed to the bitterness of the debate. On the whole, it is mournful that after nearly seven years of actual work and experience in the expanded Councils, the relation

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

between the official and the non-official, should continue what it is, that the former should still look upon the latter as an irresponsible individual whose end and aim is to be always hostile to the Government.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The increased telegraphic charges.

18. In a leader on this subject, the *Western Star*, of the 23rd November, says:—"It is unnecessary for us to say that the announcement of the Government's decision to increase the cost of ordinary telegrams has come as a painful surprise upon the general public, but, above all, on the smaller classes of merchants, traders and business men, as well as private individuals, among all of whom the 6-anna telegram has been a most popular, convenient and useful institution, as is eloquently testified to by the Government's own statistics relating to the growth of the traffic in this one single respect itself. Here, in Travancore, as we have ascertained, the news of the Government's determination to withdraw a concession which has so strongly established itself, and the introduction of which had certainly not taken place before it had been justified by the growing needs and requirements of the Indian business world, has been received with very considerable disappointment and perturbation, all the more so because there had been nothing to prepare the public for what was coming. It appears to be generally felt that the step to be taken is of a decidedly retrograde character, for which sufficient warrant has not been shown and does not really exist. We fear that we cannot dissociate ourselves from this public feeling. . . . . As a remedy, the Government of India's present plan is utterly indefensible. In our own opinion, although, perhaps, many of our contemporaries may rebuke us for expressing it, the Government of India would have done very much better, if checking of traffic were really found necessary, to place some check upon press traffic rather than upon the most popular class of inland telegram. The inland telegraph wires for some time past have been a good deal too much used for the transmission, day and night, of press messages containing news, that is neither edifying nor interesting. While the general public could get on with very much less telegraphic intelligence of this sort, it will very keenly miss the convenience and utility of the 6-anna telegram. The Government's decision, it is to be feared, will not be withdrawn, but it is necessary that the Government should know that this measure of war economy does not commend itself in the slightest degree to a discerning public."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The treatment of wounded soldiers in India.

19. *New India*, of the 25th November, has the following:—

"**The 'Morning Post' again.**

"This delightful paper has an article, 'And fell among thieves'. Among other gems of journalese we read of the soldiers (English, of course) returning from Mesopotamia:

> When they get to India they expect some little care, some taste of comfort and tenderness, yet they are treated in a way which would be inhumane towards wounded dacoits in a gaol. They are neglected; they are tortured; they are murdered. The men who are responsible for this state of things ought to be hanged. They are high officials; they draw high pay; they live upon the tops of high mountains; and they indite lofty explanations. When they come down to the plain they sleep and live under punkahs; they have iced drinks; all things are done for them by silently efficient servants. And they allow our soldiers, whom they should esteem it a privilege to serve, to die for the want of the most elementary comforts. Who is responsible for it all? We demand to know, and we want to see somebody hanged for it.

"This is the foulest slander, yet the Censor allows it to pass unchallenged, while he occasionally stops on odd telegram of protest against the order of a high official, and *New India* has its security forfeited for paragraphs that are mild praise of Anglo-Indians compared with the above. Nor does the British Government intervene. The ways of Governments are strange and mysterious. As of old, they strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The stupidities of censors.

20. Referring to the suppression, by the Cawnpur Censor, of a press telegram containing a resolution of the Cawnpur Branch of the Home Rule League, *New India*, of the 25th November, says:—"We are tired of calling attention to

the stupidities of Censors, but the above example shows that they have not yet learned to mend their ways. The comic part of the matter is that the telegram arrived here on the 21st, and was printed! Apart from this little joke, the Censor presumably exists to prevent information penetrating to the enemy, and we are entitled from recent pronouncements by judicial authority, as well as from the statement of Lord Hardinge, to conclude that Germany is the enemy, not the Home Rule League or its members. If the Cawnpur telegram would hearten the Germans, then every letter ought to be censored as well, for it is not unusual to send a letter in confirmation of a previous telegram. We wonder, too, what the Censor was doing between the 14th and the 19th. Had the local or Supreme Government to be consulted, or was it sheer want of business capacity? Anyhow, the result is ridiculous from the Censor's point of view, for the very action which is taken to avoid publicity will make the Cawnpur resolution stand out from among all the others. We have already thanked Sir Benjamin for his effective action in popularising our movement. We have now much pleasure in adding to the list of those to whom we are in debt the name of the Censor of Cawnpur. We may add that about ninety and nine telegrams censuring Sir Benjamin have passed the Censors; why stop this hundredth? And having stopped it for five days, why forward it on the sixth?"

21. *New India*, of the 25th November, observes:—"The report on the trade of India during 1915-16 gives some interesting information on two vices that are now having an increased number of slaves in India, viz., drinking and smoking. . . . . In spite of the war, the consumption of foreign tobacco—mainly cigarettes—has increased by 20 per cent in five years. Perhaps when the war is over, an even more unhappy tale will come to light; even if that were not to be, the situation is certainly not satisfactory. That India should be sending out no less than 80 lakhs of rupees just to satisfy a vicious craving is a most alarming indication of the times. And when we remind ourselves that most of it comes from our young men, who are thereby spoiling their bodies, the picture becomes most tragic. Cannot something be done to remedy the situation? Are we to permit the vice to extend its sway year after year over the most valued assets of the motherland? That is the question which the above statistics unmistakably ask; and it is for our leaders and legislators to reply."

The cost of vices.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

22. *New India*, of the 25th November, remarks:—"We publish elsewhere the appeal of Mr. Justice Trotter for the Animal Show. It is a praiseworthy and useful undertaking, and we regret that the editor of this journal is, for the first time, shut out from it, as she cannot attend any function patronised by His Excellency and by members of his Government, while the brand of disloyalty, which they have so unjustly fixed on her remains unremoved by them."

The Animal Show.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

23. The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 25th November, observes:—"We have always conceded the point, urged by those who profess to speak disinterestedly on behalf of the masses and, in particular, of the teeming agricultural population of this essentially agricultural country, that there is necessity for an appreciable measure of relaxation in the administration of the Arms Act. . . . . To take only the case of Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris, it is admitted, even by the authorities, that wild pig, wild dogs, tigers, cheetahs and hyenas have of late years been a good deal more in evidence than is desirable from the point of view of their human neighbours. While all this is so, it is certainly reasonable to criticise the severity with which the Arms Act is administered, particularly with reference to the distribution of that class of licenses, intended to arm the cultivating classes for the better protection of their crops and live-stock, as well as their own lives. Taking the case of a district like Malabar, and allowing for its cultivated surface, the proportion of this surface, which is within or in the vicinity of forest and

The Arms Act.

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

jungle country, the large scale on which predacious creatures are represented in the *fauna* and *avifauna*, the character and habits of the peasantry, with, perhaps, the exception of portion of a certain class, and, last but not least, the circumstances that licenses for the protection of crops and life invariably cover only antiquated, slow-firing muzzle loaders, there is very much force in the argument that the administration of the Act is a good deal severer than it need be. . . . . The present administration of the district is by no means deficient in sympathy of the judicious type, but when all is said and done, District and Divisional officers rely, as a rule, to a considerable extent on the reports and recommendations of their responsible subordinate officers, and it is problematical whether, in matters relating to the working of so delicate an enactment as the Arms Act, these subordinate officers always acquaint the higher authorities quite correctly regarding the disabilities and protective needs and requirements of the cultivating classes. There is the prevalent notion that the Government is strongly averse from making the administration of the Act elastic and from increasing the numbers of gun licenses, but whether this notion is real or only imaginary, we fear it consciously or unconsciously influences the attitude of the average responsible subordinate officer towards the people committed to his care, in reference to problems of Arms Act administration. For our part, we hold very strongly that the repeal of the Arms Act would be a measure of the grossest unwisdom, for a great many reasons, which we have no space to-day to discuss, but, at the same time, we fully concede the strong reasonableness of the demand for a relaxation of the Act in areas like Malabar, in view to affording our cultivating classes a more adequate amount of protection against the several footed and winged pests, which ravage their crops and cattle and altogether make existence for them very disagreeably exciting and risky. We trust the responsible authorities in the district will take this matter into their very serious and earnest consideration and effect a modification of the Arms Act policy which is now in vogue."

Malabar Herald, *British Cochin*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

New India and the Indian Press Act.

24. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 25th November, writes:—"Mrs. Besant is nearing the scaffold if we may use that phrase with a degree of indulgence for which she will excuse us. In a recent issue of her paper she throws the uncomfortable hint for the information of its subscribers when she tells them that the paper would be suddenly stopped. In that case the incident must be taken to mean that the press and the paper will be confiscated by Government. According to her, rumours are very busy that something is imminent, and the probability is that she will be interned. . . . . For aught we know Mrs. Besant is not alarmed at the approach of this tempestuous weather, as she is quite confident of winning her laurels in the free soil of England where she expects to fight a fierce battle. . . . . The whole of India will watch with interest the developments that are likely to follow the confiscation of *New India* with the press and the internment of Mrs. Besant with whom many an Indian will sympathise in her present predicament brought on by her political campaign."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th November, says:—"The atmosphere is thick with rumours about the probable internment of Mrs. Besant under the Defence Act, and in a pathetic, but 'manly'. *Ourselves* Mrs. Besant warns the subscribers of *New India* to be prepared to see the paper stopped at any moment under executive order. We are not prepared to place faith in the rumours as it is difficult to believe that the Government of Lord Pentland will take action at least against *New India* when they have received a notice of appeal in connection with the recent case."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The Defence of India Act in the Madras Presidency.

25. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th November, states:—"It is news to us that one order of internment under the Defence Act has been passed in this Presidency. This has been officially announced in the Legislative Council. We do not know who the unfortunate individual is, and cannot congratulate the Government on their having managed the

business in secret without even announcing the man's name. It is necessary that when action is taken under a dangerous war measure it should be public especially when there is no appeal to the judicial tribunals."

NON-BRAHMIN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1916.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Annamalai Chetti.

26. The following appears in the *Non-Brahmin* for the week ending 26th November:—"Rao Bahadur Annamalai Chetti has shown that he would not be a silent member in the Council, rallying out of his retreat on the budget day with a printer's sheet. His interpellation, especially on commercial and industrial subjects, show the trend of his thought. He has it in his hands to do much more for India than half a dozen prancing agitators can do in thirty years. If he would lead, his great community would follow, and almost at the first meeting he has displayed signs of leadership. His independence and freedom from the superstition that he should vote with the Honourable Members who pass for public men were seen when he practically opposed Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution on public charities. His community could not help thanking him for the brilliant stand he made for them."

NON-BRAHMIN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1916.

The Cuddapah District Conference.

27. The *Non-Brahmin*, for the week ending 26th November, writes:—"The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Asad Ali Khan's presidential address at the Cuddapah Conference is a model worthy of imitation. It was not a long speech surveying the situation from Mount Everest to Cape Comorin. It was not a passionate tirade against the Government; it was not an immediate demand for Home Rule and self-government. It was never the irresponsible picture of the Government that can do nothing right and the people that can do nothing wrong. His was a face to face harangue to the people to aim high and act high; to the official also it was a harangue to put a larger construction upon his duties than merely to sign the papers and be done with them. We wish that more of our leaders will show the same high sense of public duty. To abuse the Government, to quote, in the words of His Excellency Lord Pentland, the third kind of lie—the black lie, the white lie and statistics—and to think that one has done his duty is not public work. Blow into brilliance the spark of spirit in every youth. Strive to collect the great force in our community, and then, when any demand is made by us, the Government will have to hear it."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

Theosophy in neutral countries.

28. *New India*, of the 27th November, remarks:—"We have mentioned the value of the Swiss Section of the Theosophical Society, as belonging to a neutral country, in showing its wrong sympathy with the cause of the Allies, as the cause of the Right and the Just against German militarism. A service done by the Theosophical Society more especially to India in such countries is that they create a public opinion in favour of Indian liberty, and realise that those who are fighting for freedom in Europe cannot consistently deny freedom to India. . . . . Thanks to Mrs. Besant's position in all civilised countries as President of the Theosophical Society, the attack made on her papers, religious and secular—to use the cant western phrase—echoes all round the world. All these countries, except the Central Powers and Russia, enjoy freedom of the press, and they cannot understand how, within the British Empire, hitherto regarded as the citadel of freedom, such a law as our Press Act can exist. Moreover, they know the law is used to penalise our theosophical as well as our political press, that religious as well as secular freedom of printing is hampered. . . . . The action taken shows that, as with the order of the Central Provinces Government, religious neutrality is infringed, and religious as well as civil freedom of speech is penalised. . . . . No greater disservice could have been done to the reputation for liberty enjoyed by the British Empire and supposed to be its glory, than has been inflicted on it by the Government of India in passing the Press Act, and by the Local Governments that have used it to destroy the liberty of the Indian press. While the latter confined their attention to papers little known, or unknown, outside India, the harm

done to the empire in the outside world was not so great. But their attacks on *New India*, the Vasanta and Besant Presses have drawn on them the attention not only of the Allies, but also of the neutral nations, whose good opinion and respect are so vital to Great Britain in the coming days. Those who have thus weakened her position as the champion and guardian of liberty, and who have enabled her enemies to point to the blots they have thrown on her fair escutcheon, will be called to strict account. That Mrs. Besant may be ruined matters little. That England's good name should be smirched in the process is of far-reaching importance."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

Swiss Missionaries.

29. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th November, remarks:—"Some of our contemporaries have of late been publishing—and we ourselves have received several communications—serious allegations against some of the Swiss Missionaries who run the Basel German Mission industrial concerns. The Missionary in charge of the local tile works comes in for several allegations of a serious nature. We have no desire to add to the bitterness of the controversy, but would desire the Collector to institute a searching enquiry into the charges."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

Resolutions in the Madras Legislative Council.

30. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 28th November:—"Anybody who reads the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council must come to the irresistible conclusion that the non-officials simply waste time and energy in moving resolutions, ninety-nine per cent of which are simply rejected by the official majority. Much public time and *public money* would be saved were the officials to intimate beforehand whether they would accept or reject the resolutions, in which case we would not see the undignified and unfortunate spectacle of resolution after resolution being thrown out after much ponderous discussion."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

Brahmans and non-Brahmans.

31. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th November, observes:—"A writer in the *Madras Mail* repeats the protest we made the other day against the practical exclusion of non-Brahmins from the All-India Congress Committee. On going through the list of names published by the Provincial Committee we find the names of Mr. Patro of Berhampur, who, we now learn, is a non-Brahmin. Even then, our protest holds good, for the numerical strength of the Brahmins in this Presidency does not warrant the filling up of ninety-eight per cent of the seats in the committee allotted to Madras with Brahmins. Naturally the Brahmin supremacy has created a good deal of adverse comment and, as the writer in the *Madras Mail* very rightly says the action of the Madras committee only confirms the feeling that Home Rule will but degenerate into Brahmin rule. . . . . In Madras itself is Diwan Bahadur Karunakara Menon, while in the mofussal there is Mr. Kesava Pillai and a whole regiment of non-Brahmins who are not in any way inferior either to the Triplicane clique or Mylapore cabal. The indignation and regret become the keener when we find the names of certain Brahmin gentlemen, mere non-entities, included in the list as against their betters like Pillai and Menon. . . . . We had noticed this Brahmin supremacy last year as well, and we thought that the adverse criticism it excited would rectify the mistake and lead the Brahmin boss-alls and bang-alls of the Mahajana Sabha and the Congress Committee into taking up a more generous attitude towards the non-Brahmins. . . . . People who cry for Home Rule and representative institutions—and the Brahmins are the loudest—must themselves cultivate a little respect for the feelings of others and practise those virtues they expect in the Government. If this aggression goes on, and the spirit of toleration and compromise does not dominate the political atmosphere, we shall not be surprised if we see in the near future a sharp division in the political camp, as between Brahmins and non-Brahmins. The feeling of irritation now created must be removed, and this is possibly only if the Brahmin 'leaders' who pull the string led in non-Brahmins into the camp, at least for the sake of common decency."

32. The *Hindu*, of the 29th November, writes:—"His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Earl of Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal in succession to Lord Carmichael. The announcement will arouse but little popular enthusiasm in India and less in Bengal. The Earl is a typical conservative in politics and is also, if we are not mistaken, an imperialist of the school of Lord Milner. His Lordship has had some idea of life in the east, having toured through India, Ceylon and Persia a decade and a half ago and having served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy. That this experience, however, was confined to conditions in India that have now happily passed away was evident from his Lordship's activities as a member of the recent Public Services Commission. It is this fact of the lack of progressive tendencies so much to be desired in administrators in this country that, more than any other, makes the choice not quite acceptable. His Lordship is comparatively young, of active habits and possesses a striking personality, and it is to be hoped that he will prove the wisdom of the choice to popular satisfaction."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Governor-designate of Bengal.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 29th November, says:—"We regret to learn that Earl Ronaldshay, who was Aide-de-Camp of Lord Curzon in 1900, has been appointed to succeed Lord Carmichael as Governor of Bengal. He is a staunch Conservative and as a member of the Public Services Commission, he did not show any conspicuous broad-mindedness, nor any love for Indian aspirations. We do not know what stood in the way of extending Lord Carmichael's term of office, unless the coalition demanded its share of the loaves and fishes. But we are not sorry that he is going; for we believe that Lord Carmichael can serve India better in Westminster than in Bengal. We look forward to some plain speaking in the House of Lords."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th November, observes:—"A telegram from Simla informs us to-day that the Earl of Ranoldshay has been appointed Governor of Bengal in succession to Lord Carmichael who retires towards the end of March next. We do not know whether the news will be received with exhilaration in Bengal. The fact that he was for some time Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon during his Indian Viceroyalty will not make him specially acceptable. He was in India as a member of the Public Services Commission, and nobody outside the Commission knows anything about his views on Indian aspirations. . . . . We hope that Lord Ronaldshay's term of office will prove beneficial to Bengal, though we realise the difficulties of a successor of Lord Carmichael in Bengal. Lord Carmichael required no previous experience to know the conditions with which he had to deal. Lord Ronaldshay does not possess the same genius."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The following appears in *New India* of the 1st December:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

"**Lord Ronaldshay.**

"This is the young and untried gentleman who has been chosen for the most difficult gift in the hands of the Crown, the Governorship of Bengal. It is a post which requires a close and sympathetic knowledge of the Bengali character, an understanding of its proud sensitiveness, its self-respect, its sense of personal dignity, and above all a realisation of its deeply rooted hope of National and Provincial Autonomy. A 'douche of commonsense,' as recommended by the *Statesman*, will mean dangerous and sullen anger; the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that his most fatal disqualification is his highest recommendation:

> It is much in his favour that almost his first acquaintance with the administrative machine in India was gained in a sound school, when he served as A.D.C. on Lord Curzon's staff in 1900.

"Curzonian methods drove Young Bengal into violence; a repetition of them will have far worse results, for Bengal was only awakened by Lord Curzon, whereas Bengal is now awake. . . . . We cordially hope that when peace is secure, the present Government may be bundled out, and we may return to the much decried party system. At present we get the worst of both the parties."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

33. *New India*, of the 29th November, remarks:—"This unfortunate man, interned by the Behar and Orissa Government, protests solemnly and bitterly against the imputation made by the Government that they had received reliable information that he was in treasonable communication with the enemies of the King-Emperor. Why then not prosecute him and give him a chance of clearing himself? It is useless to protest, though it must be done for duty's sake, lest any should say that we connive at these internments and confiscations."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Press Act again.

34. *New India*, of the 29th November, observes:—"The Bombay Government is becoming more and more severe, and is evidently intent on crushing political discussion. It has forfeited the security of the 'Jain Vijaya Press' for the publication, some four months ago, of a book entitled *Bharat Durdasa Darshan*. Judging from the description given by the Local Government—and we have nothing else to judge by—it was a political treatise written on the lines of the books of Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Datta and William Digby. There is no charge of violence, of incitement to riot, or the like. If no such charges would lie, and we may presume that they would have been made if possible, dwellers in the Bombay Presidency must avoid statistics in their articles. How far is this to go?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

Indentured emigration.

35. The following appears in *New India* of the 29th November:—

"**The indenture despatch.**

"AN ARGUMENT FOR HOME RULE.

"The belated publication of the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject of Indentured Labour, dated October 1915, will stir up in the hearts of Indian political reformers a sad but grateful reminder of what India lost in the retirement of Lord Hardinge. . . . . The Despatch is noteworthy in its free admission that its urgency has been stimulated by *Indian educated opinion*. This should put an end to talk, by the Anglo-Indian press, of 'only a small section of the vast Indian public wanting Home Rule,' or any other reform.

"Everyone, except self-blinded reactionaries, knows that a country's true voice is that of its mentally awake and articulate class, and this official acknowledgment of the weight that must be attached to the demands of this class in India should encourage waverers to join the Home Rule League, and so take their place among the country's best helpers and swell their numbers and influence.

"Another point of value is the statement that the indentured labour scandal has been forced to a head because it had, at the date of the Despatch, become the most burning question in Indian political circles. Much water has come down from the Himalayas since then, and in urgency and prominence, the indentured evil is far behind the question of self-government. It is almost too much to hope that another despatch has gone to the Secretary of State for India informing him that Indian educated opinion demands a voice in the governing of the country, and asking His Majesty's Government to give the demand legislative effect after the war, so as to remove what Lord Hardinge's document refers to as 'the stigma of helotry,' a stigma that exists no less, but rather more, under a condition of political powerlessness than under indentured labour. . . . . The fact that a crying evil against humanity should have to wait for its extirpation until a Government seven thousand miles away has time to attend to it, is as neat a point as the most ardent Home Ruler could ask for, in support of his claim for a representative assembly empowered to deal with the domestic affairs of India."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1916.

The Government and the Legislative Council.

36. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 30th November, says:—"The necessity for revising the Rules of Procedure by which very wide powers are vested in His Excellency the President for controlling the conduct of business, legislative and otherwise, in the local

Legislative Council has already been pointed out in these columns. It seems to us high time also that a limit should also be put on the amount of interference which the Government, through its Official Members and the Governor as President of the Council, could be permitted legally to exercise. . . . . We have had brought to our notice a number of instances in which the discretion vested in His Excellency the President to admit resolutions or interpellations to be brought up out of time or with previous permission, has not been exercised in favour of the proposers. Indeed, we have not come across till now any one case in regard to the business of the Council in which such previous permission or such discretion has been accorded or exercised in favour of the Non-official Members of the Council, even where matters of urgent general public interest were concerned. . . . . We wish, however, to-day more particularly to draw attention to an extremely undesirable and anomalous development which seems likely to creep into the proceedings of the Legislative Council in the discussion of resolutions and which, if not immediately modified, is bound to impair seriously, one of the most valuable privileges conferred by the Reforms of 1909. . . . . The unfettered discretion reserved to the Government in respect of resolutions moved and carried in Council has further been sought to be buttressed by the provision that any resolution can be previously disallowed by the President for no other reason than that in his opinion it cannot be moved and discussed consistently with the public interest. With such large outside powers vested in the Executive Government and its head, it must be absolutely unnecessary for them to seek to obtain inside control also or to actively interfere with the moving or the discussion of resolutions within the Council Hall itself . . . . It is a matter of concern and surprise to all who have cared to look at this matter beneath the surface, to find that the Government and its head should be so constantly interfering with the progress of debates within the Council—not with a view to preserve order or to make progress in business, but with a view to shape or to render out of shape, the motions brought forward by Non-official Members. That it should have been thought necessary as a matter of tactics for the Government to get resolutions defeated at all in the local Legislative Council is itself, in our view, an indication of weakness on the part of the Government. But that it should have proceeded by several stages so far as to make the Government itself bring forward amendments to motions made by non-official members, seems to us the culmination of a retrogressive policy. . . . . A very novel method of interference on the official side with the resolutions has taken place which seems to reduce the whole thing to an absurdity. Where non-official members would not accept suggested amendments or could not be persuaded to withdraw on assurances, the Government still seem anxious not to allow the resolutions to proceed to a division. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, it was found not only that attempts were made on the official side to induce one or other pliable non-official member to move amendments suggested on the official side, but an amendment to a non-official resolution came to be actually moved and seconded by officials on behalf of the Government when the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar's resolution on re-settlement was under debate. Not merely this, but when this was thought insufficient. His Excellency the President himself from the chair suggested an amendment to the accepted resolution which, as so amended, was then put to the meeting and carried. It seems to us that this is an extension of procedure and interference unwarranted by the rules and unconstitutional in effect. If every resolution moved on the non-official side is in the nature of 'a recommendation to the Government,' how can the Government move any amendments? Can the Government or its members or Secretaries on their behalf move a resolution making a recommendation to themselves? Or can the Government, with a view to defeat non-official members' resolutions, put on the agenda whatever blocking resolutions they may find necessary for the purpose? . . . . If the Government claim such a right, then the significance and the constitutional character of the resolutions must radically alter. Resolutions should then merely be expressions of the opinions of the House on all matters of adminis-

tration and they ought not to be then 'mere recommendations to Government.' The latter implies that the Government as such have no part or lot in the framing or the discussion of resolutions. They may oppose or express sympathy with them in Council, but they should leave the Council in the light of the explanations afforded and the debate raised, to vote on the matter, keeping themselves entirely free to deal with them afterwards. . . . . The powers of the President in regulating the discussion of resolutions are entirely of the nature of maintaining order and the forms of procedure in deliberative assemblies. They by no means place the President in a position either to take part in the debate as the exponent of Government's views or to influence the sense of the assembly by any course which he may think fit to adopt. And though His Excellency Lord Pentland did lay down the dictum in the course of the debate that as President he had nothing to do in the Council with the Government or with the Official Members, yet it is to be regretted that he should have found it necessary to buttress the official side by any final speech on resolutions or by propounding amendments at his own instance. With a previous power of disallowance of debates on public questions so fully and freely exercised, with a mode of dealing with resolutions within the council by which non-official members often withdraw them at the slightest expression of sympathy or indication of acceptance of some harmless part thereof, with the influence which the Government command over the votes of non-official nominated members and, finally with the attempt now made to move amendments on the Government side to recommendations made to themselves, it cannot be said that there is really any serious desire on the part of Lord Pentland's Government to permit free discussion, and voting and to give the legitimate scope for the expression of popular opinion in the Legislative Council contemplated by the Reform Scheme."

New India, Madras, Dec. 1st, 1916.

Lokamanya Tilak.

37. *New India*, of the 1st December, has the following:—"We record with joy the election of Lokamanya Tilak on the All-India Congress Committee for 1917, less for the sake of his presence on the committee, invaluable as we believe it will prove to be, as for the clear proof that the days are past when the displeasure of Governments was regarded as a disqualification for the service of the nation in any post in the gift of Congress 'official' circles. We are all drawing closer together, realising that we form one national army, with its center and its two wings. No longer is one wing quarrelling with the other; we struggle for one victory, freedom; we shout one war-cry, the motherland; we have one aspiration, Home Rule."

New India, Madras, Dec. 1st, 1916.

Government is always by the few.

38. In concluding a leader on this subject, *New India*, of the 1st December, says:—"When we are told that India is not yet fit for self-governmet, it is intended to be conveyed to us that the masses of the people are not yet ready to understand national questions, and that it would be impossible to introduce into this country a Parliamentary system similar to that in force in Great Britain. We do not, however, think that the Indian voter would do worse with this vote than does the British voter. The British voter is more or less at the mercy of the clever orator and the forceful leader. So would the Indian voter be, too. The only question remains as to whether the leaders in India are inferior to those in Great Britain, as to whether, that is, the Indian leader is likely to lead the Indian voter more astray, to consider more his personal advantage, than the British leader is likely to do with regard to his fellow countrymen. The past few years have shown that there is not an inconsiderable number of Indian statesmen qualified to govern this country. Almost every position of importance in Indian administration has, at one time or another, been occupied by an Indian, and there is no reason to suggest that the tyranny of the few in India would be worse than the tyranny of the few in Great Britain. We might, however, in two directions improve upon the British system. In the first place, we might establish, but not from among the Indian Princes, a body similar to the 'Conseil d'Etat' in France—a body of experts in the various departments of administration, having power to modify the decisions of the

Executive in the light of their expert knowledge. In the second place, when the Indian Parliament comes into existence, we might do much to mitigate the evils of the party system by introducing vote by ballot on the measures before the house. In this way our Indian Parliament would be, what the British is not, a truly Legislative Assembly with comparatively free power of discussion. It is true that the few must always lead the many; it has always been so in the past, and it must be so in the immediate future. But provision must always be made for the free expression of opinion by the humblest member of the nation, leaving its weight and influence to be determined by its moral worth, and our system of Government must so be improved that in increasing measure both Executive and the Legislature are swayed by wisdom rather than by force."

III.—Legislation.

Private Members' Bills.

39. The *Hindu*, of the 25th November, states:—"We publish elsewhere a communication from the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharya relative to the procedure governing motions for leave to introduce Bills by Members of the Legislative Council. The letter raises an important issue affecting the rights of Members which requires earnest consideration at the hands of those who are anxious that the privileges of members should be preserved from executive inroads and that the reforms should be worked in the spirit in which they were introduced. A perusal of the letter and a consideration of certain other facts will show how the Local Government are exhibiting impatience at legislation by private members and how the rules regulating legislative business are narrowly and illiberally interpreted. . . . . It is a most erroneous view of the law and the rules governing legislative business that the Government have taken, the consequence of which is that a valued right of private members is sought to be taken away. It appears to us that the Secretary's action in refusing to allow the motion to appear on the agenda paper is illegal, and Mr. Ranga Acharya has obtained the opinions of Messrs. Nugent Grant and T. R. Venkatarama Sastri on the question. They are of opinion that the interpretation put on the rules is clearly illegal, the distinction between a motion for leave to introduce and one for introduction, which is clearly recognised by the rules, having been ignored by the Government. We wonder too how, in the face of the well-known parliamentary practice about the matter, the Local Government have come to take such an untenable position. The Local Government would seem to be developing an unfortunate tendency to look at such matters from an extremely narrow point of view. . . . . It appears to us that the Local Government, in bringing such pressure to bear upon Honourable Members and in placing such forced and unwarranted construction on the Act and the rules governing legislation, act in a spirit which is not in consonance with that which underlies the reform scheme. Such obstacles cannot promote that amity of feeling between the executive and representatives of the people that it was the declared policy of Lord Morley to promote."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 27th November, says:—"We received at 4 p.m. on Saturday, when the paper was arranged for its final make-up, a long and interesting letter from the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharya on the refusal of the Government to grant him leave to introduce a Bill on Village Panchayats. . . . . The powers of non-official members are so small that the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acharya has bitterly said that the Councils are a farce. If they are to be still further restricted, will anything be left to them except the right of occasionally passing useless resolutions, and voting in the minority on Government measures? We congratulate Mr. Ranga Acharya on his courage in making this matter public, and we sincerely trust that he will submit the question to a court of law."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

IV.—Native States.

The Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.

40. In the fifth of a series of articles on this subject, the *People's Opinion*, of the 29th November, remarks:—"Since Mr. L. C. Hodgson has shown more than an ordinary solicitude in getting himself confirmed in

People's Opinion, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

his new appointment it behoves us to see whether he has qualities indispensable for the head of a large department of State, especially the Education Department. We have till now discussed the question from pure principles and abstract considerations, a comparatively easy matter from one point of view, and avoided as much as possible entering into any personal valuation. . . . . In judging Mr. Hodgson's work in the Education Department, with all our sympathy we fear we have to give a very unfavourable verdict. His administration of the department, excepting the change in the educational policy for which Government and not he is responsible, has been wholly uneventful. He has been running in the old rut and has failed to make his mark in any large measure of reform effected or in improving the efficiency of the departmental machinery he has been driving all this while. . . . . While all around lies a vast field of labour lying practically unexplored, Mr Hodgson, we are sorry to note, has not been busy with any scheme to take us a step higher in any branch of education. He sits at the top of the department and is fearfully engaged in calling for reports and explanations and passing proceedings, orders and what not, with the result that real educational work is made to mark time and not allowed to progress. Solid work of spreading education in the nooks and corners of the country has been replaced by routine and red-tape. Like Æsop's fly sitting on the wheel and exulting on the amount of dust it was raising Mr. Hodgson could conscientiously say that he had been keeping the whole department in a tremendous pother; but the net result of all his efforts seems, after all, to be precious little for the noise he has been able to make. . . . . The want of a large intellectual vision is the great defect in Mr. Hodgson's mental make-up and it is to this primarily we ascribe his failure to enunciate a policy or carry out a large measure of reform. He may be a brilliant man in details, and an able scholar fit to expound the beauties of a passage from Sakespeare or Milton or to pick out the 'grievances of grammar, idiom and punctuation' in a report. But these secondary qualities of the intellect will hardly make up for the absence of a breadth of intellectual outlook which is absolutely necessary in one who has to control and direct a large department of the State. . . . . Over and above this lack of an intellectual vision, Mr. Hodgson evidently suffers from a lack of sympathy towards educated Indian aspirations, which now and then lead him to assume false positions. His hostile attitude towards the Vernacular Jubilee celebration movement, his ill-concealed indifferentism towards the scheme of foreign scholarships, his opposition to the liberalisation of the restrictive provisions of the Education Code which hamper the spread of education in the land, his defiance of popular opinion and popular leaders, all these have only one tale to tell, viz., that Mr. Hodgson, unlike the great educational pioneers Mr. Ross, Dr. Harvey, Mr. Reid, and in a lesser degree Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Bishop, has somehow imbibed the true latter day Anglo-Indian spirit and does not set much store by the dissemination of education, both literary and technical, broadcast among the masses. . . . . Judged from another point of view also Mr. Hodgson, we regret to say, has not been a success as a departmental head. His want of tact and of a sense of proportion has led him to magnify slight errors into grave offences, so much so that his subordinates have become dissatisfied under his pinpricks and speak more of their worry than of their work. Mr. Hodgson is such a stickler at discipline that—if our information is correct—there is no discipline kept in the offices subordinate to him. His relations with the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and with the Inspector of Secondary Schools are anything but amicable. . . . . Capacity to control a big department does not consist in an ostentatious display of power on every little occasion but in a silent reserve of strength which keeps the subordinates in awe by its very unknown character. The fussy sort of individual, however clever he may be, will be a stupendous failure in the control of a department, and Mr. Hodgson has not shown himself to be any other. In these circumstances we have our grave doubts whether the confirmation of Mr. Hodgson as the Director of Public Instruction is an unmixed blessing for Travancore education."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The condition of Indian coolies in Ceylon.

41. Adverting to the deputation of Messrs. Marjori banks and Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar to enquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th November, says:—We hope these two gentlemen would have by now ascertained many facts on this subject from the authorities in Ceylon. We would repeat that, though the object of their inquiry is not to improve the condition of the coolies in Ceylon, it is their duty to ascertain the true state of affairs and to intimate the same to the Government of India. The Ceylon papers are every day reporting cases of cruelty to the coolies on the part of the planters, the worst being those in which women are concerned. If at the very time when a Bill to prevent women coolies being punished with imprisonment is on the anvil in Ceylon, women are punished by the Courts of Law at the instance of the planters, much need not be said of the sympathy of the planters and officials towards the coolies. In introducing the above Bill in the Ceylon Legislative Council, the Attorney-General declared that it was not possible to do away altogether with imprisonment as a punishment in the case of women, on the ground that the ordinary relation between a master and a servant implied a right on the part of the master to punish his servant in some form or other for neglect of work and that imprisonment was the only form of punishment which instilled some fear in the minds of the coolies. It is for our Government to consider whether this principle, that the relation between a master and a servant entitles a master to inflict corporal punishment on the servant for any kind of mistake, is in consonance with the glorious English civilisation. Is this state of affairs superior to the condition of a cooly in the indentured labour system? Moreover, the Ceylon Government is helping the planters there to take work from the coolies thus by threatening them with corporal punishment for any mistake and to reap enormous profits on their capital. This cannot help every one in the Empire to live in harmony. As far as our Presidency is concerned, the Government of Madras is bound to inquire into the hardships suffered by the Tamilian coolies in Ceylon by the cruel laws in force there and seek proper remedies for the same. We, therefore, hope that the two gentlemen, who have been sent to Ceylon by this Government, will ascertain fully the grievances of our people there and communicate the same to the Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

Rumania.

42. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 25th November, says:—It is being made impossible for the enemy to collect any large army in any quarter. It must be admitted, however, that Rumania is in a sad plight. But the Rumanian soldiers are exhibiting unparallelled boldness in defending their country. The Russians are helping the Rumanians with men and munitions. The western part of Rumania, which is a fertile country, may fall into the hands of the enemy.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 26th, 1916.

Self-government and the Phillippine Islands.

43. *Referring to the prospect of self-government being granted to the Filipinos in the near future, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 20th November, observes that, while these people, who had till recently been treated by Spain as slaves, are now fortunate enough to be considered fit for self-government, it is regrettable that not only the British Government, but even some of the unpatriotic Indian youths, should contend that Indians are not as yet fit for it.

Lokaprakasam, *Trichur*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

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* Received in the current week.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Nov. 20th, 1916.

The new Belgian armies and the war in Europe.

44. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th November, writes:—Our gallant Allies (Belgians) destroyed hundreds of thousands of German forces and are still adding to the number of the slain. They are cutting them up like radishes and carrots and are performing brilliant deeds which are upsetting all the enemy's plans. But the memory of the first of our brave and valiant Allies (Belgians) cannot be effaced from our minds. The brilliant stand they made in defence of their country against a powerful friend like Germany, their glorious self-sacrifice in the interests of valour, honour and true friendship and their unflinching fidelity to their pledged words in spite of dire calamity and untold suffering evoke from us exclamations of appreciation. Their country is almost entirely in the hands of the German tyrants and a large number of their young men have quaffed the bitter draught of death for the sake of national honour and independence. In spite of all this those who are left have not lost their courage. They have proved themselves to be indeed loyal and devoted sons of the soil. Although they have endured countless hardships they held the enemy in check at an important point in the Western Front. They have closed the roads to Calais against the enemy who had made it his objective ever since the war began. Nor is this all, they are firmly holding on what is left of their country and defending a corner of North-Western France. Notwithstanding all this and their deplorable plight at Ypres they never lost heart. Their munitions and provisions were rapidly running short, their brave soldiers were in urgent need of uniform and provisions, but all those privations counted as nothing compared with the hope of recapturing their country. Buoyed up with this thought, their bravery, steadfastness and firmness increased more and more. They clothed themselves with British khaki uniforms and French helmets and all their young men joined the colours, prepared to lay down their precious lives for their country. All these constitute a formidable body pledged to wrest their country from the clutches of the enemy.

The Belgians have a firm grip of what remains of the important territories in their country. Railway lines have been laid down everywhere, munition and other factories have been opened and are working day and night; everywhere people appear in khaki uniforms and the whole country works like an armed camp.

The Belgian forces are not only defending their own country, but are also rendering valuable aid to the French and the British armies For instance, in the air they have proved themselves to be the bravest of aviators; their air raids and fearless attacks have been very successful, and effective on the enemy's aerodromes.

They supply us with excellent air photographs of the movements of the enemy and of his important positions. Belgians who are admittedly engineering experts and have escaped from the clutches of the enemy, are very useful to the army. Many inventions have been made and used against the enemy. In short, these valiant Belgians have behaved with such enthusiasm that the Germans alone know the full measure of Belgian valour. All this they have done to maintain their independence, to preserve their honour and to demonstrate their loyalty to their Allies. Their motto is "The word of worthy men is a vital thing". Is not the nation with such a motto, worthy to be admired, encouraged, appreciated and helped by the whole world?

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Nov. 21st, 1916.

Motor driving.

45. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st November, writes:—In the construction and mending of roads great attention is paid to the facilitating of the traffic of motors and daily some sort of repairs or other are being carried out on the public roads. If the road happens to be broken or uneven, motorists start to complaining and call upon the Municipality to attend to the necessary repairs immediately.

Very few people are aware of the enormous expenditure that is being incurred every year by the Municipality on account of repairs to roads, but they do know that the Government always considers the comfort and convenience of the people.

It is a matter of very great regret that some rich motorists, although they enjoy advantage of good roads, are a source of danger to poor pedestrians. Chaffeurs drive their cars so recklessly that they cannot realise the seriousness of the injury they are doing to the feeble and slow pedestrians.

It has been frequently noticed that during the rainy season cars splash mud on people as they move along and foot-passengers have to consign their shoes to the mud. In summer they raise the dust in clouds and fill the eyes of the spectators and pass like the whirlwind at times. On dark nights this conveyance with its strong lights makes matters worse, viz., the light of the lamps is so powerful that it dazzles and blinds the eyes of the spectators.

We are thankful to the efficient and vigilant Police for having reduced the speed of motor cars to a certain extent on public roads and for having prosecuted many motor drivers for rash driving. There are, however, many ways in which the lives of poor pedestrians are endangered and which call for attention.

Everyone is aware how many people have been killed as the direct consequence of this reckless driving of motor vehicles and how many have had their legs broken and made cripples for life.

The editor asks the learned Muhammadan Member of the Legislative Council to move a resolution in the Council to reduce the speed and the dazzling light of motor cars and to make them behave so as not to be a source of danger to the public.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Corruption in some courts in the Guntūr district.

46. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th November, invites the attention of the Government to the corrupt practices of the gumastas in some offices and courts in the Guntūr district and to the great annoyance they thus cause to the parties, and requests the Government to take steps to prevent the evil.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak's appeal.

47. The *Desamata*, of the 22nd November, says:—The judgment in Mr. Tilak's appeal has been a source of gratification to the whole of India. We congratulate Mr. Tilak on this judgment and express our gratitude to the Bombay High Court. Nobody need hereafter fear to express his desire for Home Rule or to join any association agitating for it in a constitutional way. The Madras High Court in the *New India* case and the Bombay High Court in Mr. Tilak's appeal have declared that the desire for *swaraj* is a legitimate one.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

A Police Superintendent and a boy.

48. Referring to the dismissal of the case by the District Magistrate of Tanjore against the District Superintendent of Police, thereof who had been charged with caning a boy of seven years of age, the *Mavorama*, of the 28th November, says:—What the District Superintendent of Police did was extremely unreasonable (harsh ?), and the decision of the District Magistrate is quite consistent with it. We shall see in due course what the High Court's decision will be.

MAVORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

The last meeting of the Senate of the Madras University.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th November, comments as follows upon the proceedings of this meeting:—Those who watched these proceedings could have seen that, as there is an official and a non-official party in the Legislative Council, there is a popular and an official party in the Senate. Just as the resolutions moved by the non-official party are not easily passed in the Legislative Councils, those brought forward by the popular party in the Senate share the same fate. Thus the majority of the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

resolutions moved by the popular party in the Senate at the last meeting fell through owing to the opposition of the experts. But instead of being sorry for the resolutions which were lost, we are glad that one or two at least were passed. It is also a matter for gratification that the attitude of the Vice-Chancellor was not against the popular party. Of the resolutions that were lost, one referred to the constitution of a Board of Accounts to attend to the financial work of the University. We cannot understand why this resolution, which merely suggested the copying of a system in force already in the Calcutta University, was thrown out. The fact that another resolution, that the Syndicate should prepare the budget for every year and submit it for approval before the Senate, also fell through shows that those who voted against it are not aware of modern methods. Even the all-powerful British Government submits its budget to the scrutiny of the Parliament. How will the Syndicate lose its prestige by adopting a system in force in every country in the world? We have often heard of the civilians as a class being disinclined to give up their powers. Even teachers now refuse to do so. Unless there is a change in the constitution of both the Senate and the Syndicate, the rule of the experts in the Syndicate will not cease to exist.

KRISHNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

Educational reforms.

50. Writing on the subject of educational reforms, the *Krishnapatrika*, of the 18th November, says:—Superficial reforms in educational matters will not do any permanent good. It is essential that self-government should be granted at least so far as education is concerned. The present educational policy should undergo a thorough transformation. The work of spreading education must be entrusted to the Indians only. The number of schools and colleges should be increased. Commercial, agricultural and industrial schools should be established in every town. The indifference of the leaders of the people in this matter is dangerous. The Government do not appear to foresee the evil that is to come. It remains to be seen what the Directors of Public Instruction are going to do at Simla. They will support old methods. However sympathetic and well-intentioned they may be, they will not be able to understand the condition of Indian society and recognise its requirements as the Indians. However kind and fair they may be their control is foreign. No doubt there is Sir Sankaran Nayar at Simla. But what can he, a single person do? He will also fall under the influence of the atmosphere at Simla. The only way of obviating these difficulties is to grant the people full authority in educational matters.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The Convocation address.

51. In commenting on the speech of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur Syed Hussain Bilgrami at the Convocation, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th November, says:—The speaker expressed his desire that the Indians should contribute anything they could spare towards the upkeep of an Indian Navy. He also said that the help that we rendered to the British was quite inadequate. The speaker does not appear to have taken into consideration the economical condition of India. The Government themselves have stated that a large amount of Indian money has already been spent for the war. Rich men who could not see their way to contribute large sums for the relief of the people suffering from plague or from the effects of floods, contributed lakhs of rupees for the war. By his utterances, the Nawab has betrayed his utter ignorance of the financial situation of this country.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The Convocation address.

The *Yogakshemam*, of the 24th November, points out that Mr. Bilgrami's Convocation address was, on the whole, a good one, and observes that the present system of University education, which does not touch the hearts of the students, tends only to produce a number of small-minded citizens.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

The Convocation address.

In expressing its disapproval of Mr. Bilgrami's Convocation address, which, it thinks, is full of irrelevant matters, the *Keralodayam*, of the 28th November, points out that it is no wonder that Mr. Bilgrami, who was a member of Lord

Curzon's University Commission, should remark that the "Universities Act" has done much for the advancement of education in this country, and that in the course of his speech he should have referred to the necessity of giving naval training to Indians, dwells upon the necessity of converting the present examining University into a teaching University, and observes that, though he despises Indians' clamour for self-government, it is a matter for satisfaction that he advocates the granting of certain privileges to Indians in the administration of their country, as in the other parts of the empire.

The Convocation address.

In commenting upon the address delivered by Nawab Saiyid Hussain Bilgrami, C.S.I., at the last Convocation of this University, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, takes exception to his statements that, in aspiring for *swaraj* the Indians were crying for the moon, and that the pecuniary aid rendered by us to Britain in this war was not sufficient, and observes that there is no foundation whatever for these statements.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The Patna University Bill.

52. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th November, refers to the restrictions which the Patna University Bill seeks to impose on the proposed Patna University and exhorts the public to protest against it, as the Patna University is to act as pioneer to other Universities which are to come into existence, including the *Andhra* University.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

The Bombay School Final and Matriculation examinations.

53. After a reference to the proposed amalgamation of the Bombay School Final and the Matriculation examinations about which there seem to be serious differences of opinion between the Government and the University, the *Keralodayam*, of the 28th November, approves of the action of the Punjab University in styling the "Matriculation examination" the "Matriculation and School Final examination," and in appointing a Board consisting of the Director of Public Instruction and a few Senate members for its conduct, and hopes that this course will be followed by the other Universities and Governments in India.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

A new order.

54. The *Manorama*, of the 28th November, rejoices that hereafter the Intermediate students who fail in any subject at the examination, have to appear for it again only in that subject.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

The generosity of His Highness the Nizam of the Dakhan towards the establishment of a Muslim College in Southern India.

55. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th November, refers to the generous donation and monthly grant made by His Highness the Nizam to the Muslim College at Vāniyambādi, and says that Madras has surpassed the large cities of Bombay and Calcutta, in starting a Muslim College. This will probably inspire the rich Mussalmans of these cities with spirit of emulation and encourage them to imitate their brethren in Southern India in establishing a special college for themselves.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

A Unani dispensary at Madura.

56. The *Prapanchamitran*,* of the 17th November, takes exception to the Government having directed the Madura Municipality to stop the grant that was being given by it to a Unani dispensary at Madura, on the ground that the doctor therein performed some operations and gave some medicines which he was not competent to do and observes:—It is curious that, while the Government has found fault with the doctor at this dispensary, the Chairman of the municipality has reported that the dispensary has given immense satisfaction to the people. It may be true that the unani doctor dabbled in things which

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

* Received in the current week.

he was not competent to do without a certificate from the Government. But it is because he is really a capable doctor that his dispensary is liked by the people. So the Government could have, instead of taking the arbitrary step, which it has taken, directed him to undergo an examination in surgery, etc., and condemned him, if he failed therein. We do not think it is fair on the part of the Government to suddenly stop the grant given to a useful dispensary and to deny a capable doctor opportunities to show his capability.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

Presidents of taluk boards.

57. In commenting on the resolution moved in the Legislative Council requesting the Government to empower the taluk boards which have nominated non-official presidents to elect their own non-official presidents, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, remarks that it is surprising that the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar did not accept the resolution even as amended. It says that when the Government are so very stubborn even in the matter of taluk boards, the people must give up all hope of gaining any independence in administration after the war. It is regrettable that the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar has not seen this.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

A new sanction by the Corporation of Madras.

58. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd November, writes:—The vigilant and energetic officers of the corporation, its hardworking commissioners and especially its responsible President are fully acquainted with the conservancy of the city, the state of the health of the people and local needs and wants. The well-being of the country and the comfort of people constitute their first aim.

All the commissioners know the state of each quarter, are fully alive to the hardships the people have to endure and are concerned about their needs.

Whenever these capable commissioners fail to appreciate their responsibility, their attention is generally drawn to the fact and we are glad to observe they do to a certain extent try to redress grievances.

With these introductory remarks the editor refers to the resolution passed at the meeting of the corporation held on the 20th instant for the provision of electric street lighting at an annual cost of Rs. 14,784 and adds "We remember that a few months ago in order to curtailing expenditure the corporation removed lamps from most of the roads, streets and lanes and especially from the quarters of poor people. But now it appears to be very liberal in the matter of these electric lights. It is not known from what source the expenditure is to be met and whether the poor will also be benefited by such lights to whose houses the following lines are peculiarly applicable:—

> How dreadful is our dark house
> Into which the sun and the moon fear to enter.

The editor thinks that it was the duty of the responsible officers of the corporation to have considered the poor living in streets and bye-lanes first and to have provided them with ordinary if not electric lights. These poor helpless people alone know how difficult it is for them to find their way to their homes in these dark nights and during this wet weather. As Hafiz sings:

> What with the dark night the danger of the waves and the awful vortex.
> How can the swift travellers on land know anything about our condition.

The commissioners know that the people residing in these streets and lanes also pay taxes to the corporation. The Government recognises their rights and considers that their rights are equal to the rights of the rich who live on the main roads.

This being the case are they not entitled to have ordinary lights or at least to have the lights that have been removed?

The editor concludes the article with this remark "We believe that the corporation will first of all direct its attention to the dark quarters and then make provision for electric lighting."

59. Referring to the rejection of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao demanding the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the rules regarding the remission of taxes, the *Manorama*, of the 28th November, observes that it is very regrettable indeed that the Government should hesitate to take a step, which is highly beneficial to a large majority of the people, on the plea that it would lead to many a jobbery on the part of the lower officials.

The rules regarding the remission of taxes.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

(*h*) *Railways.*

60. Referring to these disasters, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th November, says:—Though these disasters may be attributed to unavoidable causes, it cannot be said that they were due to unexpected causes. Signs of an impending storm were not wanting on the day in question. There was continuous rain throughout the day and the velocity of the wind was increasing by leaps and bounds towards the evening. Though the Railway officials at Trichinopoly might not have been aware of this, those at Egmore should have known it well. It was their duty to have prevented the departure of the boat mail and express that night. They should have at least warned the passengers proceeding by these trains of the probable danger. Even after these trains left Egmore, seeing that the wind was growing more and more furious, they could have been stopped at Chingleput. If the District Traffic Superintendent here had taken any one of these precautions, we are sure these disasters would not have occurred. We wonder what the high officials on this railway are for, if it is not for acting with forethought on occasions like this. We are surprised at the statement of the Agent of this Railway that he knew of the accidents only after he came to Villupuram on the 24th November. The accidents at Pakkam and Mailam cannot be taken as ordinary ones. It cannot be believed that, when the carriages were turned upside down, there was no loss of life whatever and that only a few received serious injuries. We think that the Government should appoint a committee to inquire into the details of the disasters and publish a report about it to the public. A member of the Legislative Council also should be on this committee.

The Pakkam and Mailam isasters.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

61. A correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 24th November, writes that although a railway cess is being collected in South Canara for the past three years and the amount has reached nearly a lakh and eleven thousand, it is unfortunate that the district board is still inert in the matter of utilising these funds and is latterly thinking of multiplying them by placing the same at interest. The writer says that if the district board should construct a line from Mangalore to Panemangalore for the present and eventually extend it to Manjarabad, i.e., the border of the Mysore territory, the Mysore Government would be sure to link it with the Arsikere line which is being extended to Hassan, and that, if on the other hand, the district board should defer their portion of the work, it might lessen the chances of direct railway communication with Mysore and the district might suffer heavily in consequence.

Railway cess in South Canara.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

62. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th November, writes:—Most of the inhabitants of the city of Hyderabad are anxious to change their residence as a precautionary measure. Although the Plague Committee has put up huts in the suburbs to enable the rich and the poor to make arrangements for their temporary stay at their own cost and that of the State respectively. Certain people are desirous of staying at Railway stations, some thirty or forty koss from the city and hence requests that the Railway authorities may arrange for the running of local trains between Hyderabad and stations twenty to forty

Something calling for the attention of the Railway authorities at Hyderabad.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 19th, 1916.

koss on the Bezwada-Wadi line, Hyderabad-Godavari line and Secunderabad-Gudak Railway and arrival at and departure from the city station at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., respectively.

This would enable people to arrive at Hyderabad daily for the performance of their duty.

The paper says that it has already repeatedly drawn the attention of the authorities to this matter, and that it is now drawing their attention again because a large number of the people desire it. It hopes that the authorities will direct their early attention to this matter.

(*k*) *General.*

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Canada.

63. Referring to the refusal of Sir Rabindranath Tagore to proceed to Canada for the purpose of giving some lectures, on the ground that his countrymen were being treated badly by the Canadians, the *Prapanchamitran*,* of the 17th November, says:—Oh, Rabindra! By your culture, you raised us in the estimation of the world. By your sense of self-respect, you have honoured us now and, by your courage, you have infused a spirit of enthusiasm in us. Our people have no sense of self-respect. If we have no respect for ourselves, how can we expect others to have a respect for us? Who does not know that the people of other countries treat us with contempt? Who does not know that the Colonies like Australia and Canada have imposed the worst restrictions upon the Indians proceeding thereto? But what can we do? Beyond criticising these restrictions in public meetings, we are not able to do anything. Though we cannot insult those who insult us, can we not preserve our own respect and keep aloof from those who treat us with contempt? May the Almighty bless our country with many more sons like Sir Rabindra!

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1916.

Stray notes.

64. The correspondent to the *Prapanchamitran* * with the *nom-de-plume* of Narada, writes in the issue of the 17th November:—Mr. Tilak is determined to fight to the end. In our country, many useless men try to pose as leaders and deceive the people. But can any one lay claim to the courage of Mr. Tilak? Though a few officials and weak-kneed people regard him as an enemy of the Government, the majority of the Indians doubtless applaud him as an eminent patriot. May he live long!

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The head of the Central Provinces Government has now come out with an explanation for the order issued on Mrs. Besant, prohibiting her entry into that Province. The blabbering of the Chief Secretary to that Government resembles the disconnected statements of some who, after uttering a lie carelessly, try to escape out of the difficulty, when it is found out, by saying something or other. The Press Act and the Defence of India Act reign supreme in this country after the advent of Lord Chelmsford as our Viceroy. Is he enjoying the fun of it?

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Whoever among the Indians is prepared for *swaraj*, the Raja of Rāmnād is not, nor Mr. Varadarajulu Nayudu of Tiruppur. But the world will not cease to exist, if the cat shuts its eyes and the empty words of these men will not prevent our having *swaraj*. One who does not love liberty cannot be a patriot. Of course, everyone loves liberty. But some begin to tremble from head to foot on hearing the word *swaraj*. This may be due either to their love of liberty being tinged with selfishness or blinded by arrogance or to their being afraid of the displeasure of the Englishmen. I will not be angry with any one for admitting that he is not fit to be given freedom. But no one has a right to declare that others are equally unfit. So my heart flutters when any one declares that the Indians are not fit to have freedom.

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* Received on the current week.

An Indian Member for the Board of Revenue.

65. Referring to the discussion at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council on the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar, suggesting that an Indian should be appointed as a Member of the Board of Revenue, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd November, writes:—We are sorry that this resolution has not been accepted by the Government in the form in which it was brought up. As early as 1910, in reply to a question on the same subject by the late Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, Sir Murray Hammick gave the assurance that, as soon as the Indian Collectors reach the higher grades of service, one of them would be appointed to the Board of Revenue. Though, according to law, the Membership of the Board of Revenue is reserved to the Indian Civil Service, the Government has the power to depart from this rule occasionally. It is in exercise of this power that Sir Murray Hammick promised six years back to appoint a Member of the Provincial Service to the Board. Two vacancies occurred in the Board recently and yet the promise of the Government is unfulfilled. When the attention of the Government was invited to the promise of Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Alexander Cardew, while not denying it, gave a curious interpretation to it, by saying that the promise implied that the Indians in the higher grades of the Provincial Service were fit to be appointed to the Board of Revenue. Is it his contention that the Indians who are now employed in the higher grades of the Provincial Service are not capable men? Why should you make an insinuation without expressing his view openly? Now coming to the amended form in which the resolution has been accepted, we do not approve of the addition of the phrase "whenever a suitable opportunity occurs" in the amendment. Lord Pentland himself admitted that the Government could not predict the time which it would deem to be a "suitable opportunity." The two opportunities which recently occurred have not been deemed to be "suitable" by it. We do not know if it will occur in this life. If the Civil Servants are to be allowed to decide which is the best opportunity for nominating outsiders to appointments which have been reserved to them, we doubt if such an opportunity will ever occur. The discussion on this subject at the last meeting was not conducted by Sir Alexander Cardew in a liberal spirit. He did not lay bare the idea of the Government clearly and definitely. It is really surprising that Lord Pentland has evinced no anxiety and sympathy in this matter as yet. We learn that there is to be a vacancy in the Board shortly, and we hope that our expectation that an Indian will be appointed to this vacancy at least will not end in disappointment.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd 1916.

An Indian Member for the Board of Revenue.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 27th November, also takes exception to the modification of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar on this subject and observes:—It was in 1910 that Sir Murray Hammick declared that, if a competent Indian were available, he would be appointed to the Revenue Board. After this, two Indians rose to the position of first-grade Collector, and yet it was their juniors who were appointed as Members of the Board of Revenue. We cannot understand why the Government is acting like this. Does it consider the Indians to be unfit to be Members of the Board of Revenue? When the Indians are filling the post of Member of the Executive Council with credit, there is no meaning in saying that they are not fit to occupy the position of a Member of the Board of Revenue. It is clear that it is nothing but the disinclination of the Englishmen to give up one of the appointments deemed to be reserved for them that stands in the way of Sir Hammick's promise being fulfilled. We hope that the Government will try to carry out this promise at least hereafter.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

66. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, writes:—The first thing that strikes one who has watched the proceedings of the last meeting is that the elected members of the new Council are not as unanimous as those of the old Council. But this is the first meeting at which the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

new members attended and the want of unanimity among them may disappear as they gain experience. On the side of the Government, we have to note that there was a greater disinclination on the part of the officials to treat the elected members with sympathy than was usual. The knowledge acquired by the elected members in administrative matters and the importunity with which they press the grievances, wants and aspirations of the people on the attention of the Government no doubt cause some inconvenience to the officials. Sound statesmanship demands that the officials should realise that this is a necessary sequel to the development of self-government and adopt themselves to the situation. If, instead of doing this and treating the elected members with sympathy, the officials always object to their proposals and make their task impossible, it indicates only their own narrow spirit. We regret to note this narrow spirit now and again during the proceedings of the last meeting.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th November, comments as follows upon some of the resolutions brought forward at the meeting:—The Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao moved that, as the non-official Presidents nominated by Government to 27 out of 96 Taluk Boards in this Presidency have been discharging their duties as efficiently as the official Presidents of the other Taluk Boards, the 27 Boards referred to above should be given the privilege of electing their Presidents. In opposing this resolution, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar observed that, though it was true that capable men were available for being Presidents of Taluk Boards, it was found difficult to get men, who had both the capacity and the time to discharge the duties of this post, and that as the Government had to choose only men having both these qualifications, it could not accept the resolution. We cannot understand the rationale of this argument. It is clear from Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's observation that the non-officials who are now Presidents of Taluk Boards possess both the qualifications noted by him. If the Government could get such men, why cannot the members of the Taluk Boards do so? The Government nominates the President of a Taluk Board on the recommendation of the District Collector. This official may recommend one whom he wishes to honour and therefore even one who has not the qualifications noted above stands a chance of being recommended, if he is in the good books of the Collector. But, in an Election, this can never happen. When the same question was brought up in the time of the late Sir V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sir Murray Hammick agreed to try the system of electing the Presidents of Taluk Boards as an experiment in three of these Boards and, though it is now six years since this experiment was begun, it has not been extended to any other Board. But the system of Government nominating Presidents of Taluk Boards, which was begun subsequently, has been gradually extended. Thus, while a system implying the grant of a privilege to the people which was begun six years back is still where it was, a system under which the Government can help its favourites has progressed fast. When the Government admits that the three Taluk Boards, which have been given the privilege of electing their Presidents, have been choosing capable men for the place, there is no reason to suspect that the other Boards will not do so. It is not fair on the part of either the Madras Government or Sir Sivaswami Ayyar to be unnecessarily diffident like this in the matter of granting rights of self-government to the people. We would, therefore, impress on the Government the desirability of extending the privilege of election to several Taluk Boards.

Another resolution rejected by the Government was that brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar about the duty of the village officers to supply articles to high officials while on tour. We are surprised at Sir Alexander Cardew and even the Governor having taken exception to the mover of the resolution having quoted some concrete instances to prove his case. His Excellency the Governor and Sir Alexander Cardew are evidently unaware of the fact that, when the question of reforming the constitution of

the Legislative Councils in India was discussed some years back by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the latter plainly negatived the proposal of the former that no discussion should be allowed in the Legislative Councils either about specific acts of administration or about the conduct of individual officers. Judging from this view of the Secretary of State, there is nothing wrong in the observations made by Mr. Rama Ayyangar. It is quite natural that Sir Alexander Cardew, being a Civilian himself, should try to spare the prestige of other Civilians. But it is really surprising that Lord Pentland, who as a member of Parliament for many years, should have been aware of the conduct of many officials having been criticised therein, ventured to object to the observations of Mr. Rama Ayyangar. It is necessary that the officials should always have the fear that, if they contravene the rules framed by the Government about the conduct of Government servants, they would be taken to task for it, and it is not at all desirable that they should feel that they would not be betrayed even if they commit any mistakes.

Damages caused by the floods in the Salem and Kurnool districts.

67. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd November, is surprised at the statement on behalf of the Government at the last meeting of the Legislative Council that it was not in receipt of information regarding the damages caused by these floods and observes:—We cannot say that our Government fully realises its responsibility on occasions like this and takes prompt action. We do not at all approve of the policy of the Government in waiting for a formal report from the District Collectors when there are great floods like this and then passing orders thereon. A Member of the Executive Council and a Member of the Revenue Board are bound to proceed to the spot immediately and, after ascertaining personally the extent of the distress caused, issue on official communiqué for the information of the public.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The successor of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.

68. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 24th November, says:—Though we did not at first believe the rumour that Sir Shamshul Huda will succeed the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, information subsequently received makes us think that there may be some truth in it. Of course, it will be time enough to discuss the merits and demerits of the regime of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar after he has laid down his office. But we think it will not be an exaggeration to say that he has so conducted himself as to make it possible for any successor of his to get the credit of being a capable administrator. Though the Anjumani-Islam prays for a Muhammadan being chosen for this place, the Madras Mahajana Sabha wants the vacancy to be filled by an Indian, be he a Hindu or a Muhammadan. Thus everyone here is for an Indian of this Province being chosen for the place, and no one wants one from an other Province to be imported for this purpose. Apart from the fact that the appointment of Sir Shamshul Huda to the Local Executive Council will be an insult to the many capable Indians available in this Province, Sir Shamshul's regime in Bengal cannot be said to have been very beneficial to the people there. So his nomination is bound to cause immense dissatisfaction to the people of this country.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The successor of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.

Referring to the prayer of the Muhammadans that one of their community should be chosen to succeed Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, the *Lokopakari*, of the 27th November, says:—The Muhammadans comprise only 6 per cent of the population of this Presidency and it is not therefore fair on their part to demand that the next Member of the Executive Council should be a Muhammadan. It is educational attainments and not caste that should be the qualification for the higher appointments. If the Government yields to the demand of the Eurasians and Muhammadans that they should be given exclusive privileges, it will be acting partially and causing immense dissatisfaction to the other classes.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The Defence of India Act in Madras.

69. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 24th November, expresses its surprise at the statement of the Government in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao that one individual has been interned in this Province under this Act, and that information would be given confidentially, if required, and remarks that it is curious indeed that the elected members in the Council can have any information confidentially which the public who elect them have not the right to know.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

Popular freedom in time of war.

70. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th November, refers to the internment of Mr. Russell under the Defence of the Realm Act in England, about which Mr. Lloyd George was not in a position to furnish any more details in Parliament than the fact that it was reported to him confidentially that Mr. Russell's lectures would hamper recruitment for the army, and observes:—The official who gave this confidential information to Mr. Lloyd George has not evidently realised his responsibility in the matter of offering a satisfactory explanation for his conduct to the Members of Parliament. Granting that the Government bona fide thought that certain lectures would be productive of evil results, it is its duty to publish the reasons for its having come to this conclusion. Though the people are prepared to give up their liberty during the time of war, we think that, whenever they are deprived of it, they are entitled to know the reasons for it. But we have already remarked that, since this war began, the rights of the people are being curtailed and the power of the officials is increasing. It cannot be stated that, in India, this power is being exercised only for military exigencies. As the ordinary officials here enjoy larger powers than the military authorities, the Defence of India Act, which was passed for military purposes, has been applied often to prevent lectures which have no connection whatever to military matters. But, in England, certain safeguards have been introduced to prevent the operation of the Defence of the Realm Act being unnecessarily prejudicial to the people. There is a committee consisting of two Judges and some Ministers, whose duty it is to go into the merits of each case under the Act, before action is taken on the individuals concerned. Though the Indian Act is said to be modelled on the English one, the institution of this important Advisory Committee has not been copied here. Seeing that the popular representatives in India have not the same privilege of freely criticising the action of the officials, which the Members of Parliament have, we have to say that the Defence of India Act has curtailed popular rights to a greater extent here than its original has done in England. This is one of the many evils caused to us by the war.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The successor of Lord Carmichael in Bengal.

71. Adverting to the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as the successor of Lord Carmichael in Bengal, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, observes:—This appointment cannot give satisfaction to the Indians. Lord Ronaldshay is a leading member of the Unionist Party, which is against the grant of Home Rule to Ireland. Though as a Member of the Public Service Commission, he had ample opportunities of knowing India, we fear that his experience may not prove very beneficial to the people of Bengal, as he is bound to abide by the principles of his Party. Though the Prime Minister of England is a Liberal, the result of the Secretary of State for India being a Unionist is the nomination of Unionists for appointments in this country. But we hail even the present nomination, as the choice has fallen upon the member of an ancient aristocratic family and not upon civilians like Sir Robert Chalmers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

Excise revenue and the Government.

72. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, refers to the complete stoppage of the sale of liquor in Russia and the efforts made in this direction in England, without caring for the loss of revenue thus caused to the Government, and suggests the necessity and desirability of the Government taking similar action in India, in the interests of the health and moral well-being of the people.

73. In its leader on the subject of floods, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, says:—The principle upon which relief during the time of floods should be based, which the Secretary to Government asked the Collector of Kurnool to remember, appears to be one that has been suggested in a moment of haste. Even ordinary men cannot but admit that there ought to be a great difference between relief given during famine and that given at a time of floods. It is not the poor only that become destitute owing to floods. Even princes are then reduced to poverty. The Diwan of the Nawab of Banganapalle lost his house and other property in the floods and is now in a very destitute condition. The same fate has overtaken many a merchant in Kurnool. The Government ought to render pecuniary help to the poorer classes especially for the reconstruction of their houses and for the maintenance of their cattle. The suggestion of the Secretary to Government that the relief given should not exceed famine relief is under the circumstances fraught with evil. The Collector of Kurnool knows every circumstance; because he is present in the affected part of his district. It is unfortunate that the Government who vest the Collector with full powers in other matters should try to restrain his freedom of action in a matter with which he is fully acquainted. We hope that the authorities will not insist on the adoption of the principle that relief should be given only when the subjects are in imminent danger of losing their lives, but will help them in every way and gain their thanks.

Relief during the time of floods.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

74. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, refers to the fact that the Criminal Investigation Department officers entered the hostel attached to the Central Hindu College, Benares, with a view to arrest certain students suspected of some political offence, and remarks:—The officers do not appear to have informed the College authorities about the matter. Would not the latter help the Government as the Criminal Investigation Department officers? Is it just that the Police should take action in the case of students without the College authorities having anything to do in the matter? May the Government and the leaders of the people consider about this!

The Criminal Investigation Department officers and Educational institutions.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd 1916.

75. Referring to the article in the *Madras Mail* on Mr. Tilak, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 18th November, says:—The *Madras Mail* forgot that this is British Government. We suspect that the editor of that paper is a German. Otherwise will he be so very acrimonious and wrathful?

The *Madras Mail*.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 18th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th November, regrets that the Madras Government have not as yet taken any action against the *Madras Mail* for its article on Mr. Tilak's appeal, which incites race hatred.

The *Madras Mail*.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

76. In commenting on the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd November, says:—Great has been the loss of life and property in the Kistna, Guntūr, Kurnool and Salem districts on account of floods. It is surprising that the Government stated that they knew nothing about it in spite of the fact that the papers contained much information thereon. It is not only regrettable but also unjust that no member of the Government went to the affected parts and rendered any help to the sufferers. His Excellency the Governor and the members of his Executive Council spend large sums of money every year on tours from which the people do not derive any benefit. It is not known when they will learn to go on tour to places like those now affected by floods, make personal enquiries, and give the suffering all possible relief. It is unsatisfactory that the Government opposed the resolution requesting them to appoint an Indian member to the Revenue Board. It is curious that the Indians who are found fit to hold the office of a High Court

The recent meeting of the Legislative Council.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

Judge, a Member of the Executive Council, and an Advocate-General, are deemed incompetent to serve on the Board of Revenue.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

Touring expenses.

77. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd November, says that in India the Viceroy and the Governors visit big towns in their tours and do not bother themselves about going to villages and seeing for themselves the miserable condition of the ryots. It suggests that, as the ryots are in no way benefited by these tours, a portion of the touring expenses may be saved and utilised for the establishment of vernacular industrial schools in the country.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The *New Statesman*.

78. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, reports the *New Statesman* to have said as follows in the course of its comments on the *New India* case :—Mrs. Besant argued her own case and has published her articles to the world in the form of a booklet, which brings out the true character of the Madras Government. It can be inferred from it that the Government are intending to suppress the agitation for Home Rule, which the two papers of Mrs. Besant are carrying on. The policy pursued by the Government is not good.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

Indian Civil Service.

79. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, expresses its dissatisfaction at the curtailment of the proportion of admission of Indians into the Indian Civil Service in 1916 in contravention of the promise made by Mr. Chamberlain that the Indians were to have their full measure of justice in the matter and asks if under such circumstances the Indians will desist from agitating.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1916.

Rhodes scholarships.

80. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th November, requests the authorities to consider the claims of India for the Rhodes scholarships and prays that all or some of the scholarships discontinued to be given to German students may be granted to Indian students applying for them.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Legislative Council.

81. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th November, says :—It was hoped that the Morley-Minto reforms were a stepping stone to representative Government. But official intolerance has blighted that hope. When the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar wanted to introduce a Bill relating to village panchayats, the Secretary did not permit him to do so. In the former meetings too, the rulers showed the same narrowness of policy and defeated the object of the reformers. It is regrettable that even the President was not liberal minded. The Government have rejected the request of the representatives of the people that the appointment of one Indian member to the Board of Revenue might be recommended as early as possible. The view that Indians who are fit to be Collectors, High Court Judges and Executive Council Members are unfit to hold the office of member of the Board of Revenue is untenable. The rulers are evidently unwilling to open the portals of their official edifice and admit Indians. During the course of the discussion on the question of the improvement of the drainage system in the Gōdāvari and Kistna deltas, the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis said that it was not fair that the cultivators in Koller should have their drainage set right at the cost of the people living elsewhere. But those who know the conditions of the Kistna and the Gōdāvari canals will see that this contention is wrong. The rulers excavated canals and arranged for the flow of the drainage water into the Koller lake. Why should not those who have profited by this arrangement make good the loss of those who suffer by it? . . . . As regards provisions supplied to officers by the villagers, it is true that some of them pay for what they receive, but it is doubtful if the money reaches the ryot. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew failed to recognise this fact and remarked that the non-officials had set about finding fault with officials. His Excellency the Governor tried to support him. . . . . The reason why the resolutions of non-officials are either accepted in part or rejected altogether is that the bureaucracy is strong. The constitution of the Council should undergo a change so that

it may wholly or mostly consist of representatives of the people. It is not known why His Excellency the President showed rather an intolerant attitude towards the resolutions moved by the representatives of the people in the last meeting of the Council.

82. In its leader on the Kistna delta, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 25th November, says:—No body will deny the usefulness of the automatic system proposed to be introduced into the delta. But if the system be brought into existence before the condition of the canals in the delta and the water-supply are improved, the ryots will be put to great inconvenience, and none will be satisfied. In the matter of water-supply there is a gulf of difference between the rivers, the Kistna and the Gōdāvari. It is well to consider the matter carefully before it is decided upon. Not only field channels, but also the main channels are on a low level. Instead of deepening them any more, it will be well to raise the bunds and maintain a high level of water. As the water now flows on a low level, the ryot can use only the surface water and the water below flows into the drainage channels. As for drainage channels, it is essential that the wet lands should have them. It does not appear that the P.W.D. authorities evince any interest in this matter. The reason why the amounts sanctioned have not been utilised is the low rates offered by the department and not a paucity of contractors. Owing to defective drainage, the ryots have suffered heavily. When His Excellency the Governor visited Masulipatam, he seems to have said that the improvement of the drainage system would cost a crore of rupees, but the benefit will not be commensurate with the expenditure. But we learn that the cost is now estimated to be three lakhs. The members of the Legislative Council have to ascertain the correct figure. . . . . Unless there be irrigation facilities, the ryot will not profit by cultivation. The Government should, therefore, take special interest in the matter of providing the ryots with sufficient water for their lands by granting water applications.

The Kistna delta.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

83. Referring to the havoc caused by floods and cyclone in the Madras Presidency, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th November, states that nothing substantial can be done by way of relief to the sufferers unless His Excellency the Governor himself starts a relief fund, sends an appeal to the rich men and the zamindars, and collects one or two lakhs of rupees at least.

Floods and cyclone disaster.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

84. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 29th November, in a leading article, gives a summary of a letter, addressed by Rai Bahadur Shasi Bhusan Chatterjea to the Secretary to the Agricultural Association, Calcutta Presidency Division, purporting to point out the enormous loss and distress caused to the peasantry in India by the depletion of the agricultural stock consequent on the extensive slaughter of cows for food. The paper says that when it is seen that, according to the *Times of India*, about a lakh and a half of cattle are being slaughtered every year in the three principal cities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay alone, it is easy to see how appalling the depletion must be in the whole of India, and that the result of it is that the price of cattle has gone up nearly four times during the past ten years, milk has become so dear as to be beyond the means of the poorer classes, and the whole nation is becoming weak and stunted in growth owing to the inability of parents to procure milk for their infants, and further, the slaughter of bulls is proving detrimental to the improvement of the breed, with the result that the entire stock is becoming degenerated. The paper hopes that the Government will take prompt measures to ward off these evils.

Slaughter of cows.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

85. In a leading article, under the heading "Mysore has set an example," the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 24th November, says:—The Government has turned a deaf ear to the resolution which the Indian National Congress has been passing, year after year, since 1892, urging the separation of judicial and executive functions. Although the seeds of reform which the

Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

congress has been sowing broadcast have yielded no result in British territory, it is gratifying to see that they are showing signs of germination at least in some of the Native States like Baroda and Mysore. Those who live in British territory have no reason to be jealous on that account; for, when their neighbours are enjoying these privileges, they may expect that, sooner or later, they too will have them. The paper next gives a summary of the Bill proposed to be introduced by the Mysore Government on this subject, and remarks:—Although it should be welcomed on the principle that something is better than nothing, it cannot be called a true separation of the judicial and executive functions, so long as the Collector of the district continues to exercise magisterial powers. Even if the Government are not prepared to effect so radical a change as to completely divest the Collector of his judicial powers, they should at least have removed his appellate authority over the decisions of the second and third class magistrates. So long as the Collector continues to exercise this authority, it is impossible to ensure perfect independence among the subordinate judiciary. We may expect, however, that educated public opinion in Mysore and the members of the Legislative Council may succeed in effecting the necessary amendments in order to remove this shortcoming. Even as it stands at present, the Bill proposes to effect changes in the judicial administration of the State which would place it on a footing which is far more laudable than the state of things obtaining in British territory. The responsible authorities here are telling us that any reform in this direction is impracticable, while the Native States are proving to us that the reforms which these call impracticable are quite practicable there.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The partition of the South Canara district.

86. Referring to a rumour that the Government propose to add the Kasaragod taluk (South Canara) to the Malabar district, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 24th November, says:—South Canara will doubtless suffer heavily in consequence of the severance of a portion of the district. There is no need to recount the hardships arising from this change, as the leaders of the district have already brought them to the notice of the Government. It would however be pertinent to enquire in this connection whether it would not be better to restore to South Canara the portion comprising North Canara which was severed from it some years ago or to annex South Canara to North Canara of the Bombay Presidency. In point of language, customs and manners of the people, geographical situation, climate, trade, etc., South Canara is more akin to Bombay than Madras. Under the Bombay Presidency the people of our district would be able to mix more freely with the residents of North Canara and the Southern Mahratta districts and would thrive better in trade and industries as a result of the closer affinity between the two peoples. Further, the new railway line proposed to be constructed by the Mysore Government to the coast town of Bhatkal in the Bombay Presidency would also bring our district into closer touch with Mysore. It would therefore be well to consider the advantages of annexing South Canara to the Bombay Presidency.

Yogakshemam, Trichur, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The Oriental Manuscript Library.

87. In commenting upon the report of the Curator of the Oriental Manuscripts Library, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 24th November, endorses the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction that it will take a long time for the committee to travel over the whole Presidency and examine and collect manuscripts, if their search is confined to one district at a time, and demands the entertainment of a Malayalee in the department to examine and collect Malayalam manuscripts.

Manorama, Cottayam, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The post-war reforms.

88. The *Manorama*, of the 24th November, rejoices that the All-India Congress Committee and the All-India Muslim League are agreed as to the post-war reforms, and hopes that the British Government will attach due weight to the united prayers of these committees, which may certainly be regarded as those of India as a whole.

Referring to the post-war reforms, the *Keralodayam*, of the 28th November, thinks that it will not be easy for the Government to reject the united prayers of the "All-India Congress Committee" and that of the "All-India Muslim League."

Post-war reforms.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

89. Under the heading "Reforms," the *Lokaprakasam* *, of the 20th November, has the following in English :—. Elsewhere we publish in Malayalam a summary of the post-war reforms submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy of India by the nineteen non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, and glad are we to be able to find that the joint scheme on the same all-important subject submitted by the two great national bodies of India, the Congress Committee and the Moslem League Committee, is almost identical in all-important points. So the joint Conference of the All-India Congress Committee and Reform Sub-Committee of the All-India Moslem League, that met last Friday and Saturday, in the rooms of the Indian Association at Calcutta, under the distinguished presidency of Babu Surendranath Banerjea should be said to have done their great work, to the entire satisfaction of United India. To be precise, we shall pubish that portion of the telegram sent by the *Associated Press* which relates to the important changes.

The Reforms.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 20th, 1916.

* * * * * *

The decision arrived at, is of supreme importance in more respects than one, especially of the fact that the only two great communities that are freely elected by the people of the country, have assembled on a common platform and have agreed upon self-government as the ultimate goal of India's demands. They have cheerfully come to an agreement on the vexed and unwholesome question of representation, and by mutual concessions actuated by a spirit of conciliation and forbearance arrived at a unanimous conclusion. Anglo-India will doubtless set up a howl and proclaim to the non-Indian public afar that these two committees do not represent India but only the educated classes. But as Mrs. Annie Besant says the "freedon of a nation has always been won by an educated minority, for they alone can formulate a definite thought-out scheme ; the uneducated mass can only riot or revolt ; they can destroy, they cannot build. they suffer dumbly until the suffering of revolt seems to be less than the suffering of endurance, and then they flame out and destroy. Chaos ensues to be ended by a dictatorship. Only the educated can lead their nation along the path to freedom by peaceful reforms. To depreciate their leading, to scoff at them as a minority, is to invite revolution. The committees are elected annually by as full a representation as is possible, and the congress and the league which will endorse their demands, are assemblies of delegates duly elected. Even in the villages Home Rule is now recognised as the one hope for India and the villagers are more articulate than were the masses of the United Kingdom before 1832, and are far more educated".

Thus we have now before the country the united demand of the representatives in the Supreme Council, the All-India Congress Committee and the All-India Muslim League, who alone are the proxies of the people that have a right to speak responsibly for her. Most of these reasonable demands have been made both by the Indian press and the platform, more often since two years, and they owe their origin and formulation to the moderates who are more anxious for the continuance of British rule. There has of late been a good deal of talk regarding a change in the 'angle of vision,' and it is now time for us to see how far the Secretary of State and the British public translate it into practicalities. If British statesmanship is far-seeing and truly great, if the lofty principles of British administration are still to be maintained in this country, if England desires to rule India successfully on the old pledges in the interests both of India and herself, if

* Received in the current week.

the extremist reaction discernible is to be strongly combated, those responsible have, without much ado, to bestow the scheme of the long-cherished post-war reforms their immediate and earnest consideration. We shall await Great Britain's say.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The Calicut Municipal Hospital.

90. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th November, points out that the people of Calicut who recently met in the Town Hall condemned the decision of the Municipal Council, regarding the removal of the Municipal Hospital to Vellayil, the hospital, as at present situated, being more convenient to the people of the place and to those coming from outside, draws attention to the opinion of the Surgeon-General and of other medical men regarding the suitability of the present locality, and to the desirability of the existing building being extended by acquiring the lands to the east of it in case the Basel Mission authorities object to the acquisition of lands to the south of it, and hopes that the Municipal Council will reconsider their decision, and that the Collector and the Government will pay due regard to the convenience of the people in the matter.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak and the *Madras Mail*.

91. Referring to the *Madras Mail's* attack on Mr. Tilak, the *Keralodayam*, of the 28th November, points out that, though the Government take no action in such matters, happily the Indians can, through the Courts of Justice, teach a good lesson to those Anglo-Indian papers, which rail at Indian leaders with impunity, and observes that the notice served by Mr. Tilak on the editor of the *Madras Mail* will convince the white people, who presume to know everything about India, that, though Indians have no self-government, they will not sit unconcerned when their honour or honesty is impugned.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

The French Government and the recent cyclone.

92. Referring to the havoc caused by the recent cyclone in Pondicherry and in Madras and other parts of this Presidency, and to the steps taken by the French Government to alleviate the sufferings of their subjects, the *Manorama*, of the 28th November, observes that the Madras Government will do well to follow in the footsteps of the French Government in this matter.

QAUMI RAFIQUE, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1916.

The secret of a Muhammadan public library.

93. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 16th November, has the following letter from a correspondent under the *nom de plume* of Razdar:—The day before yesterday you pointed out "I have taken the responsibility of throwing light on the secrets of the Muhammadan public library." I am undoubtedly prepared, but allow me for the present not to disclose my identity and to see which way the library question turns. It would be well if the members of the managing committee, myself and yourself also, should go to a court where my name should be disclosed.

2. You must remember that the affairs of the library is not a matter to be lost sight of, but that the attention of the Hon'ble the Prince of Arcot, the Collector, the Commissioner of Police and the pride of the nation Maulavi Justice Abdur Rahim Sahib should be invited. I, therefore, invite the attention of these personages in particular.

3. The Government think and with this object in view continues its grant with the best of intentions, that Mussalmans in general and students in particular are deriving literary advantage therefrom, but the state of affairs here is such that students are not considered at all.

4. The library does not contain a store of religious or national books nor do any of the proprietors give this a thought. The question is at whose suggestion are books bought. How can those who have not read the books know anything about their utility or otherwise? Cases are filled up with books purchased indiscriminately.

5. For instance, one or two cases in the library are full of Turkish books on Military subjects which are perhaps accessible to insects only. Is this a sacred thing which is being carefully preserved?

6. There is not one but several catalogues of books in the library, but to find books relating to the same subject one has to search in several lists. The managers of the library are not concerned in the least.

7. There is a general index in every library, but our library is indifferent to universal practice. This difficulty already existed and has now been aggravated by the fact that when a book is demanded its number and name are shown, but the librarian says that a fresh list of the numbers is being prepared and the book cannot be traced. In this way readers are put off for weeks together. But the question is whether this work is being done gratuitously or as a meritorious act or whether the people whose business it is to trace the books are in receipt of remuneration.

Our differences.

94. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 20th November, writes:—Although the religious differences among the seventy-two sects of the Muhammadan community are imperceptible, the differences in social and domestic matters are so great that all hope of agreement is being abandoned.

Qaumi Report, Madras, Nov. 20th, 1916.

Indian civilization has divided our affairs into three parts, viz., political, religious and educational. Our advancement and prosperity depend on the correct adjustment of these matters, and our civilized feelings prompt us to make all legitimate endeavours to realise these objects.

In opposition to us the Hindus have established the National Congress as a great centre for the civilization of this triple aim. It is, as it were, their national parliament where they assemble every year to discuss and consider their demands. The only difference among them is the existence of two parties, viz., the moderates and the extremists.

But in the attainment of these three objects, Muhammadans have their distinct institutions. For educational matters we have formed an Educational Conference. For political affairs we have a separate Muslim League, while for things religious there is a Nudvat-ul-Ulama. But the beauty of it is the managers of the conference have nothing to do with the promoters of the league or the members of the Nudva and vice versâ.

Such are the differences in the community which believes in one God, one prophet, one book and one Kibla (prayer point).

III.—Legislation.

The Madras Legislative Council.

95. In commenting upon the proceedings at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Manorama*, of the 24th November, points out that some of the replies to the interpellations were not satisfactory, and that it is regrettable that they should have refused to make vaccination optional in the case of the Nambudiris, who object to it on religious grounds, and observes that, though the Government have accepted in a modified form the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar regarding the appointment of an Indian as a Member of the Board of Revenue, the phrase "when a suitable opportunity arises" is rather indefinite, but hopes that such an opportunity will soon arise.

Manorama, Calicut, Nov. 24th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 24th November, points out that the people will derive no benefit from the Legislative Council unless it meets more frequently than now, and that several of the replies to the interpellations were unsatisfactory, approves of a non-official member's motion for an adjournment of the Council, when the Government said that they had no information as to the extent of the damage done by the floods in the Kistna district, and wishes that the Government's zeal in the matter of vaccination had been reserved for other and worthier purposes.

Yogakshemam, Trichur, Nov. 24th, 1916.

The *Nasrani Deepika*, of the 24th November, draws attention to the strong opposition of a large majority of Syrian Christians to the "Christians Succession Bill," which the Select Committee have not succeeded in improving, and hopes that the Diwan will ascertain public opinion on the subject and do nothing hastily.

Nasrani Deepika, Mannanam, Nov. 24th, 1916.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th November, also refers to the unsatisfactory nature of the replies given by the Government to the interpellations at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, points out that some of these interpellations, though unnecessary, may at times lead to certain defects being detected and removed, rejoices that the Government have accepted, though in a modified form, the resolution regarding the appointment of an Indian—a Provincial Service man —as a member of the Board of Revenue, and dwells upon the advantages of an Indian being, as heretofore, made the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 28th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

In commenting upon the proceedings of the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Keralodayam*, of the 28th November, points out that the motion for the adjournment of the meeting which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao brought forward, because of the unsatisfactory character of the replies given by the Government to the interpellations regarding the damages caused by the recent flood in the districts of Kurnool and Guntūr, and which may with advantage be had recourse to on future occasions, and the discussions thereon, make it clear to the Government that the strength of the non-official Members in the Council will no longer allow them to easily dispose of their interpellations with evasive or unsatisfactory answers, deplores the rejection by the Council of the resolution on the subject of increased facilities being given in High Schools, as well as of that relating to the transfer of Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates every three years, and observes that the result of the resolution demanding the appointment of an Indian as a Member of the Board of Revenue, makes it desirable that the Honourable Members should not, as they sometimes do now, withdraw their resolutions, whether they be accepted or lost, as they will, if pressed, enable the people to find out those who are in favour of them and those who are not.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Baroda Representative Assembly.

96. Referring to His Highness the Gaekwar's proposal to establish a Representative Assembly in Baroda, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 29th November, says:—It is 35 years since an assembly of this kind was organised in Mysore, and it is in recognition of its remarkable progress and utility during this period that His Highness the Maharaja has now granted it the privilege of holding two sittings every year. The assembly not only ensures the smooth working of the machinery of Government, but, at the same time, effects a speedy redress of the grievances of the people. Baroda, which is far in advance of the other States in the matter of democratic institutions, should have formed its popular assembly long before this. The wider spread of education in Baroda must have rendered the assembly more of a necessity among those people. That it is being formed there so late as this can only be explained by the fact that His Highness the Gaekwar wanted to watch the working and progress of these assemblies in Travancore and Mysore. We earnestly hope that the newly-formed assembly in Baroda may prove, as in Mysore, a real boon to the public.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

The local fund administration in Mysore.

97. Referring to the annual budget relating to the administration of local funds in Mysore, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 25th November, says that the net surplus of Rs. 4,28,327 shows that the authorities concerned are not sufficiently mindful of the necessity of utilising these available funds for the purpose of spreading technical education by the establishment of industrial schools and of improving the public health in rural areas by making more adequate provision for medical aid through *Ayurvedic* dispensaries. The paper observes that persons who have had a four to five years' complete medical course in *Ayurvedic* colleges are seen to

seek service as schoolmasters for want of openings as medical practitioners and that it behoves the authorities to escape the obloquy that even in a Native State, where, from the ruler down to the officers as well as members of local bodies, all are Indians, there is no sufficient encouragement to indigenous systems of medicine.

98. In a leading article giving a summary of the changes proposed by the Mysore Government in regard to municipal administration in their State, in order to provide for a further extension of local self-government, the *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 30th November, remarks:—The Government are prepared to give the city and town municipalities a much larger measure of control over their finances than at present, and they propose not to interfere with the details of the administration so long as it is ensured that the revenue in each year is not less than that in the previous year, the surplus does not fall short of a prescribed minimum and the expenditure on establishment charges, etc., is not unreasonably high, and the orders of Government are promptly obeyed. Arrangements will be made for a half-yearly audit of accounts through auditors appointed by Government. If the municipalities so desire, local primary education, vaccination, dispensaries and other similar work will also be left to their control. We hope that the proposed amendments in the municipal regulation will be carefully worded so as not to be inconsistent with the other existing provisions of the law. These changes will effect an enormous increase in the civic responsibilities of the people. Are the people sufficiently cognisant of their rights and duties in this connection? Are they prepared to spend their time on honorary work? We are afraid that they are not advanced far enough to make these sacrifices for the public good. For a prompt and satisfactory execution of these duties, it is necessary that along with educational qualifications there must be a strong spirit of self-sacrifice among popular leaders. There will no doubt be keen contest always for the honour of municipal councillorship. But once this honour is gained, they seldom give thought to the duties connected with it, unless some private ends are likely to be served thereby. For conscientious work brings no personal gain with it. On the other hand, it entails a heavy demand on the valuable time of the worker and creates an awkward situation when the interests of friends and relations are involved. Have we such selfless men? If men of the requisite intelligence, integrity and patriotism are available, our municipal affairs may no doubt be entrusted to non-official management with advantage. Else it is better that the Government keep the control in their own hands, as they do in regard to the other branches of the administration. We shall know before long whether men of the requisite type will be available in sufficient numbers for these increased responsibilities.

The Municipal administration in Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrike, Mysore, Nov. 30th, 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 50 of 1916.**

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
AND ON
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 9th December 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The probable reconstruction of the Cabinet 2161
The Cabinet crisis .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—
A "Bhadralog" dacoity 2162

(b) *Courts*—
The District and Sessions Court, North Arcot 2163

(d) *Education*—
The Convocation address .. .. *ib.*
Poisoning the young mind 2164
The Patna University .. .. *ib.*
Youthful offences .. .. *ib.*
The education of Indian girls 2165
The Principal of the Central Hindu College .. .. *ib.*
Free and compulsory elementary education .. .. *ib.*
An educational inquisition 2166

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Tahsildars and revenue inspectors 2167

(i) *Public Works*—
The Public Works Department Committee .. .. *ib.*

(j) *Salt and Abkari*—
The drink revenue 2168

(k) *General*—
The Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
Sir Krishna Gupta 2169
The Governor-designate of Bengal .. .. *ib.*
Sir Sankaran Nayar 2170
The Kurnool District Conference .. .. *ib.*
Home Rule .. .. *ib.*
Dr. T. M. Nayar and British Rule 2171
The working of the Defence of India Act 2172
Misuse of the Defence Act 2173
India's great man-power .. .. *ib.*
Military training .. .. *ib.*
The beggar nuisance 2174
Lajpat Rai's book *Young India* .. .. *ib.*
The recent disasters .. .. *ib.*
The Government of Bombay and Mr. Tilak 2176
Mrs. Besant and Bombay Order .. .. *ib.*
The Government of Bombay and Sir Valentine Chirol 2177
The Indian Viceroyalty and Provincial Governorships .. .. *ib.*
Harassing the theosophists 2178
The Bombay Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(*k*) *General*—cont.
India's part in the war 2179
The Tinctorial Expert .. .. *ib.*
The British Government and Mrs. Besant's book *India: A Nation* 2180

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon 2181
The war .. .. *ib.*
The sinking of the Hospital ship *Britannic* 2182
"Satisfactory results of the European war" .. .. *ib.*
"The burden of the war expenditure" .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
Two persons subjected to police surveillance in Bengal .. .. *ib.*
A boy beaten by a Superintendent of Police 2183

(*b*) *Courts*—
Why should the Government interfere with the discretion of the magistrates? .. *ib.*
The Fort Station affray .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Secondary education 2184
The Convocation address .. .. *ib.*
The last Senate meeting .. .. *ib.*
A proposed Muslim College .. .. *ib.*
An able address by Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
Railways and the people's grievances 2185

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári*—
The Abkári administration .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
The appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal 2186
Mr. Tilak and the authorities in Cuttack 2187
The recent storm at Pondicherry .. .. *ib.*
Extraordinary interest taken by the Bombay Government in certain matters .. *ib.*
Sir Krishna Gupta on the future of India 2188
Sir Krishna Gupta's recent speech .. .. *ib.*
Lord Chelmsford's policy .. .. *ib.*
Political reforms 2189
Floods in the Guntúr district .. .. *ib.*
Self-government .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Executive Council .. .. *ib.*
Flood disaster in Kaikalur .. .. *ib.*
The rise in the prices of wheat and yarn .. .. *ib.*
India after the war 2190
The enhancement of telegraphic rates .. .. *ib.*
The United Conference and the political aspirations .. .. *ib.*
The influence of Western civilization in India .. .. *ib.*
The Hon'ble K. S. Bhat's interpellations in the Legislative Council 2191
Indian Board Member .. .. *ib.*
Slave traffic in Calcutta 2192
Lord Carmichael and British freedom .. .. *ib.*
Paper 2193
The Soap Factory at Calicut .. .. *ib.*
A new order of the Mysore Darbar .. .. *ib.*
The Gadag incident .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Muslim League annual session .. .. *ib.*
Concerning motor-cars 2194
The story of endowments .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The influence of picture-houses in the minds of children 2195
The difficulties of the word "No" .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Holkar's gift to his people 2196
Local self-government in Mysore .. .. *ib.*
Raffles in Cochin .. .. *ib.*

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

The needs of our agriculturists 2197

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavasaraswati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Paṭṭābhirāma Śāstri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakōnam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nārāyanaswāmi Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Aksharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mazmūn	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Anar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andhra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Proddatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 23 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	3,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Pārthasārathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachella Nayakan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Surria Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Godāvari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Feliz Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 49 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 333, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	4000
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	800
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Bexell, European, 54 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 23 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	200
24	Arya Dharma Pradīpam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 34 years.	400

*Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25	Arya Mahilá	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
27	**Asha**	Uriya	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan or Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaeus, Indian Christian, 59 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran or Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.*	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	Bashabhimani † ..	Malayalam.	Raja Raja Varma Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	P. K. Kumara Pillai, Nayar, 22 years.	500
37	Bhakti Sondesha ‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Sri Dattabreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
38	**Bhanu** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
39	**Bharata Kesari** ‖ ..	Do.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
40	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
41	**Bharati** ¶	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Oolagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Visvakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
43	Bhárati Vilás	Do	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly ..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	200
44	**Bhuloka Vyasan** ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
45	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
46	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	225
47	**Bodhini**	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 35 years, Brahmans.	750
48	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Roche, English, 49 years.	5,000
49	**Carlylean**	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
50	**Catholic Friend.** **	Do.	Published at the Lux Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Motha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuruvalangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend.** ¶	Telugu.	Published at the Lux Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
53	**Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.**	Tamil ..	... Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
54	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Discontinued, April 1916. † Started, 8th September 1916. ‡ Started, August 1916. § Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‖ Started, February 1916. ¶ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916 ** Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
56	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
57	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaran ettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	230
58	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdesa Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vallala, 28 years.	Not known.
59	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
60	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
61	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
62	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
63	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
64	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
65	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
66	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
67	**Conch** ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
68	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
70	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
71	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
72	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
73	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
74	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
75	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
76	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,000
77	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
78	**Desseya Missionary Prabasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
79	Desseya Missionary Patrike.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
80	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
81	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
82	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
83	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	300
84	**Dharmaprakasika.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
85	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Do.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 39 years.	500
86	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
87	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,000
88	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 59 years, and J. Srinivása Rão, 64 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
89	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
90	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
91	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
92	**Etatkalasatyam or Present Truth.***	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
93	**Everyman's Review.†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
94	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
95	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
96	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
97	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
98	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
99	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
100	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	645
101	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 61 years.	6,100
102	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman·	1,500
103	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
104	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
105	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
106	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
107	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
108	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
109	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jaganatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
110	**Indian Christian.**	English.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
111	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
112	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
113	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
114	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
115	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
116	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Histoy", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
117	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started, July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
118	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
119	**Indian Patriot** ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
120	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
121	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
122	**International Police Service Magazine.**	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
123	**Janabhimani or People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
124	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
125	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
126	**Janopakari** * ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
127	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sachchidananda Press. Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
128	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	360
129	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
130	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
131	Journal of the Tamil Scientific Terms Society. ‖	Anglo-Tamil.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	C. Rajagopala Achari and R. G. Venkatasubba Ayyar, Brahmans.	100
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	* Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
133	Kairali †	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	300
134	**Kalabhimani** ‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
135	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliawaran Koil Street, Mylapore ; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
136	**Kalai Magal** ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Saunaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
137	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaiya, 23 years.	100
138	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	730
139	Kannada Kogile § ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
140	**Karnataka**	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
141	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
142	Karnátaka Granthamála.	Do.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
143	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	350
144	Karnataka Nandini ¶ ..	Do.	Published at the Sati Hitaishini office, Nanjangud, Mysore State ; printed at the Sri Krishna Press, Hubli, Bombay Presidency.	Do. ..	N. Tirumalammal	Not known.
145	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike. §	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Do.

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, February 1916.
‡ Ceased to exist January 1916.
§ Started, April 1916.
‖ Started in 1916.
¶ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
146	Katha Ratnakaram.	Tamil ..	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
147	Kavita	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
148	Kerala Deepika ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
149	Keralakesari ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	850
150	Keralam *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
151	Kerala Patrika ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
152	Kerala Sanchari ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 58 years.	1,150
153	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 25 years.	1,000
154	Keraleeyabhimani.	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keraleeyabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
155	Keralodayam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
156	Kistnapatrika ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	2,000
157	Kolar Gold Fields News.	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
158	Konkani Dirven ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	600
159	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
160	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
161	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
162	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
163	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungalam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 36 years.	500
164	Literary Journal. ‡	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
165	Liva-ul-Islam § ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Mirza Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
166	Local Self-government Gazette.	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Acharlya, 46 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
167	Loka Mitran ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 36 years.	207
168	Lokaprakasam ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
169	Lokaranjini ¶ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
170	Lokopakari	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 42 years.	1,100
171	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	350

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, March 1916.
‡ Discontinued, May 1916.
§ Discontinued, 19th January 1916.
‖ Ceased to exist in June 1914.
¶ Ceased to exist, 20th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
172	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
173	Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudah Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
174	Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
175	Madhuravani ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
176	Madhva Sidhanta Prakasini.‡	Do..	Published at the Madhva Sidhanta Prakasini Sabha, Mysore, and printed at the Jayalaya Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Y. Srinivasa Rao and H. Narasinga Rao, Brahmans.	Not known.
177	Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
178	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.R.U., European, 85 years.	300
179	Madras Economic Journal.*	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
180	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
181	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
182	Madras Mail ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press. No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,412
183	Madras Times ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
184	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
185	Madras Young Men.	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
186	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
187	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
188	Maha Vikata Dutan.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
189	Mahilasakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	350
190	Malabar Herald ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
191	Malabar Islam ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
192	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the *Monthly Review*.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
193	Malayala Manorama.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayála Mandráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 46 years.	4,500
194	Malayali	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpu Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 52 years.	1,550
195	Manavaseva† ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmandry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
196	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kérala Kalpadruma Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 33 years, Sudras.	650
197	Mangalore Advertiser.	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	300

* Started, April 1916. † Not published since 7th September 1916. ‡ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
198	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
199	Manju Bhâshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
200	Manorama	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
201	Meraj-i-Khiyal ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Nazzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
202	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,800
203	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
204	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
205	Mission News ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
206	Mission News for Women.	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
207	Mitavadi	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
208	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
209	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
210	Muhammadia Prasanga Nesan (formerly the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*). *	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
211	Mukhbir-i-Deccan.	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
212	Mushir-i-Deccan.	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,400
213	Muslim Dutan ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 43 years.	900
214	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
215	Mysore Patriot ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
216	Mysore Star ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years,	3,000
217	Nagai Neelalochani.	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
219	Nalpasiriyan or Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
220	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
221	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heasman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
222	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
223	Nazrani Deepika.	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
224	New India ..	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	8,000
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 33 years.	50
226	New Reformer ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Senai Tholavar, 48 years.	500
227	Nigashkalasatyam or The Present Truth.	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
228	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Viaveswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
229	**Non-Brahman** [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 25 years.	2,000
230	Noor*	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
231	Northwick Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	480
232	**Our Little Paper** †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
233	**Outlook** †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
234	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George,, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
235	**Penkalvi or Female Education.**	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
236	**People's Opinion** (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
237	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
238	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Guarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
239	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
240	**Prabandhakalpavallari.** ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
241	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
242	**Prajanukulan** ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	300
243	**Prapanja Mitran** §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shunmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
244	**Prarambha Vidya.**	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly..	E. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
245	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
246	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
247	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,000
248	Promptuariam	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,000
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	757
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	Qaumi Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
252	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Anjanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. M. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,250
253	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	250
254	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 43 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 15th May 1914.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
255	Risála-i-Albadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
256	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
257	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govliguda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nisam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
258	Risala-i-Málgusárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nasair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
259	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Musafirain.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
260	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
261	Risála-i-Tarak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
262	Risala-i-Zakhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nasur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
263	Sadguru	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
264	Sadhvi	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
265	Sahaya	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
266	Sahifa	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
267	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
268	Saiph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
269	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thirukootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
270	Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
271	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
272	Samudaya Parihárini.	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
273	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
274	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
275	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	250
276	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
277	Sasilekha	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
278	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The Adda Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
279	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,200
280	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., B.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
281	Satyanadam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father P. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
282	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Biddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
283	Savinudi	Do.	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
284	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
285	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
286	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
287	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
288	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
289	**Shimoga Vrittanta**	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
290	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
291	Sirocha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
292	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
293	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
294	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.**	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
297	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Kaheera Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
301	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
302	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
303	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Praharanam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Joia, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keralesvara Atmani* Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
305	**Sri Savitri**	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman, 35 years.	500
306	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
307	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years.	150
308	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
309	**Students' Own Magazine.** ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 4th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived, February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
310	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
311	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	650
312	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
313	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
314	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
315	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Mualim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H[a] McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
318	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Keteswara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
320	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,600
321	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
322	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,600
323	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhagyodayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
324	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
325	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
326	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 386, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
327	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
328	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
329	Telugu Churchman ‡ ..	Do.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Gondi David, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 33 years.	400
330	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
331	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 45 years.	150
332	**Temperance News.** ‖	English.	Published at "Bonaly", Egmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Not known.
333	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	500
334	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
335	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
336	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	English.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
337	**Theosophist** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
338	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
339	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
340	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, October 1916. ‖ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Baninga, American, 38 years.	1,800
342	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
343	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
344	Utkal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Gasapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
345	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
346	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
347	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
348	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Vaisya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
349	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
350	**Varnasrama Dharmam.**	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Laz, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
351	**Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.**	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 28 years.	..
352	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
353	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
354	Vediar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
355	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
356	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,781
357	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
358	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 26 years.	500
359	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
360	**Vijaya Vihatan.*** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vihatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
361	Vihata Pratapa † ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
362	Vihata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	900

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Not published since 30th September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
363	Vira Kesari ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmalayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
364	Visvakarma Kulopakari.	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
365	Visvakarman * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
366	Viveka Bodhini ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
367	Viveka Chintamani.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
368	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
369	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
370	Vokkaligara Patrike.	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
371	Vrittantamu or The News. †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
372	Vrittanta Patrike.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
373	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
374	Vyavasaya Mitram	Malayalam.	Taliparamba; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
375	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
376	Wealth of India ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
377	Wednesday Review.	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
378	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
379	West Coast Bulletin.	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
380	West Coast Reformer.	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
381	West Coast Spectater.	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
382	Western Star ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
383	Yathartha Vachani	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
384	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
385	Yogakshemam ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
386	Young Men of India.	English.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 48 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The following appears in *New India*, of the 7th December:— New India, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

"Shuffling the Cards.

"In our telegraphic columns yesterday will be found a forecast of the probable reconstruction of the Cabinet—Mr. Bonar Law probably going to the Admiralty and Mr. Balfour to the Colonial Office. It does not seem to matter whether the heads of great departments have any knowledge of their work. Provided party rapacities are appeased, nothing else matters. We do not know how the self-governing dominions appreciate the conditions under which they are governed, but we must confess we envy them their part in the shuffling game. If India could have joined in—perhaps there still is hope—who knows whether know-nothing Chamberlain might not have found himself out of the India Office into—anywhere else."

The probable reconstruction of the Cabinet.

2. *New India*, of the 7th December, states:—"Cabinet changes are of no particular interest to India, since, whatever the Government, India remains the Cinderella of the household. This special change has been worked for for a long time, and its chief interest to us is the proof it gives of the absence of patriotism in the leading men of England. They are full of their petty envies and jealousies while the empire is in danger, and Mr. Lloyd George intrigues against his chief and finally succeeds in pulling him down and taking his place, while everything depends on unity of thought and action among the handful of men in whose hands lie the Imperial destinies. They continue their personal rivalries and antagonistic ambitions, though Belgium is still in the grip of Germany, though Serbia and Montenegro are deserts, though Roumania is likely to share their fate. Mr. Lloyd George has toiled long and at last successfully, and Mr. Asquith follows Lord Haldane. New India, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

The Cabinet crisis.

"We have been told, here in India, that we must not, during the war, 'embarrass the Government,' and here is the Government tearing itself to pieces before our eyes. Why should we be more patriotic for England than are Englishmen for their own country? Nothing could be more embarrassing than to pull the whole Government edifice down about our ears in the midst of the war. Our little political discussions, and our quiet political education for the changes that are to come 'after the war'—what is this as a disturbing element compared with the dragging down of the Premier of England in the middle of a particularly anxious period, when the time wasted on one man up and one man down may mean the strangling of Roumania who trusted her honour and her fate to the Allies?

"The fact is that the bidding India to keep quiet and not embarrass the Government was just as selfish as is the present contest for place and power. India must do nothing to win her own liberty, and one pretext will do as well as another to keep her quiet. But her eyes are opening. She sees that her mentors preach but do not practise. The empire may be risked in order that Tweedledum rather than Tweedledee may come out on top. For us, we care nothing who comes out top. We cannot possibly do worse under Mr. Lloyd George than under Mr. Asquith. He has given us Lord Chelmsford, Lord Willingdon, Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. Austen Chamberlain. In the shuffling of places perhaps Mr. Austen Chamberlain may disappear. The only blessing that will follow him will be for going away."

New India, of the 8th December, writes:—"About the time that Mr. Winston Churchill resigned, a well-informed correspondent in London wrote to us that there was an intrigue against Mr. Asquith going on in the cabinet, led by Mr. Lloyd George. Nothing was to be gained by then stating New India, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

the fact, since nothing that *New India* could have said on the matter could have made any difference, and it might have done harm by spreading a knowledge of an unworthy and ungenerous attack on a minister who was bearing a terrible burden. Step by step the intriguers won their way; Mr. Lloyd George, a man of large abilities and small scruples, was steadily pushed to the front, and Mr. Asquith has steadily maligned. Finally the plot succeeded by putting Mr. Asquith into a position in which resignation was the only course consistent with honour. The last meanness was the suggestion that Mr. Asquith might accept a subordinate place in the new Ministry.

"India has nothing of late years for which to thank Mr. Asquith. He has made the very worst English appointments that a man could make, and has shown himself utterly indifferent to the needs of India since the Coalition Government was formed. But that does not blind us to the nature of the means used to drive him from office, nor to the type of man who has succeeded him.

"Mr. Lloyd George is the type of Democrat who readily turns tyrant; he showed his nature on the Clyde, when he confiscated a Trade Union journal which ventured to publish a true account of a meeting of which he had published a false one. Of course he did it 'for the sake of the country'. The Labour Party mistrust and dislike him; they are not deceived by his fine phrases, and see the tyrant below the democratic veneer. . . . . England will now enter on a period of unexampled repression and tyranny, and we are not sorry that she should feel that which her agents have long carried out in India without rebuke. Her press is, to a considerable extent, fettered; her sons can, no longer uncompelled, offer themselves to the service of their country; the movements of her children are hampered in every direction, her unexampled efforts to give men, women, treasure, to the war have been rewarded with conscription, with the abolition of *Habeas Corpus*, with undreamed of restrictions. She is no longer an example to be followed, but an ideal to be remembered. And now she is to bow her proud neck to a Premier created by an intrigue."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

New India, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

A "Bhadralog" dacoity.

3. *New India*, of the 7th December, observes:—"It is a common practice with a class of critics in Bengal and their brethren in other parts of India to class every dacoity in that troubled Province among political crimes, and to ascribe it to the machinations of the Bhadralog or middle class Bengalis. Very often such descriptions have proved utterly false, and a dacoity, committed recently in the village of Rouba, throws a flood of lurid light on the mischief such misrepresentations cause. In the dacoity in question, advertised duly as political and due to the Bhadralog's a large amount of money was stolen; the dacoits were dressed in the orthodox style ascribed to anarchists; they had with them fire-arms; and they cried 'Jai Ma Kali', thus leaving no doubt as to their class in the minds of the police. The officers entrusted with the investigation tried to trace the crime for about a month, but to no result.

"Happily, about that time, an accident put them on the right track. A gun was stolen in the house of a Khan Bahadur and his grandson was suspected of the crime. Finally under pressure from the grandfather, the culprit confessed his guilt, which gave the police an opportunity to track the culprits. . . . Thus the pet theory of the police and the Anglo-Indian critics has been once more exposed. What is even more important to note is the mischief done by the Bhadralogphobia. . . . We have no information to affirm that Bhadralog people are not at all to be found among the dacoits; but even where they are connected, we suspect economic causes in most cases. However that may be, the revelations made in the course of the trial referred to here ought to be noted prominently by all who are anxious for the preservation of peace and order in Bengal."

(*b*) *Courts.*

The District and Sessions Court, North Arcot.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th December, states:—"It is remarkable that having made a mistake, the Government should persistently stick to it. When the North Arcot district was bifurcated into North Arcot and Chittoor districts, the District and Sessions Court was located at Chittoor. It is an out-of-the-way place. It entails much difficulty and expense to the litigant; in a resolution that Diwan Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar moved in the Legislative Council he pointed out the great disadvantage of having the District Court at Chittoor instead of at Vellore. Vellore is a central place whence communications radiate throughout the district, and must have been the place for a District Court. The Government had no answer to make to Mr. Reddiyar except that the District Court buildings had already been built at Chittoor, that Chittoor was on a high level and, therefore, had a better climate. . . . In the meanwhile, news comes that the files in the Chittoor Court having gone up, a Subordinate Court is to be opened at Chittoor. This, we should insist, comes upon us as a surprise. The District of North Arcot has four musifs' courts and we wonder why the new Subordinate Court should not be located at Vellore. A petition signed by a number of gentlemen has been addressed to the Governor of Madras, pointing out the various disabilities under which the citizens of North Arcot suffer. We sincerely hope that the Government of Madras will not fail to do justice. Having once made a mistake, it is really bad that the same spirit should be maintained. Everyone must admit that it was a mistake to have located the District Judge's Court at Chittoor. Perhaps, it is futile to cry over it. But when the necessity for a new Sub-Court is felt, the wonder is that it also should be located in a place, which is out of the way, and which entails upon the clients and upon the Government extra expense."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1916.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Convocation address.

5. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 29th November, writes:—"The address which Saiyid Hussain Bilgrami, C.S.I., delivered at the Madras University Convocation held last week was befitting his reputation as a scholar and a patriot. His advice to the graduates of the University was opportune just now when conflicting ideals and ideas are assailing the youth of the country and have created an atmosphere which is far from wholesome to those who are on the threshold of their careers. False ideas of patriotism are assiduously circulated by a handful of interested agitators whose one goal in life would seem to be to disturb and destroy all that make for the peaceful progress of a people. It will not matter at all if the agitators addressed themselves to mature minds and the elders of the community. But their quarry is the youth of India and they carry on their destructive work with a freedom which must be impossible anywhere else. . . . . We welcome Mr. Bilgrami's address as affording the young graduates advice of a helpful kind and as showing them the futility of aspiring for goals which may not be within their reach for centuries to come. . . . . Such cant phrases as 'ask, and it shall be given' and 'make up your mind to have the thing, and you have it' may be handy for platform orations, but they serve no purpose in practical politics where we have to do more with stern realities and hard facts than high sounding phrases and soaring ambitions. . . . It will be more helpful to the country if our so-called public workers who do nothing more useful than talk would direct their energy to the less fascinating task of removing the patent obstacles which bar our path to progress. But the task has to be done in silence and in determination, which for that reason does not appeal to those who hunt after personal notoriety in the guise of patriotism. The work, however, is none the less urgent and the reminders of it from men like Mr. Bilgrami are welcome and needed."

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

New India, Madras, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

Poisoning the young mind.

6. In a leader under this heading, *New India*, of the 2nd December, remarks:—"Messrs. Arnold & Sons, of Leeds, Educational Publishers, issue reading books for small English boys, and one of these is entitled *Our Island Cousins*. In dealing with Ceylon, it says:

> Are there any English people living on this island (Ceylon)? You ask. Yes, a great many, in towns which they have built for themselves; but there are still many more of the natives than there are of white men—though how long this may be so who can say?

"The children who read this will naturally imagine that there are only savages in Ceylon, whose numbers are being diminished so rapidly that the white men may outnumber them, and that these savages have built no towns. Cannot Messrs. Arnold find some one to write who knows his subject, and who will not make himself ridiculous by comparing the trumpery towns built by the colourless with the splendid cities built by the coloured, the ruins of which still attract the reverence and admiration of every cultured man. . . . . Why did not the writer on Ceylon remark, in the words of Reginald Farrer: 'Colombo is a modern ugly mushroom, a convenience, an invention of modern ugly races that were ravening in blue woad, when Ashoka ruled the East, that were jabbering inarticulate jargon when the Most Perfect one was incarnate for the last time on earth.' And then he might have explained to the boyish readers that the savages 'ravening in blue woad' are his ancestors, and the mighty builders of the great cities and temples are 'natives'. And he might further tell him that the coming of his people has destroyed the ancient and beautiful civilisation, and that the colourless planters and merchants have vulgarised Ceylon, and sell 'half a million rubbishes'.

"People are ever talking of railways, posts and telegraphs as though these were the proof of civilisation, and they boast that they have brought these things to India and that India should be grateful therefor. But the proofs of civilisation are art, and beauty, and culture, refinement of thought, grace of manners and courtliness, fine literature of philosophy, poetry, drama, and widespread content and comfort among the masses. All these we had before our brimming wealth brought over here the vulgar cheating merchants of the East India Company. They may have made an Empire, but they destroyed a civilisation, too ignorant to realise its priceless value to the world.

"And now their ignorant writers turn history topsy-turvy, to poison the minds of English boys, and increase their natural arrogance."

New India, Madras, Dec. 4th, 1916.

The Patna University.

7. *New India*, of the 4th December, observes:—"Bihar is up in arms against the reactionary Bill for the University of Patna, that Sir Harcourt Butler so unscrupulously fathered on Sir Sankaran Nayar. . . . . How deep is the feeling is shown by the extraordinary meeting of the Provincial Conference and the bold speech of Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha. The title of Rai Bahadur was given to him for his admirable work in reviving agriculture in Bihar. He has built and supports a large and successful high school in Bankipur, he is the leading theosophist in Bihar, a deep Sanskrit scholar, and a lawyer in large practice—a leading citizen, in fact. He was an ideal man to preside over such a conference. The Biharis will do much better for themselves if they refuse this University and remain in touch with Calcutta, and they will be doing thereby a great service to other provinces, threatened with similar Government machines."

New India, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

Youthful offences.

8. In commenting on the report of the Chief Inspector of Reformatories (in England?), *New India*, of the 6th December, says:—"Unfortunately, Educational and other authorities in India take the most stringent view of any youthful ebullition, and do not hesitate to visit it with the direst penalties. If bad housing be responsible for much of the juvenile crime abroad, here at home the Indian youth suffers from the chilling disapproval of any tendency to patriotic enthusiasm. Even Mrs. Besant's photograph in a student's room is often

enough to arouse the ire of the bureaucrats, with the results that in the heart of the youth is sown the seed of discontent and hatred. In India, patriotism is 'dangerous,' and it is well known that a large number of 'crimes' committed by Indian youths have been but the result of patriotism, misguided because ill-directed by teachers unfit for their calling. How long shall we have to wait for that sympathy and understanding in education which the present system so deplorably lacks?"

9. *New India*, of the 6th December, writes:—"We know that the Government and missionary forms of education have sterilised the hitherto healthy soil of eastern hearts, so far as our men are concerned. Over against this, Government education, until lately, sowed in the boys' hearts the seeds of the love of liberty, and though the literature now given is a lower type than was enjoyed by our boys' fathers and grandfathers, yet the work done in the nineteenth century can never be destroyed.

New India, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

The education of Indian girls.

But the culture of a nation depends more on its women than on its men, for culture is very largely a question of atmosphere. Some of us think that Hindu culture is a priceless world-possession, a thing unique and precious, which humanity cannot afford to let die. It combines the loftiest philosophy with the gentlest human intimacies, the highest courage with the sweetest tenderness. It has training for every human being, high and low, rich and poor. The women of the family have done much to keep this culture vital and potent, penetrated as they are with Hindu literature. The little girls imbibe it from their elders, and pass it on to the next generation. If these children go to Government and missionary schools, they will share the fate of their brothers; the sweet Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Hindi songs will be unlearned or forgotten, and the pure and lovely atmosphere of the home will disappear. . . . . The education of Indian girls must be in the hands of Indians, not of foreigners. Indians alone can so plan out the education of their daughters, that while they revive Gargi, they shall not slay Savitri. . . . . Let Indian men and women educate Indian girls, and not allow the touch of the foreigner to touch the sanctities of the Indian home."

10. The following appears in *New India*, of the 7th December:—"Vice-Principal Seshadri is not a success at the Central Hindu College. The idea of putting a man known for his free thought at the head of a profoundly religious institution jarred all who loved the Central Hindu College. Now he comes out in a new light. Some boys went to him to ask permission to celebrate the birthday of George S. Arundale, whose memory is very dear in the Central Hindu College. He said he could not consent, as Dr. Sunderlal had told him that both Mr. Arundale and Mrs. Besant had ceased to be worthy of respect since they had entered political life. It is, we think, more than doubtful whether Dr. Sunderlal said anything so silly, being a diplomatic gentleman, and having so many friends who are hot politicians. If he did, he certainly did not intend that it should be repeated."

New India, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

The Principal of the Central Hindu College.

11. *New India*, of the 7th December, has the following:—

New India, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

Free and compulsory elementary education.

"**Lord Willingdon progresses.**

"Lord Willingdon has made an astounding discovery. 'The Educational department being an Imperial department, it was constitutionally improper to oppose any particular decision or policy laid down by them'. . . . . This is 'unconstitutional' because the Supreme Council vetoed Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill. This is extending official power with a vengeance. The permanent majority in the Supreme Council is official, and according to my Lord Willingdon, any reactionary measure passed by them ties the hands of the Provincial Council. The Supreme Council vetoed raising the age of consent of little girls. No Provincial Council must raise it in deference to public decency and the protection of children from profligates!"

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 7th December, observes:—"The debate which took place yesterday in the Bombay Legislative Council on the resolution recommending the introduction of the system of free and compulsory elementary education in municipal areas, has raised a few important constitutional issues which deserve some attention. . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, in opposing the resolution, made a fighting speech and by way of justifying it, he quoted the late Mr. Gokhale as saying that he deprecated official sympathy with motions which they were going to oppose. That observation was made not to make official opposition more unyielding and obstinate than it was, as Mr. Chaubal would make out, but to point to the desirability of officials looking at resolutions from the non-official point of view and not to kill them with mere sympathy. Mr. Chaubal almost regretted that the resolution was allowed to appear on the agenda paper on the ground that it should be moved in the Imperial Council and in view of the Government of India's declared opinion on the subject, and explained that the President allowed it in order that the matter may be thoroughly discussed. His Excellency the President, at the conclusion of the debate, expressed his regret at allowing the resolution, pointed to the undesirability of adopting it in view of the constitutional impropriety involved in permitting discussion on a matter on which the Government of India had pronounced their opinion and appealed to the mover to withdraw the resolution. . . . If the President had committed a blunder in allowing the resolution—we think that he did not—he did not improve matters by exhibiting such anxiety not to divide the Council on the question. In the second place, Lord Willingdon's Government should have certainly been aware of the fact that a resolution similar in terms was discussed in the Madras Legislative Council in November 1915. It was debated on at great length and was eventually lost, without any official apologist rising up to express his disagreement with the President at his having committed the unpardonable blunder of allowing Non-official Members to poach on the preserves of the Imperial Government. It is altogether a wrong view that Lord Willingdon has taken of the subject, without paying due attention to the constitutional effect of resolutions adopted by in Council. If this view were to prevail, the already restricted privileges of non-official members would become more attenuated and their influence, such as it is, reduced to a vanishing point."

New India, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

An educational inquisition.

12. *New India*, of the 8th December, writes:—"A correspondent in Tuesday evening's issue of the *Madras Mail* desires that the Government 'should appoint a committee consisting of teachers and parents to consider and formulate a scheme of punishment for school boys'. He supports this suggestion on the ground that many of the present generation of students have a most impertinent contempt for authority, and are continually rebelling against their parents and their teachers. We are told that students have become an 'intolerable nuisance at public meetings,' that they adopt an 'attitude of impertinence and disobedience to teachers, parents, and elders,' instead of treating their parents and their teachers, as they are enjoined to do by Hindu scriptures, as 'divinities'. The plain fact of the matter is that, if the student population is at all out of hand, it is because the teachers, the parents, and the elders are, for the most part, out of touch with the spirit of young India. If parents and teachers are not treated as divinities, it is simply because the present generation of parents and teachers is entirely unworthy of such an honour. As for the parents, the majority have been educated in a system under which submission and subservience have been deliberately fostered at the expense of self-respect. . . . As for the teacher, he is practically a tool, and knows full well that his future depends, to a large extent, on the remarks of his educational superiors. And since the latter have been mostly trained in the old system of subservience, they expect from their subordinates a similar characteristic. . . . The correspondent of the *Madras Mail* is simply inviting the authorities to cane out of Young India all impatience with the criminal negligence of their elders. . . .

There is no remedy for the present situation until India gets Home Rule, for only with Home Rule will the teacher be free from the fear of displeasing his superiors if he openly shares the national aspirations of his pupils. It is because the teacher remains afraid to share them while the student is ever-growing more fearless in their support, that the younger generation is being forced to turn elsewhere for the inspiration he finds his teacher either unwilling or unable to give."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

13. The *Non-Brahmin*, for the week ending 3rd December, writes:— "We ask the Government if a graduate Tahsildar or a Revenue Inspector is of a superior order. We ask Government whether the time has not come to develop the superior features of our community—independence, dignity, willingness to starve than beg, and hatred of corruption. We want our place in the public service. We cannot tolerate any nonsense about merit and efficiency of the service suffering. What is the academical qualification of the Assistant Superintendents of Police? They have none. What are the educational qualifications of the Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Abkāri? None. If they can be appointed to high posts, we ask why not our own people? Give them facilities for training and let them rise in service. A blind belief in the capacity of B.A.'s has undermined the efficiency of public service. The sooner we get our place the better. We must have the majority of appointments, for we are the majority of the population. And if there are more graduates in some community who cannot find employment, let them go to Mesopotomia to start schools. Notify once for all that recruitment to public service is not by the standard of educational qualifications but by sheer character and capacity to do work. . . . . We must look for the day when the non-Brahmins are as numerous as the Brahmins. That day can be to-morrow, if the Government would measure education by the Molony standard and not by the University standard."

Tahsildars and revenue inspectors.

Non-Brahmin, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1916.

(*i*) *Public works.*

14. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 5th December, observes:— "It is rather unfortunate that the Government of India should have appointed a committee to consider the organisation, methods and procedure of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department just at this time. We are by no means opposed to the inquiry, which is long overdue, but we must object to the starting of the investigations while yet the report of the Public Services Commission has not yet been published. . . . . Our readers are aware that Mr. F. G. Sly, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division, Nagpur, was a Member of the Public Services Commission, and the same official has been appointed as President of the Public Works Department Committee. We do not know anything about the performances of Mr. Sly in the Public Servicess Commission, except what may be gathered by his cross-examination of witnesses, and this did not certainly show him to be a person who troubled himself very much about Indian ideals and aspirations. How far he has carried the prejudice of his class in his work as Member of the Public Services Commission is yet to be seen, and we should consider it quite unsatisfactory that the Government of India should have pitchforked him as President of the Public Works Department Committee before his part in the other Commission has been made public. . . . The department, a most expensive one and which spends a good portion of the revenues of the country, has established for itself a notoriety for wasteful expenditure, for unconscionable delay in the execution of works entrusted to it and for the incomparable inaccuracy of its estimates which are revised by itself many times even before execution is begun, resulting in the works costing much more, sometimes twice and thrice, than what may have been deemed sufficient in the first instance. The department has got a habit of rushing expenditure

The Public Works Department Committee.

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1916.

in March, in order to spend the grants, that leads to waste, inefficiency and corruption. . . . . Again, the senseless and clumsy procedure followed in the country in regard to the execution of works belonging to local bodies and Government cannot be tolerated in any country in the world. The multiplicity of authorities responsible for execution and supervision of works leads not only to delay, but to wasteful expenditure of public money."

(j) *Salt and Abkāri.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

The drink revenue.

15. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd December, writes:—"Great attention is naturally paid to the problems of the 'drink evil' especially after the outbreak of the war and very drastic steps have been taken to check the evil in Russia and France and to some extent in England as well. Looking over the latest Administration report of the Madras Abkāri Department, we have to search in vain for any *effective* measures which the Government have so far undertaken to diminish intemperance, although they seem to be more or less alive to the seriousness of the problem. The Government are no doubt trying to aid temperance by various ways; but our complaint is that unless they make use of non-official public opinion more freely, much success cannot be expected."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd December, says:—"The report on the administration of the Abkāri revenue in the Madras Presidency must rouse the enthusiasm of the temperance reformers throughout India. Very genuine efforts were taken to reduce drink and statistics are quoted to prove that there was less drinking last year than the years before. Of course, we do not desire to remind the official of his argument that an increase of drink meant increase of prosperity; neither would we taunt him with the confession he now makes that there were many superfluous shops, and that it was found possible to close them without any inconvenience to those who drink, and without the least damage to one of the greatest responsibilities of British rule in India, of which we have often been told, namely, to provide drink to one who wants it. . . . . We are particularly gratified to find that the reduction in consumption and the revenue have been, on the whole, most cheerfully met. The cry of illicit distillation has not been raised. No extraordinary explanation is called for and none is given. If the consumption of liquor is found to have fallen, it is as much to the credit of the Government that have taken steps to reduce consumption. . . . . Undoubtedly, the most encouraging feature in the report is, as we have said, the very earnest steps taken by the Government to further the cause of temperance. The efforts made in Russia and in France to combat drink have, evidently, not been lost on our officers. The Excise Advisory committees and the Abkāri, Police and Revenue officers in the other rural areas were always consulted whenever a new shop was opened or a change was contemplated in the site of an existing shop. . . . . We heartily congratulate the Government on this decided turn to encourage temperance, by the reduction of shops and by the offer of outside attractions, instead of throwing up their hands and saying: We have increased duty, and still the consumption increases, because of the prosperity of the people."

(k) *General.*

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

16. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 29th November, observes:—We have not the space to refer at any length to the proceedings of the last session of the Madras Legislative Council. They cover, as usual, a large number of questions and answers, a score of resolutions or so, and the inevitable speeches. We have to repeat our complaint that the privilege of interpellation is exercised by the Honourable Members in a haphazard fashion and questions which the Honourable Members might have answered themselves by a reference to the Quarterly Civil List or to the files of the *Fort St. George Gazette* are allowed to crowd the agenda, and we have to say the same of some of the resolutions also."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th December, writes:—"The recent 'Rama Ayyangar incident' in the Madras Legislative Council has attracted widespread attention in the Indian press. 'If non-official members are sought to be humiliated and brow-beaten', in this fashion, says the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, 'the Legislative Council will not certainly attract the best of our people'. A certain type of official would like, we suppose, to see the best of our people out of the Councils, for, then they can have their way. The Madras Government, says our contemporary, has evidently become very sensitive—it has got not only Mrs. Besant into its head, but also the men of light and leading among the Madrasees. Comment is needless." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1916.

17. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 29th November, remarks:—"We are glad to welcome back Sir Krishna Gupta who returns to India after many years of official and unofficial work in England, both as a member of the India Council and as a trusted spokesman of a large section of his countrymen. He comes here, we are told, as a representative of the British Congress Committee to attend the next session of the Congress at Lucknow. His presence at Lucknow, we may easily predict, will be fruitful of results and it is particularly opportune at the present time when through the whispering galleries of the neo-political circle the rumour is sent round, with what foundation we cannot know, that they are going to play Surat over again. We give the information for what it is worth that attempts to establish Home Rule will be made by storming the congress—which is easier to do—and that gains strength from the frantic efforts that are being made to send as many irresponsible Home Rulers as possible, by means, we believe, of public subscriptions. It was the same thing as was done before Surat and the Home-ruler is only playing a compliment to Mr. Tilak, if he thinks that by sheer display of numerical strength he can capture the Congress. We can easily believe that at least now Mrs. Besant does not want to break up the Congress by force or show of force, but the less educated countrymen of ours who have elected to follow her as their political leader cannot be blamed if they believe that the whip that is being sent to them to muster strong at Lucknow is mistaken into a conditional inducement to capture the Congress." WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

Sir Krishna Gupta.

The following appears in *New India*, of the 4th December:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1916.

"**Learn Self-Defence.**

"So says Sir Krishna Gupta. The Home Rule movement is, he thinks, somewhat premature, because 'India should first learn to defend herself'. Quite so, but may we humbly ask how India is to learn to defend herself, with an Arms Act and with her sons shut out from all military training in the commissioned ranks? Until she has Home Rule she cannot learn to defend herself. So we have the pleasing circle:

"No Home Rule if you can't defend yourself.
"No Self-Defence till you have Home Rule.

Da Capo."

18. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 30th November, writes:—"We do not know whether we are to congratulate Bengal or to condole in with her on the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as her Governor. The noble Lord who was a member of the House of Commons used to be regarded, of course, by his friends, as an authority on India and used to intervene in the annual budget debates with his views on India, evidently drawn from Wimbledon. He is a typical hidebound Tory who regards the educated classes of India as a nuisance, and during the days of the unrest he was one of those who advocated along with the *Times* the application of the theory of martial-law and no d—d nonsense. WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 30th, 1916.

The Governor-designate of Bengal.

"He was an Aid-de-Camp to Lord Curzon, and must necessarily have imbibed that prancing pro-consul's notions of imperialism (tinsel) in its application to Indian problems. We are pretty well acquainted with the noble Earl's notions of India, and that is why we are in a fix. His past

history, thereof, makes us anxious. It is the cool head, the statesman's mind and far-seeing eyes that are required to deal with Bengal with her many problems. especially those relating to anarchy and unrest, and we are afraid that Lord Ronaldshay does not possess any of these attributes. The Liberal party is not barren of statesmen of the type, and the Premier has not selected one from his own party it is because as we said the other day his Cabinet is dominated by the 'Tories.'"

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 7th December, says:—"Lord Carmichael's successor in the Bengal satrapy has been announced and the choice of the Cabinet has fallen on Lord Ronaldshay We do not know what special qualifications are possessed by the Governor-Designate for this post of exceptional responsibility, and it looks as though the appointment is about as cynical and as unjustifiable as the rumoured appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers. The new Governor of Bengal is not unknown in the country. having been an Aid-de-Camp to Lord Curzon in 1900 and subsequently a member of the Islington Commission, but we must confess that the selection of Lord Ronaldshay, an embodiment of reactionary Tory statesmanship in its most intensified form, for the administration of one of the foremost provinces of India during the ensuing five years, does not inspire us with confidence."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 30th 1916.

19. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 30th November:—"The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* gives the interesting information that Sir Sankaran Nayar is the most hated man in Simla going by the name of 'kala counsili'—black councillor—and that he is not pulling on very well with his colleagues on the Council. Those who know Sir Sankaran's independence and moral courage, will not be surprised at the information. Sir Ali Imam, we have his own evidence, did at times find himself in awkward positions, and it is no wonder that the present Indian Member of Council, who is probably regarded as an interloper by, what *Capital* would call, the 'Simla gang,' should find himself in 'Queer Street.'

Sir Sankaran Nayar.

"We have always held that a single Indian Member, unless he is of the weak-kneed variety. cannot make any headway in the citadel of bureaucracy, if he does not possess the active support of the Viceroy. His position must be far from anxious having to get blows from both sides. If he opposes his colleagues he is disliked, and his countrymen fall foul of him for each and every mistake the Government might commit like the passing of the Defence Act. The Indian Member, if he is to exercise any salutary influence, must have a few more Indian colleagues and that is why we demand that half the number of seats in the Council should be reserved for Indians."

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

20. *New India*, of the 2nd December, observes:—"We congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao on the nature of his presidential address at the Kurnool District Conference. It is specially welcome by reason of his being the unanimously elected representative of the northern Zamindars in the local Legislative Council. Mr. Krishna Rao has spoken frankly and fearlessly throughout his speech, and his remarks on the topic of the hour, the Home Rule movement, are most noteworthy. . . . . No less frank and suggestive he was on what may be called the comparative minor topic. For instance, speaking on the Press and Defence of India Acts, he pointed out how they are used for purposes not intended by the legislators. To make matters worse, the Act is silent towards Anglo-Indian papers, however much they 'may publish articles and contributions calculated to excite racial animosity and prejudice;' and he warned the Government that these factors, taken in all, 'have caused a great deal of heart-burning even to the most loyal Indians'."

The Kurnool District Conference.

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

21. *New India*, of the 2nd December, states:—"It is extraordinary how Home Rule is now taken everywhere for granted, and the only distinction is between 'Moderate Home Rulers' and 'Extreme Home Rulers'. . . . . Another

Home Rule.

matter that the Local and Supreme Governments would do well to recognise is that the more they persecute anyone, the more popular does that person become in the heart of the people, the only permanent judgment known to history. Mr. Tilak's quiet journeys became triumphal tours; Mrs. Annie Besant, though a foreigner, is enshrined in the Indian heart as a daughter of the motherland. The more they are struck at, the more powerful will they become, and were it not that both are sincerely desirous of a peaceful evolution to liberty, they might well wish that the various Governments would continue their harshly repressive measures."

Dr. T. M. Nayar and British Rule.

22. The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 2nd December, writes:— "We commend to the thoughtful and earnest attention of all those who really care for the true moral and political welfare of this country the outspoken and sensible speech which Dr. T. M. Nayar delivered a few days ago at a large gathering of members, friends and sympathisers of the Dravidian Association. The gathering itself was unique and strikingly symbolical of the genuine benefits of British Rule, of a Rule which a certain class of political visionaries have suddenly discovered to be unsuitable, unsympathetic and subversive of the progress of India. It was a gathering composed of educated non-Brahmans of various classes and sects, and such a gathering would have been impossible under pre-British conditions, which exclusively kept all power and privilege and, above all, the precious boon of education among the Brahman class and reserved only menial occupations for the Sudras, although then, as now, these latter represented the vast majority of the population. . . . . We are glad to find that, besides advising his audience regarding the value of combination and co-operation, Dr. Nayar took the opportunity of expressing himself plainly and strongly against the unfortunately growing tendency of a class of politicians and demogogues to embitter the relations between the Rulers and the ruled. . . Advice of this sort is imperatively necessary at the present moment, when we have so many shortsighted politicians in all parts of the country, animated apparently by the belief that political concessions, even to the extent of absolute Home Rule, can be forced from the Government by threats and by a free use of violent language. We could understand a large measure of political freedom being demanded on the ground, actual or fanciful, that the people have advanced sufficiently to be entrusted with larger political rights and privileges. Unhappily the new class of extremists are not disposed to take their stand upon this ground alone, but are clearly disposed to demand Home Rule on the baseless ground that British rule is deliberately blind to the real wants, requirements and aspirations of the subject population. It is forgotten that but for British Rule, the political class who are today shouting so loudly and frantically, would not have had a square inch of standing ground in this country. It is forgotten that, under no previous system of rule, did the people of India, as a people, enjoy the freedom and liberty which the British Flag has made for them an every day and living reality. Cheap arguments in favour of absolute Home Rule are drawn from the circumstance that, even countries like China and Afghanistan, are getting along progressively under indigenous rule, but the stubborn fact is coolly ignored that, in all such self-governed countries, the State would make quick work of all professional politicians, who indulged in threats against constituted authority or who shook their fists, as it were in the face of the Government by way of coercing the latter into granting popular demands on any pretexts whatever. . . . . We trust, however, that the great Dravidian communities whom Dr. Nayar addressed will take to heart his valuable and candid advice and courageously and sensibly abstain from taking any part in a political agitation, which has already produced the most harmful result of making wider than ever the racial gulf between Ruler and ruled. . . . . The leaders and inspirers of this party, and one of them in particular, either cannot or will not see the grave injury they are doing to India, but of course,

Cochin Argus, British Cochin, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

when the consequences of their folly show themselves, they will be the first to shout against what they would miscall repression, but what would merely be wholesome action necessitated in the absolute interests of the Government and the general community."

Non-Brahmin, Madras, Dec. 3rd, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Non-Brahmin*, for the week ending 3rd December, says:—"In these days, when public work has a charm and does attract our young men, the question is whether we should mistake the Besant-Aurndale combination as the source of public life, or should devote ourselves to more substantial objects. We commend to the attention of every one of our young men the admirable address of Dr. T. M. Nayar at an influential non-Brahmin meeting, noted for the influential gathering that heard him. Dr. Nayar condemned Home Rule in an explicit manner, and above all, warned the youths against immoderate and intemperate language. He appealed our youths to place themselves under natural leaders, the landed aristocrats, and not adventurers who, no doubt in sincere enthusiasm for us, are ready to spoil our cause. What is advertisement to them is death to us. . . . . We cannot afford to sing Bande Mataram and trudge behind Lieutenant-Colonel Arundale. . . . . Politics? Our politics shall not be the politics of Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. Who is our leader or leaders? Not the Arundales and Karandikhars. Our leaders are Mr. Tyagaraja Chettiyar, Mr. Karunakara Menon, Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, Dr. Nayar, and such dignified personages, who while on the political arena do oppose the Government and are also friends of Government. . . . . Let us remember that loyalty does not mean a proclamation of 'for God, Crown and Country' and abuse, with ferocity of madness and despair, everything that Government does and at every time!. . . . . We want that there shall be no colour prejudice for we acknowledge the superiority of a European, not because he is a European, but because he is better educated. We do not want competitive examinations for higher service, for it is a special invention to keep us back. We do not want Home Rule, for it will bring about the condition of ancient India, when the Sudra was kept suppressed. . . . . Our goal is the goal of self-government, but we want to be led there by the British. They raised us from below. They have surely shown that they are marching to the goal. We know too well the selfishness, the narrowness, that are in those who lead us. Another stage must be reached in our progress. When we are patriotic where we are now find selfish and narrow we shall know to keep reliance as those who now lead us".

New India, Madras, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

23. *New India*, of the 2nd December, has the following:—"Is it better to be interned or to be sent to gaol? In the first you can walk farther, but may go hungry. In the second, you are most closely confined, but are given food enough. We have just received a letter from an interned person, who has served a sentence of seven years for sedition. Whether he deserved it or not we do not know, but in any case, the poor man has purged his offence. He was released in 1914, and has been earning his living honestly since. He was working as an agent for Rhodes Directory, was arrested, and kept in gaol for a month. Then he was sent to the Punjab and there interned. He can earn nothing; he has written several times to the Punjab Government, asking for an allowance as they have deprived him of his livelihood. He receives no answer. The District officer is equally deaf. He is approaching starvation. Is this slow torture legal? The Governor of Bengal proclaimed that he gave proper allowances. Is the Punjab Government under a different rule? The man has been given no charge, asked for no explanation. On the whole we think that gaol is safer than internment. In gaol after trial and sentence, one is, to a limited extent, under the protection of the law and one would have food; but who protects the hapless suspect, and who will know if he dies of starvation?"

The working of the Defence of India Act.

24. *New India*, of the 4th December, remarks:— New India, Madras, Dec. 4th, 1916.

Misuse of the Defence Act.

* * * *

"Both these gentlemen (i.e., Lord Willingdon and Sir Benjamin Robertson) have used the Defence Act for the most improper purpose of stopping political agitation, and while they have inflicted a gross wrong on an individual, Parliament should concern itself with the distortion of a power entrusted to them to injure an individual who cannot, by any casuistry, be brought within the clauses of the Act. Sir Benjamin has rashly confessed his motive, the fear of a section of the Political Conference that Mrs. Besant's presence would injure the Conference. The 'section' cannot be discovered, but some think that it consists of Mr. Mudholkar. Be that as it may, Sir Benjamin Robertson uses the despotic power given into his hands to defend his Sovereign in order to please 'a section' of a Conference, and interferes with the liberty of a subject of the Crown to please—some one or more persons. This is his own reason. Moreover he dislikes 'political agitation.' For a man who dislikes it, he has been marvellously successful in evoking it. Lord Willingdon is shrewder. Having no legitimate reason, he refuses to give any, and so avoids the hole into which his imitator has fallen. He tries to be tyrannical, but in Mr. Tilak's case the High Court has torn his bonds into pieces, and we hope that the High Court may release Mrs. Annie Besant from his grip."

25. *New India*, of the 4th December, states:—"A very remarkable leaderette occurs in the *Sunday Pictorial*, a London paper, under the above heading. England and Germany are both straining every nerve to find men, and England, that has the greatest reserve forces in the world, is so obstinate that neither for her own sake, nor for the sake of her Allies, will she call on India in the only way which will make those reserve forces effective . . . . There are many reasons why the Indian complement of men is not increased; one of them is that her offers, made eagerly at first by her educated classes, were refused, and her enthusiasm has thus been chilled. Another reason is that her men are prevented (socially not legally) from volunteering, and are not allowed to carry arms. Martial 'spirit' is a little damped when you are punishable if you have a revolver. What is the use of asking why India does not give more men, when her rulers hold her back? . . . . England must not ignore India when the reconstruction of the empire is concerned, as her ministers have ignored her, and imagine that India does not mark the omission. Newspapers and cables, however, carefully doctored, let some truths through. And England has given to India Lord Willingdon, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Ronaldshay, and has rejected her prayers to be left Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael. Moreover England has given India Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Islington. She has done the things she ought not to have done, and has left undone the things she ought to have done. She is ruling India through her new men as India has not been ruled since Lord Curzon's evil days, and Mr. Gokhale said that for their like they had to go back to the time of Aurangzeb. Let England change her policy, and her way will be clear." New India, Madras, Dec. 4th, 1916.

India's great man-power.

26. In commenting on the remarks of the Lord Mayor of London at a conference regarding the formation of a cadet movement, *New India*, of the 4th December, says:—"If our rulers were a little more earnest in their gratitude to India for all she has done in the service of the Empire during the present conflict, and if they trusted this country in proportion to the loyalty she has shown, they would lose no time in inaugurating a sweeping policy of reform, which would send hundreds of thousands of Indians to rally round the Imperial standard. Were India to be told that if she would voluntarily offer her manhood at the crisis of the struggle, her warriors would return to an India free and autonomous, we venture to predict that not only would recruits pour into the recruiting offices, but their enthusiasm would make them fit for service in an inconceivably short time. New India, Madras, Dec. 4th, 1916.

Military training.

"Already there are signs that a few far-sighted people in England are awakening to the possibilities of the situation, for at a meeting of members of Parliament, last month, the following resolution was adopted:

That this meeting of Members of Parliament in view of the urged demands for men in the Army, calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to recruit for the Army the coloured subjects of His Majesty throughout the Empire, and more especially in Africa.

"During the course of the discussion, Sir Albert Spicer said he supported the resolution 'on the ground that the enlistment would raise the status of the black races, since we should treat them as on our own level'. This may be the reason why the Bureaucracy is presumably setting its face against the opening of voluntary recruitment to the coloured. Be this as it may, we are much inclined to the belief that until every part of our Empire is given its own Freedom, the War for Freedom will not be won.

"It is difficult to see, however, why the Africans, belonging to so very primitive a cultural stage, should be 'especially' wanted, while the Indians are left among 'the coloured subjects' in general, despite the fact that they occupy so high a cultural stage that only artificial badges of inferiority can keep them out of their rightful place. Sir Albert Spicer well knows that the black races of Africa are so racially inferior to the colourless people, that no challenge need be feared."

Indian Patriot, Madras, Dec. 4th, 1916.

The beggar nuisance.

27. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th December, writes:—"The beggar nuisance is a disgrace to the Madras city. Wherever people congregate, the dirty and the deformed go to parade their dirt and deformity. The Police, we suppose, have no power; the Municipality has not cared to interfere, and the passer-by has learnt to tolerate it. Things have been going on merrily all this while. It is a disgrace to civilisation that we should keep our beggars among us. The able-bodied among them must be forced to work. Those who are really unable to work, must be provided with work-houses. This is real social reform, and we are sorry to see that in our Social Reform Conferences, we do not find any reference to this beggar problem. It is easy to make speeches on widow remarriage, on post puberty marriage and foreign travel. We have only to speak; no action need be shown. But, where are our leaders, who will organize work-houses, who will appeal to the Police and to the Municipality to make beggary a crime, who will call the deformed beggar and tell him: 'Come here; work here; earn your wages; and keep your family alive.' . . . The Government has not tried this. Perhaps it will not try for many years to come. The people are not moving either. They are prepared to tolerate the existing conditions. We are callous to the sights by the tramcars or the crowded places. We hear the cries and if we have pies we throw them or we pass them and forget. We sincerely hope that the Magistrate who can fine the beggar could also send the poor boy to the Reformatory or the older man to the work-house."

New India, Madras, Dec. 5th, 1916.

Lajpat Rai's book *Young India*.

28. Referring to the comments of the *New Statesman* in reviewing Lajpat Rai's book *Young India*, *New India*, of the 5th December, says:—"As we all know, the Government of India does not allow the book to enter India, and it is, therefore, impossible to study its contents. When the authorities proscribe a newspaper, or books or pamphlets, there can only be one of two reasons. Either the proscribed literature makes statements inconvenient, if not impossible, to refute; or it deliberately misleads the public with untruths. From our knowledge both of Lajpat Rai and of Indian Youth, we suspect the proscription of *Young India* to be within the former category. We are glad it is not proscribed in England, where it is most wanted."

New India, Madras, Dec. 5th, 1916.

The recent disasters.

29. *New India*, of the 5th December, remarks:—"The strong protest which the members of the local Legislative Council made at the last meeting against the attitude of the Government towards the distress caused, by the floods does not seem to have had any appreciable effect on the latter. We had one other

disaster since then—the devastation caused by the cyclone—and the public are yet awaiting an official statement on the havoc caused and the action Government have taken or propose to take for relieving those in distress. From the report of the Collector of South Arcot, it is clear that the cyclone was of a very destructive type; and we shall, in all probability, have further evidence of its severity as further official information is published. When that is going to be, we are not, however, in a position to say. It is more than a week since the cyclone passed over the Province; and we still seem to be far distant from having a full statement of the injury caused.

"Nor have we had a full report of the two railway calamities. In the natural course of events, the Railway Board will no doubt have an enquiry; but will it satisfy the public in the present instance? A good deal of mystery is still hanging about the two accidents; and it is necessary to remove it. . . . In this connection we wish to draw the attention of the powers that be to what the French Government did on the morrow of the disaster in its territories. We do not contend that our Government is quite indifferent. Certainly not; but even the most devout official apologist must admit that the public are being kept wholly ignorant of what has happened or is happening. And is not the secrecy wholly misplaced? We see no justification at all for it."

The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 6th December:—"An esteemed correspondent writes:—

Home,
Madras,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

The extent of injury and damage done by the recent cyclone in the South Arcot district seems to have far exceeded our anticipations. Official figures estimate nearly a thousand deaths and we may be sure further enquiries would reveal a greater loss of life: This is one of the heaviest tolls paid in human lives during recent years for a cyclone In these circumstances one would have expected His Excellency the Governor to visit the district and to convey to the stricken families his sympathy: What pains me more is the attitude of the Indian Member and other Members of the Executive Council. It is not a question of portfolios. Do they not realize that one thousand people have died, that many thousands have been rendered homeless and that incalculable damage has been done to property? One of the Members ought to have camped in the district for weeks and should have endeavoured to bring relief and consolation to the relatives of the deceased. I hope it is not too late to do this.

I am told that the Collector does not want relief measures to be undertaken by the Government. He has set an example by his promptitude and diligence to the Collectors from whom reports were not avilable for weeks under similar circumstances. But an Indian Collector is always unwilling to ask the Government to spend money. He thinks that the Government would not welcome any requisitions in this behalf. I hope that the Government will pay no heed to the report in this aspect of the question and start relief measures at once: The situation is very grave and no responsibility should be refused for dealing adequately with it.

"We commend the above for the consideration of the Government and the public. It is true that the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, Member of the Board of Revenue, has been deputed to visit the distressed area and to take the necessary measures of relief. There is, however, a general feeling of disappointment that the Government has not done all that could and should be done in the case of such a grave disaster affecting the poorest classes of the people. We understand that some of the officials on the spot do not attach importance to the number of persons killed on the ground that the lives lost cannot be restored by any amount of human exertion. It is also a well-known fact that subordinate officials often mistake the attitude of the Government into thinking that the less they indent upon the Government for funds for relief, and the more they minimise the sufferings of the poor, their own position in the estimation of the Government will be the greater. The presence on the spot and the sympathy of the highest officers of the Government are, therefore, of great value in helping to realise the nature and extent of the relief required. We do not also hear reports of any organised measures of relief by non-official agencies either by themselves or in combination with official effort, as were effected recently in the districts of Salem, Kurnool, Guntūr and other places in the Northern districts. There is, we should think, good scope for useful work in this matter for some of the members of the Servants of India Society."

New India, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

30. *New India*, of the 5th December, has the following :—

"A Good Yarn."

The Government of Bombay and Mr. Tilak.

"The Bombay Government was asked to justify the strange and insulting 'Order' of the District Magistrate of Dharwar to Mr. Tilak not 'to make a public harangue in the streets'. Now the answer is that it was done to prevent obstruction in public thoroughfares! We hope responsible people in Gadag will come forward and show the hollowness of this answer. We cannot imagine Gadag citizens arranging a public reception of Mr. Tilak by thousands of his countrymen in a public street, much less expecting him to lecture there. Further, what about "other places open to public view' referred to in the Order? People of Gadag should take up this question. No, it would have been far better for Lord Willingdon's Government to have adopted the same answer to which we refer in the above paragraph (i e., Mrs. Besant and the Bombay Order), and say that in the interests of public safety further discussion was unwise."

New India, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

31. *New India*, of the 5th December, states :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Kamath has done a service to the Indian public by asking the Bombay Government to throw some light on their mysterious Order of 29th June prohibiting Mrs. Besant entering Bombay. The Bombay Government, cleverer than the Central Province one, refused to give any explanation. The reason, of course, is very simple. There is no light to be thrown, nor any explanation to offer. Mrs. Besant openly asked for the mysterious reasons which the Bombay Government refused to give, thereby saving themselves the awkwardness of facing a ludicrous situation . . . By this vagueness Lord Willingdon's Government may be endeavouring to create an impression as to the existence of some sinister happenings, some mysterious plots in which Mrs. Besant is supposed to be engaged, but no sane man can swallow that. Mrs. Besant challenges the Bombay Government to expose her sins fully to the Indian public and in the absence of this the charge levelled against Lord Willingdon stands unrefuted that he has used a war measure to put down constitutional, honest and law-abiding political work. His Government may evade a confession in the Legislative Council, will they be able to do so in the High Court of Bombay? The thing that really pains one is that a man, who would normally be an honest English gentleman, behaves in this ungentlemanly way. It may be that these questions do not promote the interests of Lord Willingdon, but we are grateful to those who speak out so boldly in the interests of a foreigner, injured by deadly secret accusations, which Lord Willingdon has not the courage to make openly, like the 'gentleman' he should be. Until he remedies the wrong he has done, his conscience will give him no peace."

Mrs. Besant and Bombay Order.

New India, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

The following appears in *New India* of the 6th December :—

"Such a hurry.

"Lord Willingdon considered that unless he could shut Mrs. Besant out of Bombay hot foot, some tremendous catastrophe would burst upon him. There was no time 'to ask for an explanation,' even by telegraph. It is really difficult to respect these gentlemen, overwhelmed by panic and rushing into foolish actions and becoming more bemired as they grasp feebly at weapons of defence."

New India, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

In an article under the heading "The New Statecraft" in *New India* of the 8th December, Mrs. Annie Besant says:—"I regret to see that the Government of Bombay stoops to falsehood in order to cover its misuse of the Defence of India Act. It has dealt with 44 persons, and they were 'freely permitted to submit any representations which they might desire after the action was taken, and all such representations received careful consideration of the Government". I cannot answer for the 43, but for the 44th I can say that this statement is false. . . . I hope to force the truth from Lord Willingdon. The real reason for his action has come to my knowledge, and I understand why he is 'unable to enter into a discussion'. None the less

he may be forced to do so, and that which would have generous, uncompelled, may bear another aspect when compelled. He is threatening others with the use of his unbridled powers, holding the rod in one hand and sugar-plums in the other."

32. The following appears in *New India* of the 5th December :— New India, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1916.

"Government help Sir V. Chirol.

The Government of Bombay and Sir Valentine Chirol.

"Still another question in the Bombay Legislative Council elicited the answer that in the matter of the Tilak-Chirol case coming before a London Court the Government gave leave without pay to two of their clerks belonging to the Oriental Translator's office who were employed by Sir Valentine. The Indian public might well ask: How is the Government interested in this private suit between a man against whom a serious charge of defamation is brought by an Indian subject of the Government, who moreover, happens to be one of the most trusted, beloved and honoured of leaders"

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 5th December, says:—"The replies to the interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Council on matters relating to the civil suit, in England, by Mr. Tilak against Sir Valentine Chirol, and on the cases of the application of the Defence of India Act, one of which is that of Mrs. Besant, are not pleasant reading. . . . The reason for this unheard-of procedure and obliging accommodation on the part of the Government in favour of a private individual in the person of Sir Valentine Chirol, is stated to be as follows, viz., 'in order to facilitate translation of documents needed in the suit and so as to expedite the hearing of the suit.' How the Government was interested at all in the matter, is not stated. It is a purely private litigation in which neither the Government nor the public are interested. It must be remembered that the other party to the suit, Mr. Tilak, was at first refused a passport to go to England which he intended to do for the purpose of conducting his suit. It was only after public agitation in respect of its injustice, that the refusal was cancelled. We are bound to say that there is a general belief in Indian circles that Sir Valentine Chirol's articles on 'Indian Unrest' had been written under inspiration from some official quarters, and that the latter are interested in seeing that Sir Valentine comes out of the present litigation unscathed. . . . It cannot be denied that the prestige of the Government is best maintained by its agents acting in such a manner as to afford no ground for misconstruction in the popular mind. There is nothing in the reply of the Government to indicate which is much to be regretted, that the action which they took and the facilities they gave to Sir Valentine Chirol are other than normal official acts." Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1916.

33. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th December, has the following :— West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1916.

The Indian Viceroyalty and Provincial Governorships.

"Time was when the Indian Viceroyalty and the provincial governorships were reserved for the best men, and the Ministry were anxious to send only the best available men to India. Times have changed, and party politics and obligations now dominate these appointments. Spent up forces, politicians who have been failures and henchmen are shot on to India; they come, play into the hands of the permanent officials, bungle and muddle through imbibe bureaucratic tendencies, return home, pass off as authorities and try to clog the wheels of progress in India. . . . Any country gentleman or noble lord with vast acres, is good enough for the colonies provided he is affable and his wife is a 'brilliant hostess'—to quote a society term. The Colonies are self-governing and they want only an ornamental figure head at the top of the administration. The case is different in India, where we want real statesmen, with open minds, to sweep away with iron hands the proclivities of bastard imperialism that dominate the bureaucrat. A mere figurehead Viceroy or Governor is a positive danger, so also the weak-kneed, or the spineless; or the Tory who thinks that a subject nation having no politics should be content with what is thrown to it."

New India, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

34. Referring to the enquiries made by the Revenue authorities regarding the publications sold by the Theosophical Publishing House and branches of the Theosophical Society, for the purposes of income-tax, *New India*, of the 6th December, says:—"On page 3 of our today's issue will be found an interesting correspondence, which is one more indication of the policy of unnecessary harassment of theosophists adopted by the authorities. . . . . On what basis and for what purpose the branches of the Theosophical Society are harassed we do not understand, save for causing petty annoyance to peaceful and law-abiding citizens, because their spiritual leader happens to be Mrs. Besant. We hear several other branches have been bothered thus. A cursory study of the list shows how very ignorant and foolish the officials have been. . . . . Let us put aside sham and talk openly; it is perhaps with the object of finding out to what extent districts take in the literature that this enquiry is instituted; but the method adopted once again shows how very inefficient are the civilians in grasping simple business things. . . . . Meanwhile, the stupid and highly ridiculous procedure adopted is exposed, and our readers must draw their own inference. It is harassing to theosophists who are thus unnecessarily disturbed without any rhyme or reason If a certain amount of political literature is sold by them it is no crime, and these branches, like the Adyar office, are proud of their noble work in educating the Indian public in the matter of their rights and privileges. . . . . We cannot help laughing at the childishness of Government servants, who, because they cannot find anything against Mrs. Besant, adopt either petty ways to annoy, or use war measures and repressive executive action to 'break' her."

Harassing the theosophists.

Indian Patriot, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

35. In a leader under the heading "A Question of Etiquette" the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th December, remarks:—"In the Bombay Legislative Council, Lord Willingdon expressed the view, in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, that His Excellency regarded the publication by a member of the Legislative Council of any question or resolution not admitted by him as a breach of etiquette. The question has been raised before, and the leaning of the President, so far as we know, has been against the freedom of honourable members, to appeal to the public from the decision of the President of the Council rejecting a question or resolution submitted to the Council. Still an opinion of this kind has not been publicly formulated except in the Punjab, where the Lieutenant-Governor is the President of the Council. In Madras rejected interpellations and resolutions have been very often published and criticised; but so far no question has been raised as to the propriety of publication. . . . . By silent acceptance of the decision of the President of the Council a member denies himself the right of appeal. The appeal in this case is to the public. The President of the Council does not regard himself as infallible, nor do we see any objection to the publication unless he is doubtful of the correctness of his decision. . . . . If a President decides to reject questions and resolutions arbitrarily, what remedy have Honourable Members, if they are dissatisfied with the decision? They have no means of protesting against it except by an appeal to the public, and an appeal to the public Lord Willingdon considers to be against etiquette. . . . . A deference to His Excellency's wishes may prevail with Honourable Members of the Bombay Council, but such deference may not invariably be possible. Since the Government have the discretion of dealing with a question or resolution as they think fit, there should, in our opinion, be no occasion ordinarily to reject it. The power vested in the President is intended to be exercised rarely, and when it is so exercised, it is not likely that the necessity will arise for general complaint."

The Bombay Legislative Council.

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 7th December, says:—"The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel put a question at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on Monday last on disallowed questions and resolutions, to which the Government returned a curious answer. . . . . We cannot sympathise with the attitude of mind of the Honourable Member

which prompted him to ask such a question. If it indicates that he is inclined to respect the opinion of His Excellency the President on a matter which affects public interests prejudicially, we must protest against such a tendency. The reply of the Government is extraordinary. We fail to see how the publication of disallowed questions and resolutions is breach of etiquette. There is certainly no legal obligation on the part of Non-official Members to keep such matters secret, and the reply of the Government proceeds from a fundamental misconception of the relations between the Members and the President of the Council. . . . . Already, the President is allowed to wield enormous power in the matter of disallowing qustions and resolutions, and suppression of the kind suggested will only tend to let off objectionable decisions of the President without that necessary corrective which public discussion affords. It is difficult to see where the breach of etiquette comes. Disallowed questions and resolutions do not belong to the category of confidential information in possession of Government, and it is attempting to overawe Non-official Members into meek submission to tell them that they are guilty of breach of etiquette in publishing such matters. The public cannot afford to lose the right to criticise the President's rulings, and we hope that representatives of the people will realise their duty to their constituents before they allow themselves to be threatened in this manner."

India's part in the war.

36. In commenting on an address given by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, whom it terms as "unfortunate Bombay's Governor", on India's contribution towards the war, *New India*, of the 7th December, says:—"What really amuses us in Lord Willingdon's calm statement that he can speak for the Bombay Presidency. Is an individual, who temporarily resides in this country for a few years and never gets nearer the people of the country than a distant view of them, to declare that he can speak for them? If so, poor Keir Hardie, though his stay was much shorter, was not so presumptuous after all in writing a book on India, for at least while he was here he lived among the people, and, above all, sympathised with them."

New India, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

The Tinctorial Expert.

37. The *Hindu*, of the 8th December, observes:—"There is not much that is noteworthy in the latest quarterly report of Dr. F. Marsden, Dyeing Expert to the Government of Madras; suffice it to say that the British Dyes, Limited, on which we built up great hopes, are not going to help us in any way. Nor is this our only disappointment; for, we note that, owing to some causes, the restrictions on the export of dyes from Britain being the most notable among them, our struggling dyers are to be almost totally deprived of their work by the import into India of foreign dyed yarns instead of dyes. . . . . As regards Dr. Marsden's other spheres of activities, the report is commendably brief. In connection with the Punalur paper mills, he had no option left but to withdraw from it owing to the damaged condition of the boiler there; and when Mr. Tressler went on military duty, the Special officer in the Department of Industries directed him to control the pencil factory. These duties in addition to the assistance he rendered in the general work of the department seem to have kept him fully engaged as 'Dyeing' Expert to Government. This record of varied services—Dr. Marsden was successively engaged in endeavouring to develop first the dye industry, next the leather, then the paper and later on the pencil industry—that the Dyeing Expert was called upon to render has not, we think, been surpassed by any other officer under Government, here or elsewhere, excluding, of course, those coming under the category of the Indian Civil Servant."

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Writing of this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th December, says:—"The dyeing expert has published what is called his report for the quarter ending September 1916. 'I have the honour,' he begins, 'to submit my report for the quarter ending September 1916,' and one of the striking features of the report is that Dr. Marsden is at present the pencil expert. From being a dyeing expert he went over as a leather expert. We

Indian Patriot, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

afterwards caught a glimpse of the man at the Punalur Paper Mills as a paper expert. His latest *avatar*, as he himself is good enough to inform us is as a pencil expert. . . . But still the dyeing expert has to keep on writing his quarterly reports, in answer to the dreaded call of red tape. He has ceased to be a dyeing expert, and has had at least half a dozen transmigrations. But 'as dyeing expert.' he has to keep it up, and we congratulate Dr. Marsden on his successful report of over one thousand five hundred words. . . . In the name of 'the report of the dyeing expert,' such valuable documents are issued from the Government Press, and perhaps, are intended to demonstrate the interest which the Government take in industry. We surely cannot congratulate the Madras Government on the work of its dyeing expert; it is too costly to pay a man all along for the mere purpose that the public may enjoy a laughter every time he publishes his report, and appears in different colours."

New India, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

38. The following appears in *New India* of the 8th December :—

"Impartiality.

The British Government and Mrs. Besant's book *India: A Nation.*

"The attitude of the British Government towards Indian aspirations may be judged by the fact that it allows Messrs. Nelson to publish, in 'Nelson's Shilling Library,' G. W. Steevens' abominable book entitled *In India*, and exercises some mysterious 'pressure' which compels Messrs. Jack to withdraw from 'Jack's Pupil's Books' Mrs. Annie Besant's *India—A Nation*. No objection is raised to the world-wide circulation of an atrocious libel, while a book on behalf of India is suppressed."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Nov. 30th, 1916.

Condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon.

39. In continuation of its comments of the 27th November 1916, on this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, says:—It is surprising that, instead of attempting a thorough reform of the system which subject these coolies to unlimited trouble, our Government should think of adopting it in other countries also with slight changes. From what the *Ceylon Times* writes, the real condition of the coolies and the hidden meaning of the demand of the planters for legislation come to light. Whether the planters demand it or not, the Ceylon Government is certain to legislate on this subject. If it should do so at its own instance, the law will be very hard. If, on the contrary, legislation is undertaken at the instance of the planters, it will be merely to remove the more serious defects. It appears that if legislation sought to remove all the disabilities of the coolies, the work of plantation would become impossible. It is but a vain idea to think of adopting this Ceylon system in other countries, in seeking to remove a well known evil. Is it necessary for the Indians to subject themselves to other disabilities also for the convenience of the colonies? Is it not the duty of the colonies from considerations of humanity, and of the Government of India by virtue of its responsibility, to remove all disabilities and provide for these coolies living in Ceylon in the same way as they do in India? Except that they get more wages by going to foreign countries, there should be no defect or trouble in their condition. But it appears from a case which came up in the Kandy District Court that they are bought and sold there like articles. As it is only the British that abolished the slave trade, is it not necessary that they should prevent its existence under another name in their own territory? Though Mr. Marjoribanks and the Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar have not been deputed to Ceylon for the purpose of removing the disabilities of the coolies, we trust that they will boldly expose the real difficulties so that there may be no need for another commission to be appointed. May our Government come forward to remove the defect now found in this system in these places before they bring it into force in other countries.

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

The war.

40. In its leader on the present state of the war, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th December, says:—Although people set about doing things after careful consideration of all the circumstances, the expected results do not always follow. All the Powers engaged in the war have had an experience of this. The Germans have worked for the last thirty years with a view to become a world power. The English believed that they could easily gain the victory by a naval blockade. The Italians hoped that they could take possession of Trieste without difficulty. The Russians thought that it was an easy matter for them to occupy East Prussia. The Austrians tried to crush Servia with one blow, and the Rumanians expected to enter Transylvania unopposed. All have failed to achieve their objects. Military experts are of opinion that it was unwise on the part of Rumania to invade Transylvania without providing for the defence of Dobrudja and the Carpathian positions. The German experts consider the victory gained by Mackensen useless unless the Rumanian army is destroyed. It is announced that the Rumanian army is retiring with their big guns from Craiova and Oreova. The guns that destroyed the forts of Antwerp can also destroy the forts of Bukharest. The Rumanians say that the Russians are doing their utmost to assist them. Although the enemy has now certain advantages over the Allies, yet there is no reason at all for any anxiety, for the Allies are now acting on a careful consideration of the whole situation.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Nov. 25th, 1916.

41. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th November, referring to the sinking of the great Hospital ship *Britannic*, says that it is owing to the great naval power of Britain that notwithstanding the enormous size of the vessel and the large number of people on board no serious loss was caused. The success that attended to the efforts at rescue after the ill-fated ship sank must be attributed to Britain's naval supremacy.

The sinking of the Hospital ship *Britannic*.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Nov. 27th, 1916.

42. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th November, in contrasting the resources of Great Britain with those of British Germany says:—It is well known to the world that Britain is so vast a kingdom that her flag waves over every corner of the universe and that the present war has turned out to be favourable to her. Germany is being reduced and Austria is in a critical condition, but Great Britain and her Allies will assume an entirely different aspect after the war. We cannot say that peace and tranquility will prevail throughout the world immediately the war ends, but this is certain: many obstacles will be put in the way of a recurrence of such wants. War and bloodshed will be almost impossible. Perhaps, nay, probably Germany and Austria will not be left free and independent. The Allied Kingdoms, on the other hand, will endeavour to secure good administration, progress and permanent peace. Great Britain will surpass all the others in strength, power and civilization and she will be regarded as the first empire. Just as the British supremacy was established in India after the dreadful events of the Great Mutiny, the power of Britain will exceed that of all others after the termination of the most dreadful, terrible and shocking events of this war; and such measures will be adopted by her as will tend towards the progress of the world which will, in consequence, be grateful and thankful to her. When this happy day comes for Britain, our Indian soil, which forms a part of the British Empire, will, according to the saying,

"Even the companion of the perfumer is fragrant",

share the good things and its sleepy fortune will be aroused for; such royal and princely favours will be shown us that our desires will be realised all at once. Then no more will the cry be heard either for Home Rule, or self-government and people of all nationalities will be more contented under our benign Government than they could otherwise be.

"Satisfactory results of the European war."

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Dec. 4th, 1916.

43. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th December, referring to the statement of Lord Montague in the House of Commons regarding the war expenditure observes that his Lordship stated that the people should help the Government by giving up half their income to it. As a matter of fact it is our duty at the present moment to render pecuniary aid to Government in every possible way and to support the gallant and devoted men who are laying down their lives for King and country.

"The burden of the war expenditure."

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, Madras, Nov. 30th, 1916.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, says:—From the way in which two persons were brought under the surveillance of the Police recently in Bengal, it can be easily understood whether this was done after full inquiry. Though about the end of last month, the Government of Bengal subjected to this surveillance Mr. Prémánanda Doss who commands a high reputation for his learning, from the very fact of his being let off now, does it not appear that full inquiry was not made before he was kept under surveillance. When a Bengali named Suchéndra Lal Mitra, who had been sentenced to transportation for seven years for having been implicated in a case of conspiracy, returned home recently, after his release, the Police arrested him for being kept under surveillance. About this *Bengali*

Two persons subjected to police surveillance in Bengal.

writes:—Have any charges been framed against him? What are the new grounds on which he was kept under surveillance? There is none whatever, so far as we know. Though one might have committed an offence seven years ago, is one's personal liberty such an insignificant thing that it should be curtailed even after he had been awarded an adequate punishment for it? Should he not be left to himself for the future at least, so that he might lead a blameless life?" If we consider these two facts, it is necessary to repeat here the remarks that before one is kept under surveillance, full enquiry should be made and that the Defence Act should be enforced here also in the same manner as in England."

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

A boy beaten by a Superintendent of Police.

45. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 1st December, reports the case of a boy of seven years having been beaten by the Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, and observes:—When the father of the boy took up the case before the District Magistrate, the Superintendent also admitted having beaten the boy. But the Magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that the offence was trivial. What can we do? The police who have all powers can do anything they please.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

Why should the Government interfere with the discretion of the magistrates?

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd December, says:—In addition to the fact that the law has prescribed the minimum and the maximum punishments to be awarded for each offence, the presiding Magistrates are permitted to exercise their discretion in the matter. We have heard frequent complaints that sometimes the Government and often the District Magistrates issue circulars forbidding the award of lenient punishments and thus interfere with the independence of the Magistrates.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The Fort Station affray.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st December, criticises the judgment of the Magistrate of the Georgetown Court, as follows:—The judgment delivered yesterday in this case which was heard for several days does not seem to be satisfactory. It is surprising that the Magistrate has observed that the publication of a pamphlet regarding the reservation of a separate compartment for the Anglo-Indians in the South Indian Railway was the cause of the affray. In the judgment delivered by the High Court lately, in the *New India* security case, it was stated that there was nothing wrong in inducing the people to see whether the Railway authorities had the right to do so, by bringing up a test case in Court and by other peaceful measures. The Magistrate has said that the Indians who gave evidence in the case were mostly students, and that as they were largely influenced by racial differences, their evidence could not be relied upon. As Mr. Richards, the Railway Traffic Inspector, who is the first accused, has been found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine, we trust that the higher authorities of the Railway will take proper measures to prevent a recurrence of such misconduct on the part of responsible Railway officers. Though it has been held by the Magistrate that Mr. Chanters, the Traffic Superintendent, was not involved in the case, it has been found that he made no attempt to put down the affray. It is necessary that the higher authorities should take note of this also.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The Fort Station affray.

In commenting on the sentences passed in the fort station affray case, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st December, says:—When the official position, the age, and the malicious intent of the Travelling Inspector are taken into consideration, the punishment awarded to him is quite inadequate. It is unfair on the part of the Magistrate to award the Anglo-Indians who evidently came with the object of beating the Indians and the Indians who retreated on being beaten, almost equal punishment under one and the same section. It is also unjust that Mr. Chanters, who failed to take steps to ward off the scuffle, was let off unpunished.

(d) *Education.*

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

Secondary education.

48. The *Desamata*, of the 29th November, refers to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao recommending the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-officials to report on the sufficiency of accommodation in Secondary Schools, and to the opposition offered to it by the Government, and asks what objection the Government could have to appoint a Committee of the kind indicated to consider the means whereby the defects in the present system of secondary education may be remedied. It says that a similar committee is holding its sittings in the United Provinces and it is not proper on the part of the Government to say that the appointment of such a committee is unnecessary.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Convocation address.

49. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th November, points out that as an advice-giving speech Mr. Bilgrami's Convocation address has failed to serve its purpose, and that several people will disagree with the views expressed therein.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 5th, 1916.

The last Senate meeting.

50. The *Keralodayam*, of the 5th December, expresses satisfaction at the decision of the Senate to introduce the compartmental system, in the case of the Intermediate examination also, and to hold the Honours B.A. examination in centres other than Madras, and observes that the attitude of certain well-known members of the syndicate towards resolutions, relating to the appointment of a Board of Accounts, and of the University Examiners, shows that they care more for their own interests than for the welfare of the University. The paper thinks that it is not proper that those, who are to appoint examiners, should themselves be such, and that the various complaints against the examinations as well as the monetary transactions of the University, are entirely due to the members of the syndicate being examiners.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

A proposed Muslim College.

51. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd November, referring to the establishment of a Muslim College at Vāniyambādi and also to the grant made by His Highness the Nizam of the Dakhan, says:—We have already said that a Muhammadan College is absolutely necessary in Madras and some special arrangements for Muhammadan education should be made in the Presidency town. There cannot be a more suitable place than the Madrasa-i-Azam, for it is the last relic of local Islamic rule and of its greatness. Muhammadans hope that our benign Government will not ignore this fact and very soon raise it to the grade of a college. We believe that the Government of Madras will not be indifferent to the proposals for establishing national colleges. Such proposals will continue to be made until the community feels its responsibility.

No doubt colleges *will* be established, but our education cannot wait till then, hence it is necessary that the Government should render assistance immediately and discharge its responsibility. We hope that the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will regard this question as a very important one and render every possible assistance to ensure its success.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1916.

An able address by Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur.

52. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 29th November, writes:—The Convocation of the Madras Univerity was held on Thursday last, Lord Pentland, in his capacity of Chancellor, presiding.

Of the one thousand, three hundred and fifty-five graduates, twenty-seven were absent.

Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Maulavi Saiyid Husain Sahib Bilgrami, B.A., C.S.I., who has held several high offices in Hyderabad is well known in the literary world. His ability as an English writer is acknowledged even in Europe. On behalf of the Venerable Nawab, Mr. W. J. Prendergast, M.A., Professor of the Nizam College, Hyderabad, read the address most excellently and with great clearness of enunciation.

It has often been complained that Convocation Addresses are not read in a manner audible to those who occupy the gallery, but such were Professor

Prendergast's clear enunciation, forceful expression and correct emphasis that in no part of the hall was there any cause whatever for any such complaint.

The general opinion was that Mr. Prendergast spoke the words with such expression that he correctly interpreted the sentiments of the author.

It is evident that Maulana Bilgrami takes special interest in the educational affairs of the country. His connexion with the Madras University dates from the time when he was Director of Public Instruction in the Hyderabad State.

His address is the first of its kind in the annals of the University. His experience and foresight appear to have prompted him to place a special model before the students, and he succeeded in his endeavour. The address, both as regards its significance and style of expression, was charming.

With reference to the internal affairs of India the Nawab said —

"We cannot help being filled with wonder that these institutions should have been imported into our country by an alien race who had little to gain by their liberality."

These are absolutely original views but they are correct and could not have been expressed in a better way. The loyalty of India is based on loyalty to the crown and love. Further on he said "A scholarly familiarity with their classics, be it Sanskrit or Arabic, gives all youths a perfect mastery over their vernaculars." This valuable reflection was based on foresight. Afterwards he threw light on the problem of the new Universities and finely and feelingly remarked, "We all hope and trust that the Hindu University will be a signal success and remedy some of the defects of the older Universities founded by Government."

The concluding portion of the Nawab Sahib's address was very appropriate and helpful. He gave valuable advice to the young graduates and endeavoured to disillusion them.

The editor in applauding the address says "clamour for self-government or Home Rule at present amounts to nothing more than waste of time. In the warning he gave to graduates of impending danger the Nawab proved himself to be a true patriot. Our students cannot confer any benefit on the country until they reinforce their moral and mental powers. We hope the students will lay to heart the valuable, sincere and unselfish advice given by the veteran Maulana Bilgrami.

His powerful address will be a memorable one in the realm of learning. God grant that the spirit which he has infused may live and do its work.

(h) *Railways.*

53. In a note under this head the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, writes:—On the representation by the merchants of Salem of certain grievances they had in connection with the railway traffic, this subject was published in the *New India* some weeks ago. On this it appears that the District Traffic Superintendent met the prominent merchants of Salem at Podanur and talked over the matter with them. If the authorities meet the people and consult them soon after coming to know of their grievances, need we say what amount of good it would do to both the parties.

Railways and the people's grievances.

SWADESAMITRAN, Madras, Nov. 30th, 1916.

(i) *Salt and Abkāri.*

54. In commenting upon the report on the working of the Abkāri department for the year 1915-1916, the *Manorama*, of the 5th December, points out that, though the Revenue Board have made some efforts to check the growth of drinking, it cannot agree with the Government in thinking that they deserve to be congratulated on it, as the decrease in the number of arrack shops and in the sale of liquors, is to be attributed more to the effect of the war than to anything else.

The Abkāri administration.

MANORAMA, Cochin, Dec. 5th, 1916.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1916.

The appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal.

55. With reference to this appointment, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, publishes the following opinion of the *Chronicle*:—Lord Ronaldshay is a prominent member of the bureaucracy. As he belongs to a class of men like Lord Curzon, he is not one who would show sympathy for the aims and aspirations of the educated section of the Indians. He is one who has a tendency to have recourse to retrograde measures in matters relating to India. His appointment cannot be appreciated so much as the danger to Bengal attending upon it. This is an appointment made in accordance with the views of the officers in Delhi and Calcutta.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1916.

On the same subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 30th November, writes as follows:—We have to say a few words here about the views of the higher authorities being opposed to those of the public. It does not appear to us that the citizens of that province will hail with delight the news received from Delhi regarding the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as the successor of Lord Carmichael. Whatever it may be, we cannot infer that he well be highly sympathetic towards the Indians, because, from our knowledge of him as a Member of Parliament, we cannot say that he will be very much interested in the welfare of the Indians. He cannot have the sympathy shown by Lord Carmichael for the Indians. However, as we believe that sympathy might have been invoked in him for the aims and aspirations of the Indians as a result of his having heard the evidence given by eminent Indians, when he was a Member of the Public Service Commission, we heartily wish that eis reign will be productive of good to Bengal.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The Governor-designate of Bengal.

Referring to the announcement that Lord Ranoldshay is to succeed Lord Carmichael as the Governor of Bengal, the *Manorama*, of the 1st December, points out that, though it may be difficult for a successor of Lord Carmichael to earn a good name in Bengal, Lord Ranoldshay, who is young and experienced, may succeed in giving equal satisfaction to the Bengalis, who, however, look upon the appointment with some suspicion, because of his connection with Lord Curzon's administration. The paper, however, hopes that His Majesty the King-Emperor will be gratiously pleased to grant the prayer of the Bengalis to extend Lord Carmichael's term of office.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 1st December, observes that, though Lord Ranoldshay has given no evidence as yet of his possessing any administrative skill, this young peer may, perhaps, be able to give satisfaction to the people of Bengal.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

"The new Governor of Bengal."

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st December, referring to the previous history of Lord Ronaldshay, the new Governor of Bengal, writes:—Probably the Bengalis will be delighted and gratified by the new appointment and they will not feel their failure to secure an extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office. In fact the Bengalis have reason to be pleased inasmuch as the King with the object of conferring a high appointment on Lord Carmichael has decided against an extension and selected and appointed the able, suitable and sympathetic Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal.

There is no doubt that, although the King lives far away from India, and despite the present crisis of the war, he always has the good of Indians in mind and appoints useful and suitable rulers over them.

The editor fervently hopes that Lord Ronaldshay will always endeavour to win the hearts of Indians and grant them their legitimate demands and thus prove himself to be as merciful as the gentle rain from heaven towards the Bengalis especially.

The appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 1st December, after expressing regret at the term of office of Lord Carmichael coming to a close, refers to the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as his successor and observes :—Lord Ronaldshay is said to be one who will pursue the policy of Lord Curzon and that his appointment to Bengal is therefore a matter for regret.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

Mr. Tilak and the authorities in Cuttack.

56. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 1st December, writes :—It is not known why some authorities tremble at the mention of the name of Mr. Tilak. By the action of these authorities his name and fame have risen high and he is now regarded by the Indians as an incarnation of patriotism. The arrow recently aimed against him by the Bombay Government has proved ineffectual. When he went to Cuttack recently and the people gathered in hundreds to do him honour, the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the First-class Magistrate of that town began to disperse the gathering by force and delivered to him an order from the District Magistrate that he should not deliver a lecture at any public place. Then it appears that Mr. Tilak remonstrated with the Magistrate and asked him for an order in writing preventing the people from giving him betel-nut and himself from accepting it and thanking them for the same in a speech. When the Magistrate produced an order of permission from the District Magistrate permitting him to accept it, the proceedings of the meeting were conducted without any hindrance. Is not all this ridiculous?

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The recent storm at Pondicherry.

57. Referring to the havoc caused by the recent storm at Pondicherry, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 1st December, writes :—Pondicherry belongs to the French Government. It is a republic. The Legislative Council met there on the 25th last under the presidency of the Governor and sanctioned a sum of one lakh and fifty-thousand rupees from the State funds for the relief of the thousands of people who were reduced to destitution by this storm. How quick are the French Government in taking action! May that Government last long!

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1916.

Extraordinary interest taken by the Bombay Government in certain matters.

58. Referring to the proceedings of the Legislative Council of Bombay at its meeting of the 4th instant, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th December says :—The answers given on behalf of the Government to two of the questions asked in the last meeting show that the Government takes more than necessary interest in certain matters, whether it is concerned in them or not. In reply to an interpellation by the Hon'ble Mr. Kamath, the Government Member stated that, after an order is issued to a person under the Defence of India Act, permission is accorded to him to offer any explanation he may desire to make. But Mrs. Besant was not given this permission. As soon as the Bombay Government issued an order forbidding her to enter that Presidency, she requested the Government to state the nature of the suspicion against her; but the Government refused to do so. Considering the reply given by the Government of India to an interpellation by the Hon'ble Mr. Dhadhaboy in the Imperial Legislative Council, it appears that the Bombay Government does not follow the views or methods of the Government of India, but acts according to what it thinks to be right. Mrs. Besant may be able to convince the Government of facts which are directly opposed to the information received by the Government, and the Government may think fit to cancel the order against her after hearing her explanation. In such a case, why should the Government not inform her of the suspicion against her and hear her explanation?

Similarly the interest taken by the Bombay Government on behalf of Sir Valentine Chirol was also unnecessary. It appears that it has granted leave to two Government servants and permitted them to translate certain documents for that gentleman and receive salary from him, in connection

with the suit preferred against him by Mr. Tilak in the High Court at London. The Bombay Government admitted both these facts in the last meeting of its Legislative Council, and said that it did so in order that the case may be disposed of quickly. What does it matter to the Government whether that case is quickly disposed of or not? When Mr. Tilak applied for permission to proceed to England in connection with this case, the Bombay Government declined to grant him permission at first. In the Madras High Court, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General spoke at great length, attacking Mrs. Besant for writing in *New India* that the Bombay Government refused this permission in the interest of Sir Valentine Chirol. We do not mean to assert that Mrs. Besant was right or wrong in having written so. But who could say positively either that the delay of some months caused by the Bombay Government in granting the permission did not injure hi-cause or that the leave sanctioned and permission granted to the two Governs ment servants to do the work of Sir Valentine Chirol did not help him?

LOKOPAKARI, Madras, Dec. 4th, 1916.

Sir Krishna Gupta on the future of India.

59. The *Lokopakari*, of the 4th December, gives the following summary of the replies given by Sir Krishna Gupta to a correspondent who interviewed him at Bombay:—The object of the British Government should only be to give self-government to India. The British Government should state emphatically that it is prepared to do so in the near future. It's duty does not cease with stating so. It should train the people of this country to be fit for self-government. The Hindus should acquire practical skill in the art of self-government. The Government has not bestowed its full consideration upon the question of taking the Hindus into the army. They should acquire military skill so that they may be fit for guarding India. Every one who is a Hindu should befit himself for guarding his house and his country. As the Hindus are not taken into military service, they have lost their aptitude in this matter and are like eunuchs. Like every citizen in Europe, the Hindu has the right to guard his country. The British came to know of the existence of India only after the Indian army went to France lately. For this reason, some of the Hindus who are capable of making the Indian affairs known to the British should settle in England. If India wishes to obtain self-government, she must acquire the skill to guard herself. The Government should be constantly reminded in this matter.

MANORAMA, Calicut, Dec. 1st, 1916.

Sir Krishna Gupta's recent speech.

60. The *Manorama*, of the 1st December, speaks in highly eulogistic terms of Sir Krishna Gupta's recent speech at a meeting of the "Servants of India Society," and exhorts the people of India to follow his wise counsels.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Madras, Nov. 29th, 1916.

Lord Chelmsford's policy.

61. Referring to an interview between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Mackenzie, the American Associated Press correspondent, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th November, says:—His Excellency told the correspondent that he might say or write whatever he pleased. He has vouchsafed this freedom to an American. Will His Excellency do the same thing to us? No. We cannot write as we please. Nay, we cannot speak out even facts. His Excellency said that it was his duty to save India from ideas or thoughts encouraging revolution The *Madras Mail* recommended to the rulers that Mr. Tilak should be put to death. If the rulers should follow the advice of the *Madras Mail*, revolutionary ideas would certainly spring up in the country. Why should Lord Chelmsford refrain from taking action against that paper? Again the author of a certain book entitled "The West in the East" compared the Indians to beasts in a menagerie and made statements damaging to the reputation of the Indians. These statements are a thousand times more harmful to the country than the outrageous acts and writings of anarchists. All loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty are of opinion that the abovesaid writer is fortunate in so far as he escaped being beaten by the Indians.

Why should not His Excellency the Viceroy proscribe books like the one referred to above, which stir up revolution in the country? We pray that the rulers may not observe any distinctions of race or creed in the dispensation of justice.

Political reforms.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st December, says:—Papers like the *Madras Mail*, which support the official view of things, condemn Government by a few persons as disastrous. Is the present government in India a government by a few or by many persons? Will not the government by the few educated persons be more useful than the present government by fewer persons? Are not the educated among the Indians fit to bear the burden of administration which the English wish to bear? Will not that which was possible after twenty years in the Philippine Islands be found possible in India after a hundred and fifty years of British rule? Self-government must be established so that the people may know the advantages of a government by the people. The Indians seek the co-operation of the British in the establishment of self-government and do not want to do without them.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

Floods in the Guntūr district.

63 Referring to the floods in the Guntūr district, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st December, says:—In the Guntūr district, the people have rendered help to the sufferers to the extent of more than three thousand rupees, whereas the Government have spent only Rs. 550 on their behalf From this it is evident how widely different is the view presented by the *Andhrapatrika* of the sufferings of the people from that gathered from the orders of the Government. We hope that the Government will liberally help the sufferers in the reconstruction of their houses and in making good the loss of their crops.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

Self-government.

64. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd December, reports the President of the Kurnool District Conference to have said that if the Indians do not get self-government as it obtains in the Colonies, there is every reason to fear that the condition of India will grow worse than at present. It exhorts the Indians to ponder over these words of the President.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

The Madras Executive Council.

65. The *Hitakarini*, of the 19th November (received on the 2nd December) contains remarks similar to those contained in the *Andhruprakasika* of the 18th November, already abstracted on page 2075 of the Newspaper Weekly Report under the heading "The Madras Executive Council."

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Nov. 19th, 1916.

Flood disaster in Kaikalur.

66. Referring to the flood disaster in the Kaikalur taluk, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th December, says:—We can emphatically assert that the Government are indifferent to the suffering ryots if they do not completely remit their assessment. Our special correspondent has already stated that the Government cannot but give them water for a second crop and that the cultivators cannot but contract loans to enable them to cultivate their lands. It is the opinion of everybody that the authorities should hereafter investigate carefully the question of Kollair drainage. As desired by the people, a special officer should be appointed to ascertain the extent of the damage caused by the floods. As long as the Tahsildar, who, after a long delay, spent only Rs. 50 out of a sum of Rs. 500 sanctioned for relief, and the Sub-Magistrate who went to the scene of disaster with a bag of rice but returned with it saying that no relief is necessary are relied upon, there can be no hope that justice will be done to the poor ryots in the matter of remissions. If the Government do not appoint a special officer as desired by the people, we request that a new Tahsildar may be appointed for Kaikalur.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1916.

The rise in the prices of wheat and yarn.

67. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th December, is in full agreement with the *Civil* and *Military Gazette* in requesting the authorities to take steps to prevent the rise in the price of wheat in India. It says that the poor are put to great inconvenience on account of the avarice of certain

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1916.

merchants who increase the price of wheat on the plea of war conditions, although there has been a plentiful harvest this year. The paper also refers to the rise in the price of yarn, and prays that the Government may exercise the powers vested in them by legislature to prevent it.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 8th, 1916.

India after the war.

68. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th December, writes:—Some Britishers are telling us that at the close of the war Indians will be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the British in the matter of political privileges. Many Indians believe this. It is necessary to remember that before we can expect any rights and liberties, we must first ensure our fitness for exercising the same. Else it is useless to expect justice to our claims. It is in the cause of justice that the British are sacrificing all their men and money. Are we capable of making such sacrifices? Are we equally resolute? Unless we do our utmost to obtain these rights and show that we are prepared even to lay down our lives if we fail to get democratic rule, we shall have none of those privileges. Our salvation lies in our own hands. God would not help those who would not help themselves.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The enhancement of telegraphic rates

69. Referring to the news of the raising of the minimum rate for telegrams from As. 6 to As. 8, the *Swadesh-abhimani*, of the 1st December, writes:—It is very queer that the Government should have pointed out the dearth of hands on account of military requirements as an excuse for enhancing the rate. While it is possible even in the Military Department to replace losses by fresh hands, it is difficult to see how in the Telegraph Department, the work of which is much less exacting both physically and intellectually, dearth of hands can be complained of. If on the other hand, the Government were to say that the policy of the Government being to appoint only Europeans and Eurasians to the higher posts in the Telegraphic Department and as it is not possible owing to the war, to get the limited number of hands available to cope with the work, and at the same time it is desired to keep up the revenue in spite of the less work which these fewer hands are able to do, the Government were constrained to enhance the fee, the argument would have been incontrovertible. Every thoughtful citizen is bound to put up with these slight inconveniences for some time just as he has to do with the many other incommoding circumstances brought about by the war. But it is rather odd to find the true reason concealed and a lame excuse offered instead.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The United Conference and political aspirations.

70. Referring to the resolutions passed at a United Conference of the Committees appointed by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League on the present political demands of the people, the *Swadesh-abhimani*, of the 1st December, says:—Both parties were already agreed on the point that in the Provincial Executive Councils one half of the members should consist of popular representatives. We are now glad to find that the parties are now also agreed on the question of making a similar demand in regard to the Viceroy's Executive Council. After much discussion as to what proportion of the members of Councils should consist of Moslems, the Conference at last decided this question by fixing the number of Moslems for each province. But as there was still some difference of opinion on this point, the subject will be discussed again at the next session of the Congress and the League. This trend of events doubtless shows that the Hindus and Moslems have joined together to demand a large-instalment of *swaraj*. The news that the leaders of the divers creeds and cults in India are now unanimous in making their demands will serve to proclaim to the world how near India has come to her goal of a united nation.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 6th, 1916.

The influence of western civilization in India.

India's progress under the

71. In an article contributed to the *Sampad Abhyudaya* of the 6th December, the writer after, dwelling on the glory of the ancient civilization of India, proceeds to remark that those who boast of influence of western civilization are apt to

forget that, while it must be conceded that from a materialistic standpoint India has had some gain in the shape of railways, telegraphs, etc., with the advent of western civilization, modern education has the unwholesome effect of destroying the sweet qualities of obedience and devotion to elders and of breeding the vices of the improvidence and sensuality. "Whatever the glory of western civilization", the writer concludes, "India is precipitate in her downward path on account of the licentiousness which characterises it. How, then, is it possible to believe that India is progressing? The harm wrought by western civilization outweighs any gain we may have derived from it. It behoves all right-minded and patriotic citizens therefore to consider the desirability of sticking to our old habits, customs and manners"

SWADESHABHIMANI, Mangalore, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The Hon'ble K. S. Bhat's interpellations in the Legislative Council.

72. In an article giving a summary of the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Bhat's interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council and the replies of Government thereto, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st December, writes:—The Hon'ble Mr. Bhat has amply justified the confidence reposed in him by the public in electing him as their representative. By means of his 23 questions he sought to lay before the Government the minor shortcomings concerning the educational, revenue, criminal, forest, railway, darkhast, co-operative and local board branches of the administration. In regard to the request that District Collectors may be consulted as to whether the new practice of having to resort to civil courts in respect of rent recoveries has proved satisfactory, and if not, whether the system of seeking redress in revenue courts may be revived, the Government replied that they did not think it necessary to invite the opinions of the Collectors on the subject. So long as the Government find no difficulty in collecting the revenue due to them, they will naturally be slow to inquire into the grievances of the *Wargdar*. The effect of the existing system is that a tenant who falls in arrears has no difficulty in evading the payment of another two years' rent by the time the landlord obtains a decree in a civil court for past arrears. The Government seem to have resorted to the present policy because they are afraid that the tenant might be ground down if the *Wargdar* raises the rent to an unreasonable extent. But both in South Canara and Malabar they have done nothing by way of legislation to protect the interests of the *Wargdar* at the same time. They find some difficulty or other whenever they take up the question. The reply to the interpellation regarding the revision of darkhast rules in South Canara shows that the Government are not prepared to inquire into the grievances of the people through the Collector, unless the people come forward and urge them on their attention. The answers in regard to the four interpellations touching co-operative societies have served to allay the apprehension that the present Registrar might be replaced by an Indian Civil Service officer as suggested by the Co-operative Committee. It was feared that such an officer unacquainted with the vernaculars would never be able to manage the department efficiently. We rejoice to learn that the present Registrar, who, besides being an Indian, is so well known for his enthusiasm and scholarship, is not likely to be disturbed from his present office. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhat's interpellations, on the whole, go to show that the minor grievances of the people of South Canara are numerous, but the Government have no knowledge of them; because public life in the district is inert and the people do not take the trouble of acquainting the Government with their wants. As the proverb goes, the child must cry if it wants its mother to give it milk; so must the people force on the attention of the Government through their representative in council the vagaries or high handedness of the officials and the other shortcomings of the administration if they wish to get redress.

SWADESHABHIMANI, Mangalore, Dec. 1st, 1916.

Indian Board Member.

73. In a leading article giving a summary of the discussion which took place in the Madras Legislative Council on the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's resolution that at least one Member of the Board of Revenue should be an Indian, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st December, remarks:—The resolution was

accepted with an amendment that an Indian may be appointed as a Member of the Board of Revenue "when suitable opportunity occurs." As one of the Honourable Members pointed out in this connection, the words "suitable" and "opportunity" are exceedingly vague, and the Government very opportunely made use of these terms which may either mean now or in the next generation. We are sorry to see that the objection raised to the words "suitable opportunity" was not heeded. Today, it is no longer necessary to contend that there are Indians of fitness to hold any responsible post not only in the Board of Revenue but in any branch of the administration. It must be admitted that they have the ability to be at the head of almost any department of Government. The Government is not ignorant of this. It was scarcely proper therefore that the Hon'ble Sir Cardew should have remarked that the fact of a person being an Indian was not by itself a mark of fitness. When the Indians are demanding the privileges of *swarāj* within the Empire, why should they be told these excuses in small matters? Nobody wants that these places should be given to a person who is unfit merely because he is an Indian. It goes without saying that what is urged is that an Indian who is fit should be appointed. Further, fitness is acquired only through exercise of power. It is strange that the Hon'ble Sir Cardew's anger should have pitched up a barrier with the words "suitable opportunity".

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 7th, 1916.

Slave traffic in Calcutta.

74. In an article in English the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th December, writes:—"Slavery is an ancient institution. Our contemporary of the *Bengalee* says that it represents the power of the strong over the weak, and of the victor over the vanquished. It was not a monopoly of India. It existed in England, when the Saxon serf wore the collar of his Norman master. Slavery existed even among the British occupants of North America. The British planters and pioneers in the new world owned numerous Negro slaves and looked upon them as so many cattle. The heart-rending tale of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is a faithful representation of the extent of slavery that obtained in America. The Hindu slaves were not treated so brutishly as the American Negroes were treated by the American Britishers. A perusal of the life and life-work of that God in human form, Wilberforce, will reveal to what extent even the British human nature had drifted in the matter of slave trade. Our contemporary of the *Bengalee* says that the evils of the slave traffic in Calcutta in the 20th century curdles our blood with horror. Young children are, it is said, brought for open sale at Calcutta. If this is so, it is a point that deserves to be carefully investigated and remedied. Our contemporary gives a horrible account of traffic in girls. It is not only in Calcutta that this traffic obtains but it is also in Bombay and other centres of business activity. If it is so, we do not want this wretched enlightenment. A moral crusade must at once be declared against practices which derogate from the dignity of both man and woman. We hope that efforts will be made in all centres of population to stem the tide of this inhuman traffic."

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 7th, 1916.

Lord Carmichael and British freedom.

75. In an article under this heading in English, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th December, writes:—"Mrs. Besant went to Calcutta. She took part in the All-India Congress Committee as well as in the conference between that body and the All-India Muslim League. She was not prevented to enter Bengal. People enquire why an order of prohibition to enter Bengal was not served upon her. The reason is not far to seek. There is Lord Carmichael, a true Britisher, in Bengal. He would never permit any un-British acts. He knows that a holy poor British woman is the last person who could be thought able to set fire to Bengal. Freedom of thought, word and action are the heritages of the British people. They know that such freedom is absolutely necessary to restrain the vagaries of men who cannot stand the alcohol of power. Lord Carmichael is a Britisher of noble traditions. One Lord Carmichael is more than sufficient to strengthen the foundations of the British Empire. This one act of his, not to say of his numerous acts of

British justice and fairplay, has raised the respect and loyalty of Indians to the British throne more than any blessings that British rule has heaped upon India. It is a pity that this truth is not realised by a number of Englishmen who, with all their noble British instincts, are victims of a cowardly fear, that constitutional freedom leads to danger. It is license and not freedom that leads to danger. If freedom is well regulated, it will have the effect of killing all license. If British freedom is extended to India, the Indians will learn how to apply the lynch-law to those who abuse the freedom. Lord Carmichael knows that Mrs. Besant, with all her faults, is not an anti-British lady. She has her own religious and latterly political holiness. They are completely harmless. She was badly treated and even the most innocent of worms will turn against us when we trample upon it. What wonder if Mrs. Besant has turned against her persecutors"

Paper.

76. In commenting upon the resolution relating to the *Punalur* Paper Mill, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th November, points out that the output of the mill, even after its being taken charge of by the Government, has been rather disappointing, in that it has failed even to meet the requirements of Malabar, and dwells upon the necessity of freeing India from her dependence on foreign countries for her supply of paper.

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Soap Factory at Calicut.

77. The *Manorama*, of the 5th December, congratulates Mr. A. K. Menon on the excellent quality of the soaps manufactured in the soap factory at Calicut, and the authorities concerned, on their efforts to provide for a cheap supply of them.

Manorama, Calicut, Dec. 5th, 1916.

A new order of the Mysore Darbar.

78. The *Manorama*, of the 5th December, makes an appreciative reference to the order of the Mysore Darbar, requiring that, in all cases of petitions, enquiries, etc., from the people, replies should be sent to the parties concerned, and hopes that the Government will issue similar orders to their servants here.

Manorama, Calicut, Dec. 5th, 1916.

The Gadac incident.

79. Referring to the action of the First-class Magistrate, Mr. Padbidri, in connection with Mr. Tilak's recent visit to Gadac, the *Kerulodayam*, of the 5th December, observes that it is now clear that Government officials may do anything and everything against Mr. Tilak, and expresses regret at such harassing of Indians by high Government officials.

Kerulodayam, Trichur, Dec. 5th, 1916.

The Madras Muslim League annual session.

80. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 27th November, with reference to the resolutions passed at the Muslim League meeting held at the Lawley Hall on the 26th November, writes:—It is very regrettable that the Muslim League during the whole year does not perform any work relating to educational matters. If lectures on politics be arranged in the Madras Presidency, several hundreds of Mussalmans should make themselves acquainted with the politics essential to the country and the impressions created on their minds might induce to join the league.

Qaumi Report, Madras, Nov. 27th, 1916.

Educational work is the essence of all real work. The Muslim public is in darkness. It is ignorant of its rights. It does not even know what is all being done in its name.

The editor, referring to the resolution passed at the league requesting Government that the claims of Muhammadans may be considered in filling up the forthcoming vacancy in the Executive Council of Madras, says it appears that the settlement of this problem is drawing very near. The matter has been discussed in the press with considerable heat and excitement, and probably the name of the successor who is shortly to be appointed has been settled in the confidential department of the Government. Perhaps the voice of the Muslim League can produce some effect on the Government if there is really sufficient time left. If we do not hope to realise this object, the moving of this resolution would be like striking a blow after the battle.

Adverting to another resolution of the league, that due and legitimate rights may be granted to Muhammadans in District and Taluk Boards, the editor says that if by this a separate electorate is presumably meant, the resolution needed a full discussion, for, our condition in the Presidency of Madras is not equal to that of the people of the United Provinces.

It has just now been ascertained that an amendment to the Madras Municipal Act is under the consideration of the Government of India, but we are not yet aware as to whether we shall be given even that the right which has been conceded to the Mussalmans of the United Provinces in the recent amendment.

The editor, referring to the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg to the question put by a Hindu Honourable Member regarding public endowments, says that the answer, if not disappointing, is, at any rate, not encouraging.

Jamhur-i-Rozgar, Madras, Nov. 30th, 1916.

Concerning motor-cars.

81. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th November, refers to the objections raised regarding motor driving in the city of Madras and published in its issue of the 21st ultimo to the effect "that some wealthy motorists who take advantage of the good roads are a source of danger to poor pedestrians Chauffeurs drive their cars recklessly and do not realise the nuisance they are to old people and those unable to move quickly. It was further stated that on dark nights this vehicle with its powerful lights is still more terrible.

The light of the lamps is so strong that it dazzles and blinds people coming from the opposite direction.

The writer says he has learnt with much pleasure and great satisfaction, that the Commissioner as a result of this complaint has issued a circular drawing the attention of motorists to the lights now used on motor-cars in the city of Madras under the rules framed by him and suggesting, that some device should be adopted to reduce the intensity of the dazzling light. Motorists will be given a reasonable time to think it over. It is probable that a notice warning the public in this regard will be issued on December 15th. The editor suggests that it is advisable to hood the motor lamps with baize or some such material as is now done in Hyderabad.

The Commissioner of Police has also issued an order that in future motor-cars should be provided with horns of a standard pattern. Motor-cars are now fitted with horns which produce the most horrible ear-splitting sounds. The noise made by such horns makes people hair stand on end while children are scared out of their wits and scamper in every direction. The Commissioner of Police by prohibiting the use of such instruments of torture has really placed the public under a debt of gratitude.

On behalf of the public the editor thanks the Commissioner of Police for taking such prompt and considerate action to redress a public grievance.

Qaum Report, Madras, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

The story of endowments.

82. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 2nd December, writes:—Certain Hindu members interpellated and moved in the local council that some legal means should be adopted for the rectification and supervision of public endowments. But it is to be regretted that the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg on behalf of the Government replied that the question was a complicated one and could not at present be interfered with.

We know that the Government is averse to dealing with certain difficult problems and desires to avoid the responsibility of the rectification and supervision of public endowments and hence its answer "the time is not yet".

But the question is when and how will the time which in the view of the Government is so distant, come and who will answer for the loss of endowments until the arrival of the psychological moment. The Government itself recognises the fact that the condition of endowments in this country is not satisfactory. Certain scoundrels and villains regard charitable jagirs and inams as their hereditary legacy. The conditions of the endowments are not observed nor are the pious aims at public benevolence realised. They are

stuffing their infernal maws and know full well there is no power able to snatch the golden morsel from their mouths.

Both Hindus and Muhammadans are complaining of those excuses so opposed to the terms of the endowments and they jointly desire that the strong arm of the law should put a stop to these evils. It is observed with regret, however, that the Government is content to the question with a mere verbal expression of sympathy. Probably it has in its mind some problematical apprehension of which the public have no cognisance. But is it not possible for the confidential advisers of the Government to hold a consultation on this important matter?

It is within our recollection that on the 22nd July 1914, Lord Hardinge's Government sent a lengthy despatch to the Secretary of State for India for consideration. The despatch was to a certain extent confidential and nothing has yet transpired as the decisive action if any taken in the matter. Probably the answer will be that owing to the war such papers are not placed before Government. But this reply would stultify the wisdom of the Government. Hence we cannot admit its accuracy or truth.

A law relating to endowments is not a question requiring heated discussion. Such laws have already been passed and had there been much discussion it would have taken months to get them through. When Bills open to objection and criticism have been introduced and subsequently passed in accordance with the wishes of Government, who can therefore imagine that a Bill desired by the public themselves would be a subject for a ceremonious discussion?

III.—Legislation.

The influence of picture-houses on the minds of children.

83. *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 6th December, writes:—In England it has been discovered that picture-houses have the tendency to prevent the minds of children and that boys under sixteen who have been frequenting the cinema theatres have in numerous cases become criminals. The Educational authorities are, therefore, contemplating measures to ward off this evil. The Government of India would do well to guard against this unwholesome influence of picture-houses in India in good time before their number multiplies.

Vokkaligara Patrike, Bangalore City, Dec. 6th, 1916.

The difficulties of the word "No".

84. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd November, referring to the question put by the Hon'ble Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar regarding the passing of Hindu processions with music playing in front of mosque, says that apparently, the question is a two-sided one. On one side it refers to the respect due to mosques, and on the other it relates to human life. In support of his question the Honourable Member quoted an incident, numerous examples of which can be found in Government proceedings and the memory of which is still fresh in the minds of the public, and common-sense demands that steps should be taken to put a stop to such things. There is no law which requires that respect should be shown to mosques nor is there any order stating that the passing of processions with music playing is illegal. The consequence is that the big stick of physical law is in the hands of both Mussalmans and Hindus, and this formidable weapon alone decides their fate in matters of life and death.

Qaumi Report, Madras, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The Government in answer to this very sensible question has simply said "No".

The astounding part of it is what does this mean? The Government, if it chooses, may decide either that mosques have nothing sacred about them or that on such occasions riots and disputes are permissible. A "No" will not remove the evil.

The Government itself has, much to its regret, knowledge of the amount of disturbance and unrest has been caused by foolish persons of both parties.

We think that the Government have not realised the complex nature of the question and because of its intricacies they have airily dismissed it with

simply the word "No". The Honourable Member as well as the other members should not lose heart owing to this answer in the negative but rather resubmit their question in plain and simple terms.

It certainly can never be expected that the Government will become so callous as to stand by and look on at human lives being sacrificed of set purpose.

This is a religious question and should be tactfully and courageously introduced in the Legislative Council. If a resolution be moved or a Bill introduced and the Hindu and Mussalman members come to an understanding on the subject beforehand the Government will not hesitate to set the seal of its approval to it.

IV.—Native States.

Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 1st, 1916.

The Holkar's gift to his people.

85. Referring to the gift of two lakhs of rupees by the Maharaja of Gwalior to his subjects, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 1st December, says:—This sum is to be devoted to any purpose which his subjects consider to be good for them. Does it not appear from this what value the Holkar sets upon public opinion? This is how our own ancient Indian kings conducted the government. The majority of the present Indian Princes also value public opinion similarly. Ah! My mouth waters when I think of the large-heartedness of the Holkar, the Government of our ancient Hindu kings and the prosperity of the country in those times.

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

Local self-government in Mysore.

86. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th December, says that the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore to report as to the means whereby local self-government may be extended in that Province, go far ahead of the conditions of local self-government in British India in the matter of the financial powers exercised by the people.

Vokkaligara Patrike, Bangalore, City Dec. 6th, 1916.

Local self-government in Mysore.

Referring to the changes proposed to be effected by the Mysore Government in regard to the extension of local self-government in that province, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 6th December, says:—The prime object of the Government in making these changes is, evidently, to stimulate the eagerness and enthusiasm of the people in regard to municipal administration, so as to help them to undertake a larger measure of civic responsibilities. The immediate consequence of these changes, therefore, is the considerable increase in the responsibilities of municipal bodies. We are, no doubt, wont to see keen contests for membership. But these contests are, as a rule, participated in only with an eye to selfish ends. If, under these circumstances, responsible public offices such as that of Municipal President should be thrown open to such elections, there is little chance of machinery of municipal administration running satisfactorily. It is therefore necessary that responsible positions like these should continue to be filled by men of honesty, integrity and education.

Vrittanta Patrika, Mysore, Dec. 7th, 1916.

The extension of local self-Government in Mysore.

In continuation of an article in a previous issue on the extension of local self-Government in Mysore (vide Report No. 49, article 98) the *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 7th December, reiterates its doubt as to whether the people are advanced far enough to undertake the heavy measure of increased responsibilities which the Government of Mysore propose to place on their shoulders.

Lokaprabhodini, Trichur, Dec. 6th, 1916.

Raffles in Cochin.

87. In an English leader, the *Lokaprabhodini*, of the 6th December, endorses the opinions of the *Madras Times* on the subject of 'raffles in Cochin', and hopes that the Government of His Highness the Raja will do the needful in the matter.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

88. Referring to this matter, the *Deshabhimani*, of the 25th November, writes as follows:—When the industries made no progress in foreign countries, the Governments of those countries rendered help to the people in several ways to develop them. It is regrettable that a similar thing cannot be done in India also. If cultivation is properly conducted, it will make a country advance in prosperity. Therefore more colleges than there are now should be established and knowledge in agriculture should be imparted to the young who may seek that knowledge alone. The instruction should be given in these colleges in the mother-tongue of the people. The help to be rendered may be divided into two kinds. The first is to render pecuniary help to the agriculturists through the Government agricultural loans. The agriculturists do not appear to have been benefited in the least by this system. They think that it is very difficult to get loans under this system and that even if they are obtained, they have to suffer many difficulties. The second is to establish depots for lending agricultural implements to the ryots.

The needs of our agriculturists.

Deshabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 25th, 1916.

Issued, 19th December 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 51 of 1916.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 17th December 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The British Cabinet	2215
The plucky *Deutschland*	2216
Peace proposals	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts*—	
The *Madras Mail* and the Tilak appeal case	*ib.*
The Calicut Bench Court	*ib.*
(c) *Jails*—	
Indians in the Jail department	2217
(d) *Education*—	
The Patna University Bill and the Madras Syndicate	*ib.*
Free and compulsory elementary education	2218
Students and education	*ib.*
Indian mathematicians	2219
(e) *Local and Municipal*—	
Municipal and Local Board budgets	*ib.*
(h) *Railways*—	
Railways and Absentee Industrialism	2220

II.—Home Administration—*contd.*

(b) *General*—

	PAGE
The Tinctorial Expert's report	2221
The forthcoming Congress and Home Rule	2222
The Madras Provincial Congress Committee and non-Brahmans	*ib.*
Presidency Banks and Indian enterprise	*ib.*
The effects of the cyclone	2223
The Industrial Conference	*ib.*
The Government of Bombay and Sir Valentine Chirol	2224
Mrs. Besant and the Bombay order	2225
Mrs. Annie Besant	*ib.*
Indian Christians and nationalism	*ib.*
The Basel Mission	*ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council	2226
Competitive Examinations	*ib.*
Freedom and superstition	2227
Cadet training	*ib.*
The Governor-designate of Bengal	*ib.*
The Round Table	2228
Indians in South Africa	*ib.*
The Defence of India Act in Bengal	*ib.*
Home Rule in Bengal	2229
"La Patrie"	*ib.*
Conscription for Europeans	*ib.*
The Ceylon quarantine	2230
Industry and politics	*ib.*
The situation in Bengal	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war	2232
The President of the United States	2233
Peace	*ib.*
The Cabinet crisis in England	*ib.*
America and the war	2235
The crisis at the Balkan theatre	*ib.*
Roumania	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts*—

Mr. Cotton	*ib.*
Official Receiver, Guntûr	2236

(d) *Education*—

Compulsory primary education in India	*ib.*
The Intermediate Examination	*ib.*
Where has the Senate of the Madras University gone?	*ib.*
Compulsory primary education in Bombay	2237
Primary education and the Bombay Government	*ib.*
Education	*ib.*
National education	*ib.*
Free and compulsory education	2238
Instruction through the medium of the mother tongue	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.*

		PAGE
(c) *Local and Municipal*—		
Motor traffic in Bombay		2238
Lord Carmichael and municipalities		2239
The question of food-stuffs		*ib.*
(d) *Railways*—		
Reservation of railway compartments for Anglo-Indians		*ib.*
The gate leading from the Calicut Railway station to Anne Hall Road		*ib.*
Curtailment of the train service		2240
(h) *General*—		
The Indian Commissioners of labour in Ceylon		*ib.*
Reappointment of dismissed Military officers		*ib.*
Is it a breach of etiquette for members of Legislative Councils to publish their disallowed interpellations?		*ib.*
The new Governor of Bengal		2241
A public meeting in Bombay for protesting against the order of prohibition issued to Mrs. Besant		*ib.*
Management of public charities		*ib.*
The recent storm		*ib.*
The *Madras Mail* and the Indians		2242
Disloyal British subjects in Pondicherry		*ib.*
Mr. Tilak's case against Sir Valentine Chirol		*ib.*
Mr. Tilak and the police		*ib.*
Statistics of persons buried alive in Great Britain		2243
The Cuddapah District Conference		*ib.*
Operation of the Defence of India Act in the Madras Presidency		*ib.*
Conviction of a plantation coolie in Ceylon		*ib.*
The Indian Membership of the Bombay Executive Council		*ib.*
Publication of questions and resolutions disallowed by Presidents of Legislative Councils		2244
The recent storm in the South Arcot district		*ib.*
The Dyeing Expert's report for the quarter ending 30th September 1916		*ib.*
Free trade		2245
Home Rule		*ib.*
India and the new Minister		*ib.*
The rearing of bulls		*ib.*
Supplies to Collectors		2246
Gold coins		*ib.*
Drinking		*ib.*
Suggestions to the Collector of Guntûr		*ib.*
Adulterated ghee		*ib.*
The *Madras Mail*		*ib.*
Scarcity of drinking water in the Chakrapalem village, Tenali taluk		2247
Mr. Tilak at Gadag		*ib.*
Mr. Lutman		*ib.*
The recent cyclone		*ib.*
The salary of Governors		*ib.*
The voluntary system of Military service		*ib.*
Sir Valentine Chirol		*ib.*
Mr. Chamberlain		2248
The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar		*ib.*
Swaraj		*ib.*
A harbour at Vizagapatam		*ib.*
Anglo-Indian papers		*ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.*

(b) *General*—cont.

	Page
Mrs. Besant and the Central Provinces order	2249
India after the war	*ib.*
Sir K. G. Gupta	2250
Mr. Tilak and the Bombay Government	*ib.*
The Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Mattancheri	2251
Government and the selling on of coins	*ib.*
Supplies to touring officers	*ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council	*ib.*
The Soap Factory at Calicut	2252
Sir Sankaran Nayar and the Madras Mahajana Sabha	*ib.*
"Recognition of the loyalty and valour of Mussalmans"	*ib.*
"Indentured labour for the Colonies"	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Some recent orders of the Mysore Government	2253
The Christian Succession Bill	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavacaraguvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Sampe & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Narayanaswami Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	265
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Abharanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mamun	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapettu, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Anwar-ud-din Sahib Bakhsh, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Buntwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. M. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnava, 30 years.	450
12	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Proddatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 33 years.	600
13	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harinarayanama Rao, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
14	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
15	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 13 Arunachella Mayakan Road, Chintadrepet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Sarma Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
16	**Andhra Samrakshani.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Godavari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
17	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	800
18	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 333, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
19	Arogyam	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 30 years.	500
20	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Sewell, European, 64 years.	750
21	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Aurobindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
22	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 33 years.	100
23	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balambalmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	300
24	Arya Dharma Pradeepam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Brahman, 31 years.	400

*Started, 3rd April 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25	Arya Mahila	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
26	Arya Vysya ..	Anglo-Telugu	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur .	Weekly ..	S. Rameswami Gupta, Vysya, 52 years.	350
27	Asha	Uriya	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	N. B. Rothe, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
28	Atma Poshini ..	Malayalam	Abhaberaratna Prakasika Press, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
29	Bala Dutan or Children's Herald.	Tamil	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
30	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
31	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaeus, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
32	Baliyar Mittiran or Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
33	Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
34	Bar, Platform and Pulpit.	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
35	Basel Mission College Magazine.*	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Heare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
36	Bashabhimani † ..	Malayalam.	Raja Raja Varma Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	P. K. Kumara Pillai, Nayar, 32 years.	500
37	Bhakti Soudesha ‡ ..	Canarese	Canton Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Sri Dattatreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
38	Bhanu §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
39	Bharata Kesari ‖	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 23 years.	1,300
40	Bharatamata ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
41	Bharati ¶	Tamil ..	Published at 3, Colagappa Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Vivekabalathanam Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
42	Bharati	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 33 years.	200
43	Bharati Vilas	Do	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years	300
44	Bhaloka Vyasan ..	Tamil ..	Bhaloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuviru Navalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	220
45	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
46	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	725
47	Bodhini	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 38 years, Brahmans.	750
48	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Roche, English, 49 years.	5,000
49	Carlylean	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	700
50	Catholic Friend. **	Do.	Published at the Lutheran Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. M. Motha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuravilangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,300
52	Catholic Mitramu or Catholic Friend. ¶	Telugu.	Published at the Lutheran Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Motha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
53	Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
54	Catholic Register.	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Discontinued, April 1916. † Started, 8th September 1916. ‡ Started, August 1916. § Started, 31st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‖ Started, February 1916. ¶ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ** Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55	**Catholic Watchman.**	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
56	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	350
57	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kamaleswaran attah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
58	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdam Mudali alias Murugesa Mudali, Vellala, 28 years.	Not known.
59	**Choudari** *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
60	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
61	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do, do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
62	**Christian Patriot.**	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
63	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
64	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
65	**Commercial World Advertiser.** †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
66	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
67	**Comoh** ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
68	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
69	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
70	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
71	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
72	**Daily Post** ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
73	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
74	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
75	**Do.** ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sahdchalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
76	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,000
77	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
78	**Deccoya Missionary Prabasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
79	Deccoya Missionary Patrika	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
80	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
81	Dhanvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	395
82	**Dharma Poshini.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Unnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	250
83	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 34 years.	300
84	**Dharmaprakasini.** †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
85	**Dharmasodhini** ..	Do.	Sampe & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
86	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
87	**Disciple**	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
88	**Divyagnana Dipika or Gnan of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 50 years, and J. Srinivasa Rao, 24 years, Brahmans.	1,000

* Started, June 1916.

† Not published for the last two years.

‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
89	Dravidabhimani ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
90	Educational Review.	English	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
91	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
92	Ettinalasatyam or Present Truth.*	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
93	Everyman's Review,†	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
94	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
95	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,050
96	George Gazette ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
97	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 25 years.	400
98	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
99	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Cholapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
100	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years	645
101	Hindu	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
102	Hindu Nesan ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman	1,500
103	Hindu Sundari ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 37 years, and B. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
104	Hitabarini	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
105	Do.	Telugu.	Hitabarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
106	Hitavadi	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
107	Humanity	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	400
108	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
109	Indian Advertiser.	French, English and Tamil.	Jagannatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	N. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 37 years.	100
110	Indian Christian.	English.	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
111	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	500
112	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
113	Indian Emigrant .	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
114	Indian Engineer.	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
115	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, B.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, B.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
116	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Hinley", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
117	Indian Law Gazette.	Tamil ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started, July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
118	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Lee Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
119	Indian Patriot ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
120	Indian Railway Journal.	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patler's Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
121	Indian Review ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.R.S., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
122	International Police Service Magazine.	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kedandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
123	Janabhimani or People's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
124	Janamukulan .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
125	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
126	Janopakari* ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 36 years.	..
127	Jnana Bhanu ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai. Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 38 years.	350
128	Jaridah-i-Rozgar ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	300
129	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
130	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 8, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., B.L., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
131	Journal of the Tamil Scientific Terms Society.‡	Anglo-Tamil.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	C. Rajagopala Achari and R. G. Venkatesubba Ayyar, Brahmans.	100
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
133	Kairali†	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 33 years.	800
134	Kalabhimani‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
135	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliwaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivakami Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
136	Kalai Magal ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Simaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
137	Kaliyuga Varthamani.	Do. ..	Kaviprahma Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaiya, 38 years.	150
138	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	700
139	Kannada Kogile‖ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M Thimmappaya.	Not known.
140	Karnataka	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
141	Karnataka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
142	Karnataka Granthamala.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
143	Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	350
144	Karnataka Nandini¶ ..	Do.	Published at the Sati Hitaishini office, Nanjangud, Mysore State; printed at the Sri Krishna Press, Hubli, Bombay Presidency.	Do. ..	N. Tirumalamma!	Not known.
145	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike.‖	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Do.

* Started, January 1916.
‖ Started, April 1916.

† Started, February 1916.
‖ Started in 1916.

‡ Ceased to exist January 1916.
¶ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
146	Kathe Ratnakaram.	Tamil	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamitran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nallappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
147	Kavita	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkataramu Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
148	Kerala Deepika ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
149	Keralabasari ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	350
150	Keralam *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
151	Kerala Patrika ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,250
152	Kerala Sanchari ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 48 years.	1,150
153	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 28 years.	1,000
154	Keralasevabhimani.	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Kerala Sevabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
155	Keralodayam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
156	Kistnapatrika ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 38 years.	2,000
157	Kolar Gold Fields News.	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
158	Konkani Dirven ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 26 years.	600
159	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	360
160	Lakshmi Bhai .. .	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 38 years.	1,500
161	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	330
162	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Villa, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, George-town, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
163	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Perungulam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 36 years.	500
164	Literary Journal. ‡	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	350
165	Ziya-ul-Islam § ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Mirza Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
166	Local Self-government Gazette.	English.	Published at No. 7, Badrian Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Acharlu, 46 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	500
167	Loka Mitran ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	307
168	Lokopakaram ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokopakaram Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
169	Lokaranjini ¶ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundaresa Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
170	Lokopakari	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kumaleswarenpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 42 years.	1,100
171	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	300

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, March 1916.
‡ Discontinued, May 1916.
§ Discontinued, 19th January 1916.
‖ Ceased to exist in June 1914.
¶ Ceased to exist, 30th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
172	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
173	Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Somans Magazine.	Do. ..	Published at 19, Thanikachalam Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
174	Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
175	Madhuravani ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
176	Madhva Siddhanta Prabasini.‡	Do..	Published at the Madhva Siddhanta Prakasini Sabha, Mysore, and printed at the Jayalaya Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Y. Srinivasa Rao and H. Narasinga Rao, Brahmans.	Not known.
177	Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
178	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.R.U., European, 88 years.	300
179	Madras Economic Journal.*	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A. Brahman.	..
180	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
181	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 35 years.	800
182	Madras Mail ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	8,412
183	Madras Times ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
184	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. P. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
185	Madras Young Men.	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
186	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
187	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
188	Maha Vikatan.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 55 years.	1,050
189	Mahilabhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	350
190	Malabar Herald ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	R. W. Nigh, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
191	Malabar Islam ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
192	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the Monthly Review.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 48 years.	500
193	Malayala Manorama.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 45 years.	4,500
194	Malayali	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpa Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 52 years.	1,550
195	Manavasova† ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	600
196	Mangaladayam	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 38 years, Nayars.	650
197	Mangalore Advertiser.	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	200

* Started, April 1916. † Not published since 7th September 1914. ‡ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
196	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
199	Manju Bhâshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
200	Manorama	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 28 years.	1,500
201	Meraj-i-Khiyal ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Nazukia Press, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 64 years.	150
202	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,500
203	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
204	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
205	Mission News ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
206	Mission News for Women.	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
207	Mitavadi	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
208	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	370
209	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 59 years.	1,200
210	Muhammadin Prasangam Mosam (formerly the Islamic Prasangam Mosam). *	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Labbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	300
211	Mukhbir-i-Deccan.	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Mayapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
212	Muzhir-i-Deccan.	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpara (Govilguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,500
213	Muslim Dutan ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 42 years.	900
214	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 30 years.	Not known.
215	Mysore Patriot ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
216	Mysore Star ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years.	3,000
217	Nagai Neela-lochani.	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly .	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 44 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan or Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Canton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
220	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
221	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heasman, B.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
222	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
223	Nazrani Deepika.	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
224	New India ..	English.	New India Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,000
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 33 years.	50
226	New Reformer ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Sanni Tholaver, 46 years.	500
227	Nigazhkalasatyam or The Present World.	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
228	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Love Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Viswesvara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
229	Non-Brahmin [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 28 years.	2,000
230	Noor*	Urdu ..	Qaumi Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
231	Northwich Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Royapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, George-town, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	400
232	Our Little Paper †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	R P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
233	Outlook †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
234	Pandia Nesan ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
235	Penkalvi or Female Education.	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revee Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
236	People's Opinion (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Mandara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
237	Planters' Chronicle.	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Morton, European, 53 years.	1,000
238	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Gnanothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
239	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., B.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
240	Prabandhakalpavalleri. ‡	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
241	Prabodhini ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamma, 40 years.	350
242	Prajamitran ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
243	Prapanja Mitran §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kamalesvarapet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shanmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
244	Prarambha Vidya.	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Mayanna Sastri, M.A., B.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
245	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
246	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 36 years.	300
247	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,000
248	Promptuarium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,000
249	Purna Chandrodayam.	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Ranganswami Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	1,000
250	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	787
251	Qaumi Report ..	Urdu ..	Qaumi Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	730
252	Ravi	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,250
253	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	300
254	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 15, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 18th May 1914.
‡ Not published for the last two years.

† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
365	Risála-i-Albadí ..	Urdu ..	Published at Darieha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Hussin, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
366	Risála-i-Hifázat-e-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govligunda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
367	Risála-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govligunda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
368	Risála-i-Málgusári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nasair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
369	Risála-i-Rahbar-i-Musalmán.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
360	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafa, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
361	Risála-i-Tarah-i-Usmanía.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years.	150
362	Risala-i-Zahira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nasir-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
363	Sadguru	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
364	Sadhvi	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
365	Sahaya	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
366	Sahifa	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Saltanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
367	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 66, Vellala Street, Purasawalkam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
368	Saiph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
369	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thiruhoctam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
370	Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
371	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
372	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
373	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
374	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manibanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavalu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	500
375	Sangita Sampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Ranganayaki Ayyangar, Brahman, 30 years.	250
376	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
377	Sastibhasa	Telugu.	Vasilabha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
378	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The Adela Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district	Monthly ..	Gopalanda Das, Brahman,	500
379	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
380	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., B.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
381	Satyavadam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin state.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Hilaverath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
382	Satya Vahini	Canarese	Published at Hiddagere, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. R. Purbina, European ..	600
383	Savinudi	Do.	Sharada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
284	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
285	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
286	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
287	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 52 years.	400
288	Sentamil Selvi ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	800
289	Shimoga Vrittanta	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
290	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
291	Sirunaha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss M. E. Tailer, European ..	250
292	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukhal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
293	Social Reform Advocate.	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
294	South Indian Mail.	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
295	South Indian Trade Journal.	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
296	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
297	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 35 years.	150
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Khambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Kaheera Nagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. G. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
301	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Gunda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
302	Sri Krishna Sookti.	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 42 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 32 years, Brahmans.	1,000
303	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prahasanam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 48 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 49 years, Brahmans.	30
304	Sri Sankara Acharya.	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keralavilasini* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore state.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 37 years.	410
305	Sri Savitri	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jagannyakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamma, Brahman, 35 years.	500
306	Sri Vani Vilasini.	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
307	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
308	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
309	Students' Own Magazine. ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 6th May 1916.

† Revived, August 1916.

‡ Revived February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
310	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
311	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
312	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswanathapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
313	**Sujanamitram** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
314	**Sukhabi Vridhini.**	Tamil ..	*Sukhabi Vridhini* Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
315	**Sukhadara Bodhini**	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri 54 years, and A. Venkatamayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
318	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprabhasini.**	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Kotesvara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
320	**Swadesamitthiran** ..	Tamil ..	Swadesamitthiran Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,000
321	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Do. ..	Mathuharavani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	600
322	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
323	**Swadeshi** (formerly the *Bhaggedayam*).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
324	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
325	**Do.**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Mathaswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	400
326	Tamil Perumatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 486, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
327	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
328	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
329	Telugu Churchman ‡ ..	Do.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Gondi David, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 33 years.	400
330	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	*Telugu Law Journal* Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
331	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
332	**Temperance News.** ‖	English.	Published at "Bonaly", Kgmore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Not known.
333	**Tan India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	400
334	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. R. E. Berry, European ..	350
335	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
336	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	English.	Herehill & Co.'s Press, Phillips Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
337	**Theosophist**	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
338	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
339	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
340	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, October 1916. ‖ Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	United Church Herald.	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Banings, American, 38 years.	1,000
342	United Church Herald.	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	625
343	United India and Native States.	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
344	Uthal Madupa	Oriya.	Sri Gasapati Bhima Deo Press, Digapadi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Bidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
345	Uttara Tharaka.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
346	Vaidyakalanidhi.	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Damiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
347	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
348	Vaicya Mittiran ..	Tamil ..	*Vaicya Mittiran* Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
349	Vannikula Mittiran	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia, 36 years.	1,000
350	Varnasrama Dharmam.	English and Tamil (separate editions)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Lee, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
351	Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
352	Vedanta Dipika ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
353	Vedanta Kesari. ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvanandu (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
354	Vedisr Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
355	Vidya Bhanu ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vabiyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramania Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 34 years.	700
356	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 46 years.	1,761
357	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
358	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 87½, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 36 years.	600
359	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kudaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 48 years.	150
360	Vijaya Vihatan.* ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vihatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathiresu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
361	Vihata Prabha † ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
362	Vihata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.C.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	600

* Temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1916. † Not published since 30th September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
363	Vira Kesari ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Banmahayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulsi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
364	Visvakarma Kulopakari.	Tamil ..	Viswakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
365	Visvakarman * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
366	Viveka Bodhini ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	1,500
367	Viveka Chintamani.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 50 years.	700
368	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
369	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
370	Vokkaligara Patrike.	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
371	Vrittantamsu or The News. †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	300
372	Vrittanta Patrike.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
373	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 50 years.	300
374	Vyavasaya Mitram	Malayalam.	Tellicherry; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	600
375	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
376	Wealth of India ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
377	Wednesday Review.	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
378	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 40 years.	350
379	West Coast Bulletin.	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kakranchery, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
380	West Coast Reformer.	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
381	West Coast Spectator.	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
382	Western Star ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore state.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	600
383	Yathartha Vachani	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
384	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
385	Yogakshemam .	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company Limited), Trichur, Cochin State	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
386	Young Men of India.	English.	Published at No. 84, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 48 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka*, of the 9th December, states:—"Hardly was the ink on our last issue dry when we learnt that, contrary to the hope expressed therein, Mr. H. H. Asquith had already relinquished the office he had so long adorned with such conspicuous courage and ability, and that Mr. Lloyd George had been invited by His Majesty to form the Government. That gifted Welshman—imaginative, purposeful and of marvellous energy—has accepted the Premiership, and he is likely to be assisted by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson both of whom were once his antagonists . . . With Mr. Asquith, goes out of the British Cabinet all that represented the heart of old Liberalism—the principles for which Bright and Gladstone fought—their lofty moral elevation, their scrupulous regard for the freedom of the individual, their unfailing humanity, their serenity, sanity and breadth of vision. For some months past, Mr. Asquith had been the object of venomous attacks in the Harmsworth press and a kind of *parvenu* spirit was abroad among the younger, more hot-blooded, and less staid politicians, conspiring to set at naught the cool and cautious policy of their elders . . . His exile from office will be regretted by all who love moderation and lofty idealism in politics. . . . As for India, the recent appointments are significant enough. Not only are the successors of Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmicheal very poor substitutes; but a wave of repression seems to be passing over the land. The Government of Bombay make no secret of the fact that they are actively helping the opponent of one of the most popular patriots of India. But perhaps, if England should suffer in one way, India should suffer in another."

The British Cabinet.

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Dec. 9th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 12th December, says:—"The composition of the New British Cabinet is of such a character that, whatever may be its effect on the operations of the war, it does not promise well for a sound administration of Indian affairs based upon accurate knowledge of Indian conditions and of India's place in the empire. The recent appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal had given us a plain indication of the scant regard with which Indian public opinion was apt to be treated by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. His tenure of office as Secretary of State for India has not been hitherto fruitful of good to the interests of India in any manner. There has been no discussion of the Indian Budget in Parliament and no opportunity given for criticism of the Indian administration. The people of India have no voice in the determination of matters essential to their welfare in the internal administration, much less have they any part or lot in the shaping of Imperial policy. . . It is with a feeling akin to disappointment that the news of Mr. Chamberlain retaining the office of Secretary for India will be received in most parts of the country. We do not find the name of Lord Hardinge and Mr. Montague among the members. It is quite clear from the *personnel* of the Cabinet, that Mr. Chamberlain's guide and mentor in respect of Indian matters will be Lord Curzon, who is to be the Lord President of the Council and the Leader of the House of Lord. As far as we can judge Lord Curzon is the only Minister in the Cabinet who is conversant with Indian affairs, but his knowledge, experience and guiding hand in regard to Indian administration, are what people of this country would like to do without. The Leader of the House of Commons with the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is Mr. Bonar Law, who as Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last administration blundered badly in dealing with matters arising out of the Ceylon riots."

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1916.

New India, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

2. *New India*, of the 11th December, writes:—"Reuter states that the German sub-marine cargo-steamer *Deutschland* has safely got back to the Weser in Germany after a rapid voyage across the Atlantic One cannot but wonder at the pluck shown by this steamer, and even if it be an enemy steamer, it deserves our unstinted praise. No sane person can have any sympathy with the ruthless submarining activity shown by the Teuton Powers, but this plucky craft deserves to be congratulated on its rapid and safe voyage. It appears that the British Admiralty needs a more watchful look-out on the seas if this trans-Atlantic shipping system is to be systematically accepted by the Central Powers. It would mean practically a negation of the blockade."

The plucky *Deutschland*.

New India, Madras, Dec. 13th, 1916.

3. *New India*, of the 13th December, observes:—"A cable arrives this afternoon that the Central Powers and their Allies have addressed to the Governments composing the *Entente* of identical notes, expressing their willingness to enter into peace negotiations. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has announced in the Reichstag that 'Germany and her Allies, conscious of their responsibility before God, before their own Nations and humanity, propose today to the hostile Powers to enter into peace negotiations.' It is sad that fire-eating Lloyd George should have become the Premier of Great Britain in the place of Mr. Asquith just as these proposals are made. But even Mr. Lloyd George can hardly refuse to consider the proposals made, and insist on continuing the War without trying, if it be possible, to end it. It would be inhuman to insist on continuing the slaughter if there be any hope of ending it, and at least a truce might be arranged for the winter on the basis of the *status quo*."

Peace proposals.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts*.

People's Opinion, Trivandrum, Dec. 9th, 1916.

4. In an article on this subject, the *People's Opinion*, for the week ending 9th December, says:—"We are glad to hear that Mr. Tilak has served a notice on the *Madras Mail* in connection with the recent malicious attacks made by that paper. We hope that unless the Editor chooses to retract his words and make ample reparation, as the Editor of the *Times of India* has done, Mr. Tilak will not let slip this opportunity of teaching some of these Anglo-Indian public organs how they should speak and write of Indian Public men. It is a pity that while Indian Editors are now and then hauled up by the authorities to answer this charge or that on the ground of public safety and order, the Anglo-Indian Editors enjoy an immunity from such a fate even though they, with but few exceptions, dip their pen in gall and wormwood in speaking of Indian aspirations and Indian leaders. Not content with merely possessing superior wisdom, these catch hold of every available occasion to throw mud at those who cannot see eye to eye with the bureaucracy in the discussion and settlement of political questions affecting Indian interests. . . Unmeasured language and violent diatribes are as bad from the mouth and pen of an Anglo-Indian as from those of an Indian. In the name of amity and good will which should subsist between the two great races whose fortunes have been cast together by Providence, the Anglo-Indian writers of the rabid order should be made to feel that it is not always safe for them to transgress the bounds of law. The reply of the *Madras Mail*, in the present case, is scarcely one which will satisfy Mr. Tilak and put an end to this sorry episode."

The *Madras Mail* and the Tilak appeal case.

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 9th, 1916.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th December, states:—"The President of the local Civil Bench Court would do well to exercise a little more care to permitting people to practise at his bar. All sorts and conditions of men—men with little or no status or social position and of questionable antecedents—are now permitted to appear and plead. As a result petty-fogging is going on

The Calicut Bench Court.

and instances wherein these 'barristers' have swindled parties have come to our notice. The profession of a pleader is noble, and it is undesirable that it should be prostituted by ex-vagabonds ex-pan-sellers and ex-*bredi wallas* who have drifted on to the bench through the undue leniency of the presiding gentleman. . . We have no doubt that now that the matter has been brought to Mr. Rosario's notice, he will exercise more care in the grant of permission to the common or garden lawyer whose chamber is in the tea-shop or in tavern and who goes by the common name of 'one-anna vakil.'"

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 12th December, says:—"A few vacancies on the local Bench of Magistrates have fallen vacant We think it our duty to reiterate now what we have off and on being saying on the matter of nominations. A certain type of official thinks that any *chapkan walla* is good enough for the Bench. We have seen Honorary Magistrates prostituting their position for a couple of eggs or a bunch of plantains. And we have known 'their worships' who regularly haunt law courts earning a handful of silver daily by attesting vakalats and affidavits. Such men not only bring the administration of criminal justice through honorary agency into contempt, but constitute a positive danger, being susceptible to the persuasive touch of the potent rupee which is potent enough to perpetrate miscarriage of justice."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 12th, 1916.

(e) *Jails.*

Indians in the Jail department.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th December, remarks:—"In reply to an interpellation of the Hon'ble Mr. Akalla Suryanarayana Rao, the interesting information was available that we have in the Jail department only one Indian Superintendent and three jailors; if we add two acting jailors, the total number of Indians in positions of trust and responsibility comes to the magnificent number of six. We have six Superintendentships of the first class with four acting or sub. *pro tem* appointments, making a total of ten. Not one of them is an Indian. In the second class there are five: here again, not one is Indian; out of the five Superintendents in the third class, we have one solitary Indian, drawing a salary of Rs. 375. . . We ask the Government whether any extrordinary qualification is possessed by the Europeans and Anglo-Indians to handle criminals. If, as we believe, the ideal jail is a place where earnest efforts are made to blow into life any stray spark of the higher man among the criminals, almost the first essential in the men of authority over them ought to be knowledge of them, and facility to talk to them, and lead them aright. . . The old idea of a jailor being called upon to constantly keep the criminal in check and therefore requiring more of the military than the civil spirit, must give way. We trust the criminal to the Salvation Army, thereby acknowledging the principle that the wayward man is more amenable to love than force. . . We do not know the educational qualifications of the European and Anglo-Indian jailors and Superintendents of Jails. But we can find many an Indian graduate of character and refinement to accept those positions. Constant contact with such men would, in itself, be a stimulus for effort on the part of the criminal for improvement. Indians need not be so systematically kept out of the Jail department where we think they are most fitted. With the change in the angle of jail vision, which Sir Harold Stuart has inaugurated, we hope that the very necessary step will be taken of introducing a higher Indian element in our jails."

Indian Patriot, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

(d) *Education.*

The Patna University Bill and the Madras Syndicate.

7. The *Hindu*, of the 9th December, observes:—"The Syndicate of the University of Madras has, we are informed, replied to the Local Government who referred the Patna University Bill to it, that it has no opinion to offer. This is an amazing answer coming from a body which does not particularly practise moderation when it opposes popular views. . .

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

It is because we think that the Syndicate, which consists of a majority of Europeans, is not in disagreement with the main provisions of the Bill which gives to the people of the Behar a University only in name, with absolutely no place for popular representatives and completely bereft of independence, that it has assumed this superior attitude. The Bill, it must be remembered, is condemned universally, by Indian and influential Anglo-Indian journals, and the people of Behar who asked for bread, now indignantly refuse the gift which they find is nothing but stone. In these circumstances, if the Syndicate in Madras sympathised with this view, it should have said so. What are we to think of a body, consisting of the pick, as it is claimed, of the members of the Senate, which has decades of University administration behind it, and manages an institution which, according to its official apologists, has earned a name for aiming at higher standard of efficiency than in other Universities, should now say that it cannot express an opinion on a measure of such a retrograde character. . . To those, who have followed its doings, it is clear that the public have in the Syndicate a reactionary body, with a European majority, which is not responsive to the new ambitions surging in the breasts of Indians, treats with contempt public opinion and looks with apprehension on the spread of the University idea."

New India, Madras, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Free and compulsory elementary education.

8. *New India*, of the 12th December, writes:—"The defeat of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel in the Bombay Legislative Council requesting that primary education may be gradually made compulsory in municipal areas deserves more than passing attention. . . What does the attitude of the Government mean? In spite of all that has taken place in this country and in the world since Mr. Gokhale moved his resolution on that subject in the Imperial Council, the policy of the Government has remained the same. . . The fact is that so far as the present angle of vision is concerned, there is to be no change worth the name in the field of education. . . Finally, we shall refer to the plea that it rests with the Government of India to decide when education shall be made compulsory. To us that argument conveys no meaning. Are we to suppose that if the Bombay Government were resolutely in favour of the reform, the Government of India would have repressed their enthusiasm? Lord Willingdon will, perhaps, be surprised to know, in this connection, that when a similar resolution was moved last year in the Madras Council, the local Government did not put forward any such plea. The resolution was discussed mainly on its own merits. What does that indicate? The fact is that the Government of Bombay is thoroughly reactionary, and is no more inclined to encourage educational, than to encourage political, reform. Its one idea seems to be to do nothing beyond repression and War Funds. But neither of these is governing India."

Indian Patriot, Madras, Dec. 13th, 1916.

Students and education.

9. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th December, remarks:—"Nothing is a more common spectacle nowadays than students certified to be qualified for higher classes running to colleges but to find no seats. The doors of the college are closed against them. They have fully blown school-final certificates. They have got excellent character and their teachers and parents have very high hopes of their future. . . The very fact that the school-final of Madras has been changed creates a suspicion in our minds whether or not our school boys are being sacrificed for want of space in colleges or other educational institutions. Nothing is more cruel than that our youngmen, the future of the country, should be sacrificed most recklessly. . . It is meaningless torture of Indian students that they should be compelled to go through years of study in colleges, that they should be graduates before they can appear for the B.L. examination. . . The system of education in India is rotten from top to bottom. The system had its origin at the time of the East India Company, to find clerks for the European merchants. They wanted Indians who should know English. That system is being handed from father to son with some changes here and there, but the old ideal remains. This ideal

must be knocked down. We educate our young men not that they should be clerks in offices, but that they should be citizens of an empire that is to rise. . . Ramanujam who was a 15 rupees clerk in the Custom-house (because he could not pass his B.A., on account of lack of knowledge of English) is now considered to be the greatest mathematician of the world. Under the Indian system of education he had absolutely no other go than to enter the Custom-house with a small salary. Such is our system. It kills intelligence; in fact, it seems to be a special system to keep back our youngmen. . . To those who want to learn science, we refuse the knowledge of science because they have not a sufficient knowledge of English; to those who want to learn mathematics, we say no, because they have not sufficient knowledge of history. In no other civilised country would this cruel sacrifice be tolerated a minute. . . We very much fear that education for a large majority of your youngmen means a fall in the standard of living. Instead of attacking this system and demanding a wholesale change, we find the Anglo-Indian papers crying that the examinations are too easy and must be made more difficult. They want that more youngmen should be kept down in the lower classes; in other words that education should be denied to them. We cry for compulsory education but here are people, who want to deny us education. To the Indian patriot there is not a more sorrowful situation than the present. We appeal to the Anglo-Indian papers not to thus openly display their animosity towards Indian aspirations."

10. *New India*, of the 14th December, states:—"Elsewhere will be found full extracts from the very interesting address of Dr. Ganesh Prasad, who presided at the annual meeting of the Indian Association for the cultivation of science at Calcutta. He speaks at length on the admirable research work of Indian mathematicians which compares very favourably with that of foreign researchers, once again showing how Indians can not only hold their own, but even surpass the talents of Westerners. Without meaning to do so, Dr. Prasad gives a blow to the much praised Indian Educational Service, composed of 'experts,' for he says that, except Dr. C. E. Cullis, 'in the whole of India there is at present no other permanent member of the Indian Educational Service who has done any creditable research work in mathematics.' . . Well, if a scientist like Dr. P. C. Roy does not belong to that Expert Service, if a historian like Jadu Nath Sarkar, cannot belong to it, then it is not surprising that this eminent tutor is kept out of it, as the world-famed Dr. Prasad himself is out of it. Mathematics, in spite of its unerring laws, cannot straighten the curves of a crooked administration, and so mathematicians follow the fate of scientists and historians. Sir K. G. Gupta could not become a Lieutenant-Governor, because he has colour in his skin; so have Dr. Roy and Mr. Sirkar and Dr Prasad and Mr. Hari Prasanna Bannerji, and many others; what if they have greater intellects, more capacity, wider knowledge? They cannot become 'experts'. Of course, it is in line with our local genius who failed to pass the Madras University test, and who is now referred to in the address thus:

Indian mathematicians.

New India, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

> I am glad to say Mr. Ramanujam has added fresh laurels to his brow and has published an important paper on 'Certain Arithmetical Functions'.

"Dr. Prasad's address is an excellent commentary on the colour bar."

(c) *Local and Municipal.*

11. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 12th December, has the following:—"The executive of our local boards and municipalities have the peculiar way of springing their respective budgets on the members as surprise packets. They are not given any opportunity either to study or even to glance through the figures, but the executive expect the members to set the mark of their approval on these documents on trust. This is a procedure unheard of in any representative assembly, and Mr. Vasudevan Nambudripad was perfectly justified when he strongly protested on Saturday last against the District Board budget being literally rushed through.

Municipal and Local Board budgets.

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 12th, 1916.

"The President attempted a reply. He said that the figures were intricate and unintelligible for the lay man, and therefore he did not think it necessary to circulate the draft among the members. Why then the farce of asking the members to sanction it? The Executive could draft the budget and forward it straight without the mockery of passing it 'unanimously' in meeting. On the whole, it is time the Government did away with this farce and insisted upon the executive giving the members of local bodies ample time to study the budgets and to offer criticism.

"The present procedure makes the members mere nodding nominees and assentees of a patronising executive, who think it an act of grace even to place the budget before them. It creates irresponsibility, converts the members into veritable counterparts of Madame Tussaud's exhibits animated effigies, dancing and singing to the wirepulling from behind."

(h) *Railways.*

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Railways and Absentee Industrialism.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 12th December, writes:—"It is startling news that comes from Delhi that under the direction of the Railway Board, as dictated by the recent Railway Conference, at which it must be remembered, Indian interests were not represented, the railway administrations have cut down, or are about to cut down, their train services. On this coast we are given to understand that only the mail and passenger trains will survive this cutting down and that those very useful and convenient shuttle-trains will entirely be stopped. We do not know what has led to this drastic 'reform' to be introduced at the cost of the tax-payer who has to pay colossal sums every year to maintain these railways, and in certain cases to increase the dividends of the English shareholders. . . The railways are mainly, if not entirely, constructed to serve Indian interests, and even in lean and anxious years, the Government find capital to finance existing lines and proposed ventures They never stint money for rolling stock; and in matters of railway administration they have often acted in direct opposition to the people's wishes in their anxiety to serve the interests of the European capitalist. . . The railways are practically owned by the State; almost the whole of the capital is supplied by the Government, only seven per cent being subscribed by the managing companies, and that being the case the tax-payer has every right to demand that the wishes of the administrations should be but subordinate to those of his representatives or the Government. . . It is becoming increasingly clear that the companies look first to their dividends and secondly to the convenience and comforts of those who have to pay for the show. . . The remedy lies in the complete nationalisation of railways, in the vesting of power in Boards formed and working in India, with seats reserved for purely Indian interests. The administration as represented by the Agent should have power only over the internal working of the line, without any authority to dictate policies or to disregard public opinion and convenience. The Railway Board created with a flourish of trumpets has miserably failed to justify its existence, proving itself a mere white elephant. It has failed to protect public interests, and the sooner it is done away with the better. We hope that one of the post-war problems will be the complete nationalisation of railways."

New India, Madras, Dec. 15th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 15th December, says:—"The decision of the Railway Board to curtail the number of trains is so much enshrouded in mystery that it has become very difficult to put forward any helpful criticism. . . It is, indeed, a misfortune that such inefficiency has been permitted to develop, specially in view of the heavy cost of the administration that has now to be borne, though indirectly, by the Indian tax-payer; but perhaps it will serve no purpose to discuss that point any further, though in these critical times, no Indian can afford to forget it.

"It will perhaps be more profitable to ask: who ought to bear the brunt of the inconvenience due to this measure of war economy? It is a matter of common knowledge that some of our trains are full of second and first class carriages. They occupy on an average at least a third of every train; and in

some cases as in the Mettupalaiyam Mail, they take up more than a half. And it is well known that every such carriage reduces the number of possible passengers by forty to sixty, if not even more. For instance, if the Mettupalaiyam Mail is to have only third-class passengers, it will carry at least ten times as many as it does at present. . . Our Railway Companies are always very lukewarm in undertaking a reform for the benefit of the poorer passengers, though it is their money which contributes the bulk of the profits; secondly, it will compel the richer passengers to travel in third class. They should not grumble at it when they raised the price of even salt by twenty-five per cent to the poor; but even in these days of war, sacrifices are asked from those who are least able to bear them. We would, however, add one other suggestion to make our proposals less preposterous in the eyes of the rich. Let them, if they require the comforts of the first-class travel, pay as much as their poorer fellow-passengers pay for the space they secure. In other words, our suggestion is that the first and second class passengers ought to pay at least twice. if not thrice, as much as they are paying now. If that be done, fewer people will so travel, and that will, as we have indicated, be an advantage to the company. . . It is most cruel that the poorer passengers are to be put to greater inconveniences than they have to tolerate at present. If, in addition, the powers that be should add insult to injury by permitting the present arrangements to continue, no further testimony is needed that the persons responsible for the changes ought, in the interests of the people and Government, to make room at once for more sensible people. So far as the public are aware, the affairs of our railways have never been administered with conspicuous statesmanship. That could be tolerated in ordinary times; but in these days of stress, the Government of India ought to see that mismanagement is reduced to a minimum."

(k) *General.*

13. *New India*, of the 6th December, has the following:— New India, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

The Tinctorial Expert's report.

"Indian interests.

The *Hindu* and the *Madras Times* naturally take different views of the interests of Indian dyers. . . The *Hindu* is disappointed. Why? That British merchants should be allowed to use the war to destroy an Indian industry while India is begged to pour out treasure and raise loans for the war should surely cause no disappointment. We are not in the least disappointed, because we expected nothing else. But we think the British traders are first-class Home Rule propagandists. Why should not the War Relief Fund be used to support the dyers, who are being ruined by British traders through the war?"

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 10th December, writes:—"At a monthly expenditure of over thousand rupees, the Madras Government are maintaining a Dyeing Expert. It appears he was brought down with the laudable idea of assisting and developing the dyeing industry which is one of the ancient and important industries of South India and on which thousands of families depend for their livelihood while still larger numbers depend for their comfort in costumes. . . Dr. Marsden, the Dyeing Expert, has been surveying and reporting all these years. No public good has come out of this, and the Government have neither asked him to stop his reports nor arrived at a conclusion as to the future programme of the expert. The public have been disappointed and are wondering why the expert is still retained at increasing cost in spite of the financial stress and the cult of economy consequent on the war. . . Dr. Marsden's quarterly reports are more or less readable essays. They are the products of a critical examination of the habits and conditions of the hereditary dyers as seen through the spectacles of a western scientist. They portray the dyer as an illiterate, incorrigible, indolent, poverty-stricken and altogether hopeless entity; and the indigenous dye-stuffs as an unrealisable shadow of ancient history. . . The latest quarterly essay of Dr. Marsden is now before us. While we find in it

West Coast Reformer, Calicut, Dec. 10th, 1916.

as in the previous essays nothing of practical advantage, we are glad to find something of a wholesome change in the tone of his dissertation. Here he does not abuse the dyers; and as regards the question of reviving indigenous dyes, though he still disagrees with the United Provinces expert, he is more reasonable than the Government reply showed. . . Latterly our expert found little, rather less, scope for work in his own line. So he was directed to put his expert hand in the booming factories of the Department of Industries. He worked sometime at leather, sometime at paper. and sometime at pencils. 'And besides this' he concludes, 'I have assisted in the general work of the department'. Is this not a strange record of a dyeing expert's services? Is it not time to put a stop to these discouraging and profitless quarterly essays? Would it not be wiser to allot this thirteen thousand rupees a year for educating four scholars in Europe or for aiding a promising local industry?"

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 7th, 1916.

The forthcoming Congress and Home Rule.

14. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th December, observes:—"The Congress must be up and doing. Instead of wrangling over impossible ideals and indulging in a three days' intellectual banquet enlivened by oratorical pyrotechnics it would do well to take in hand practical work and arrange a strong deputation to England. We would urge on the Congress the desirability of supporting the scheme faintly outlined by Sir Krishna Gupta, if it wants to get patient hearing in England, and unceremoniously reject the fantastic schemes drawn up by certain people. In our opinion, the scheme drawn up by the Hindu-Moslem leaders can safely be accepted. We understand that certain erstwhile Extremists have decided to press on the Congress a scheme of their own, and that is why we strike the warning note.'

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 7th, 1916.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee and Non-Brahmans.

15. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th December, writes:—"We are glad that our recent remarks on the Brahman preponderance and aggression in the Provincial Congress Committee have been widely quoted in the non-Brahman press. It is time we smashed this aggression and asserted our rights. We know there are several Brahman leaders in Madras above party feelings, but they have been pushed on to the back ground by a few busy bodies. These people should be sent about their business, and if they are not prepared to give sufficient representation to non-Brahmans, we would suggest that the latter should not contribute a pie to the funds of the Provincial Committee and the Mahajana Sabha

"We hope that dominated by the Brahman clique these two bodies will not make fools of themselves by passing resolutions against the *Madras Mail* for its attitude towards Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak. They may pass any number of resolutions, but how are they going to give effect to them? Surely, the *Madras Mail* will not put down shutters, pull down the sign board and break up the establishment to please a handful of patriots. We condemn the *Madras Mail's* violent writings, but a newspaper has every right to ventilate its own views and we can only appeal to its good sense. . . Salem Vijayaraghava Achariya, C. Karunakara Menon, Kesava Pillai, T. M. Nayar and others of the old school have been thrown over board, because they have refused to beat the big drum of Home Rule, to cry for the moon, and to pander to the vanity of a few younger men obsessed with the idea that the old men are fools and they alone infallible. There was a time when the Presidency was glad to follow their lead, but it is now the idealist who bosses the show, the mere nobodies of yesterday who, outside their immediate surroundings exercise the least influence and carry no weight whatever."

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

Presidency Banks and Indian enterprise.

16. The *Hindu*, of the 9th December, remarks:—"The same old tale of woes with regard to the financial help rendered by the Banks to Indian enterprise which has so keenly been felt in this Presidency comes

also from Bengal. . . There are practically no indigenous Banks in Bengal except one small institution. The Exchange Banks are interested in the financing of foreign exports and imports. Looking to the Bank of Bengal we find the history of the Bank of Madras in this Presidency repeated exactly in several particulars. On the authority of our contemporary *Capital*, the leading organ of the Anglo-Indian community, the Directorate of the Bank of Bengal is 'a very close borough confined to certain favoured firms.' Like the Bank of Madras it has made a speciality of excluding Indians from the Board of Directors. The Bank of Bengal was established in 1806, but so far as we know, has never had an Indian Director. We hope when the Secretaries and Directors of the Bank of Bengal and Madras appear as witnesses, the Industries Commission will try to ascertain why this European monopoly is created on the Board of these two Presidency Banks, as we hear these complaints mostly from the parts of the country served by them. Certain witnesses at Delhi and Lucknow have made a similar complaint before the Commission and the memorial of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce is yet fresh in our memory and the recent letter of Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya in which he has shown clearly what little help Indian enterprises get in this Presidency owing to the absence of Indians on the Board of the Bank. The Indian Industrial Commission as Sir Dorab Tata has truly remarked 'ought to go into the matter fully in order to remove the abuse'".

17. *New India*, of the 9th December, writes:—"The Press Note published elsewhere gives the report of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley who was deputed by the Government of Madras to ascertain what measures are necessary to relieve distress in the regions affected by the recent cyclone. . . The immediate attention of the Government ought, no doubt, to be directed towards the prevention of starvation; but that will certainly not end their responsibility. In the first place they ought to take a more manlike view of the situation than Mr. Buckley seems inclined to do. We do not at all understand his attitude towards the destruction of irrigation works. Are we to suppose that the Government of this Province, employing thousands of hands, are not able to find men enough to supervise the repair of a few irrigation works in four taluks? If they are not able to do this, the only conclusion possible is that the Public Works Department has been administered most inefficiently. Secondly, the Government ought to take prompt measures to supply cattle to the ruined villages. If the matter be left to the people themselves, unassisted in any way by the State, the economic result to the district as a whole will be disastrous. . . If the havoc had been confined to a few villages, such procrastination would perhaps be pardonable. But the distress is now spread over too vast an area and is too acute to be handled on any hasty or ill-considered plan."

New India, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The effects of the cyclone.

18. In a leader on this subject, *New India*, of the 9th December, says:—"On account of the war, the steady propaganda of the Indian public in favour of our industrial progress, which did not produce any tangible results in the past many years, is bearing fruit, and the Government have sent out a Commission which is now busy in the country. It is but natural therefore that the promoters of the Industrial Conference should be more alive to their duty, and we are not surprised that the office of the General Secretary, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, at Amraoti, should have issued a circular letter to the Press and the Indian publicists, asking for advice and suggestions. It is our intention to examine this document somewhat carefully in the interests of the conference itself. We regret that in doing so we have to point out the defects in the working of this conference, but the matter is too important to be allowed to drag on from year's end to year's end in this fashion. It is a well-known fact that the Industrial Conference is more or less a one-day show, and its work throughout the year is nil. It has no representative local committees in our cities, and all its proceedings are guided by the Amraoti office, with the help of a Standing Committee scattered over the whole of India, which need not be, and most likely is not, consulted . . . This kind of negligence in the General Secretary's office is most

New India, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The Industrial Conference.

deplorable, especially as the Industrial Conference ought to be run on strictly business lines. The Special Committee appointed to draft the constitution was to have reported by 31st March last, and we are in the second week of December and know nothing about it. On making enquiries we find that nothing has been done. Who is responsible for this? . . . A hint is dropped in clause (*d*) of the circular as to collecting funds, and yet if we turn to the latest report made available for the year 1914 we find only the 'Summary of accounts' submitted by the General Secretary and it is not even audited. We turn to previous volumes and we find that the accounts of the conference have never been audited. We do not suggest the slightest lack of honesty on the part of anyone, but certainly the unbusinesslike way of not having audited accounts cannot but be condemned by the thoughtful public. We will give but one instance to show the value of auditing the accounts.

"The last report which came to hand only a few weeks ago is that of the Madras Session of 1914; the Bombay Session Report is not yet out, though we are within a month of meeting of the next Conference. Casually looking at this 'Summary of Accounts' we find this entry—

"Closing balance at the end of 1909 inadvertently omitted to be brought forward in 1910, Rs. 3,766-14-7.

"What does this mean? It means that nearly four thousand rupees remain unaccounted for in the Conference reports for five years. This item of Rs. 3,766-14-7 did not appear in the accounts published in the Reports for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914. Surely this should have been impossible. To be lenient in our strictures, we will say that this was due to mere carelessness in the General Secretary's office; but that supports our contention that in the absence of a constitution and a reliable and responsible body to guide the affairs of the Conference, things have come to such a pass. This last account shows a balance of Rs. 7,192-12-1, but the report does not tell us where this amount is invested? What rate of interest is it getting? In fact, we do not find any realisation of interest. This again is a matter that needs the attention of the Conference. A constitutional body with a Central Government would never have allowed its balance to be thus treated, and what of the interest since 1910 of the Rs. 3,766-14-7?

"We do not see the meaning of the General Secretary's office issuing this circular letter when they have singularly failed in doing their legitimate duty and attending in a proper manner to the wishes of the Madras and Bombay Conferences. It will be the paramount duty of the Lucknow Session to put the affairs of the Industrial Conference straight. Business habits and methodical ways are essential parts of industrial concern, and the Industrial Conference above all should carry on its work in a thoroughly business-like manner. This has not been done in the past."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The Government of Bombay and Sir Valentine Chirol.

19. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th December, states:—"It was an astonishing statement the Bombay Government made the other day in the Legislative Council in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. Kamath. They had the courage to state that they had lent the service of two clerks to Sir Valentine Chirol to translate certain documents in connection with Mr. Tilak's case against that valiant knight of the pen. It is not often that the Government give such facilities to private parties in suits, and the generosity of the Bombay Government, and their anxiety to help Sir Valentine against their own subjects, must necessarily give room for adverse comment.

"The action of the Bombay Government lends colour to the widespread belief that they are behind Sir Valentine Chirol. And we can now understand why that person has been hovering about the Imperial and Bombay Government Houses. It is most regrettable--not to say impolitic—that the Local Government should have mixed themselves up in the business, that does not concern them in any way. The widespread condemnation the announcement has elicited must, at least now, lead the Government to back out of the transaction."

20. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th December, remarks:—"Asked about the Annie Besant affair, the Government of Bombay said that further discussion of the matter was not, in the opinion of the Government, 'conducive to public interest'. By public interest we suppose they meant 'Government's interest'. The Central Provinces Government were more candid than their Bombay compeers, and they attempted to justify their position. We think that public interests would better have been served by a candid disclosure of the reasons that led Lord Willingdon to take an extraordinary step towards an harmless old lady."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 9th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Bombay order.

21. Referring to the remarks of the *Modern Review* that Mrs. Besant's speeches and writings do not endanger public safety or the British Government *New India*, of the 12th December, says:—"For twenty-three years Mrs. Besant has lectured all over India, and in the two places in which she has made her home—Benares and Madras—she has been the centre of ceaseless activities. But these activities have done harm to none. For the first thirteen years, Government was hostile, and suspected her, and the great educational movement embodied in the Central Hindu College was branded by Sir Antony Macdonnell as seditious, because it struck out a new line of independence. With Lord Minto's coming, things changed and suspicion went underground. Under Lord Hardinge it revived. It is all very childish, this suspicion, and more or less annoying. The persecution of *New India*, the exclusion orders of Bombay and the Central Provinces are all foolish. Mrs. Besant can only visit a certain limited number of places if left alone; but the Local Governments stir up hundreds of places, set on foot and maintain widespread agitation all over India, and create big waves where Mrs. Besant could only have created ripples. She sits quietly at home, and watches them doing her work. With so little wisdom is India misgoverned."

New India, Madras, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Mrs. Annie Besant.

22. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th December, observes:—"Some of our contemporaries are publishing interesting letters on Indian Christians and their place in nationalism. . . . The pernicious advice has gone round that the Indian Christians should assume an attitude of isolation, and that they should have nothing to do with either Hindus or Mussalmans who are alleged to look to their own interests and have subscribed to a propaganda of self-aggrandisement. This is an old, old clap-trap intended to delude people, used with a certain amount of success to keep Hindus and Moslems apart from each other. Time has exposed the utter hollowness of this theory, and our Moslem friends have now come round to see through the tactics and to join forces with the much maligned Hindu. We are unable to see how Indian Christians will be gainers by assuming an attitude of splendid isolation and refusing to have anything to do with national movements or organisations. They have before them the example of the Eurasians. These latter have neither advanced in influence nor improved their material or communal prospects by the sort of special treatment they get from the Government probably as the reward for keeping aloof from the Congress and Conferences. Europeans and Anglo-Indians receive a few crumbs of office thrown to them by a patronising administration, they have content themselves with subordinate positions in the public service, and we know that as a community their influence either on the administrative or its general policy is practically negligible. . . . He is an enemy to the interests of the motherland who attempts to keep the Indian Christian away from the other communities, and it will be a very good and happy day for India when Christian and Hindu, Moslem and Buddhist, are merged into one common nationality, all looking forward to the early realisation of the goal looming in the distance, and the individual announcing with pride that he is a son of India."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 9th, 1916.

Indian Christians and nationalism.

23. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th December, remarks:—"We continue to receive communications on the Basel German Mission, especially on the

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The Basel Mission.

vagaries of some of its Missionaries who have been left to roam about by reason of their nationality. From the letters we have already published, it will be seen that our Indian Christian brethren feel rather very keen on the situation. It is not good policy that the subjects of His Majesty should be left to the tender mercies of people who though not Germans actually must have imbibed their tendencies by close association and comradeship with the Huns. We think the time has come for the Collector of Malabar to interfere.

"We do not suggest that these Swiss Missionaries should be removed. All that we demand is that the allegations raised by our correspondents being of a serious nature should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The Indian Church is strong and wide enough, we suppose, to supply men to replace these alien Missionaries whose spiritual government and Kaiser-spirit is resented by a very large section of the congregation. The Lord Bishop of Madras is shortly expected on a pastoral visit, and it is to be hoped that his Lordship will hold a thorough and searching enquiry."

Non-Brahmin, Madras, Dec. 10th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

24. The *Non-Brahmin*, for the week ending 10th December, remarks:—"We have closely followed the criticisms of Lord Pentland by newspapers. We have heard that His Excellency was impatient in the Council. We have heard that he wanted to stiffle discussion. In fact we are surprised that His Excellency should have preserved his equanimity under the desultory speeches of members like the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar or the Hon'ble Mr. K. R V. Krishna Rao. It is impossible to make out what these gentlemen have to say. We have our own doubts whether the speakers themselves understand what they speak about. It is impossible for any man to preserve temper under such circumstances, especially for the President of the Council who has to see the business through. . . It seems as if the standard of one's work in the Council is the length of the speeches he has made or the quantity of the interpellations that he has asked. This false notion must cease to be. . . If Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao would take a lesson from the non-Brahman members of the Council, we are sure that more work could be done in the Council. We sincerely appeal to some of our honourable members to take a vow of silence and rise to speak only when they have anything pointed to say."

Non-Brahmin, Madras, Dec. 10th, 1916.

Competitive Examinations.

25. In a leader under the heading "what is Public opinion?" the *Non-Brahmin*, for the week ending 10th December, states:—"A large school of thought want competitive examinations. We, surely, do not want competitive examinations, for the simple reason that we are not advanced enough, and because we do not get as many marks as the foremost youth, we will never get any employment at all. Can it be said that public opinion in India is for competitive examination.

We do not know what the Public Service Commission has recommended in this direction. We would, far better, prefer selection by officials who know how to appreciate character than by mere examinations. . . Selection has given us some of our best men. Competitive examination is good enough when we want to select from a number of equally capable and equally qualified men. It prevents favouritism; but Government has to look from a higher altitude. . . Non-Brahman communities do feel that they have not had their place under the sun. They do feel that because they are backward in literary education, that is to say, because they have not passed examinations, they are left in the cold. . . Where technical knowledge is necessary, by all means insist upon technical knowledge, but where it is not necessary, it is highly unjust that men of capacity and spirit should be debarred from service. This is always the burden of our song. We appeal to the Government to take us up. We tell them: 'Do not be carried away by the University qualifications; do not think that only graduates are men of higher education.' Higher education does not mean a possession of the diploma of the Madras University. When in England a matriculate can appear for the Barrister-at-Law examination, why should it be in India that he should be a graduate? Even the Indian Civil Service examination is open to any man; it is not necessary he should be a graduate.

This false ideal of education has stood against us as a community. . We will continue to protest against it until the Government reserve a large proportion of the employments to the people who form forty out of forty-one millions of the population. The Government must change its policy."

Freedom and superstition.

New India, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

26. Writing under this heading, *New India*, of the 11th December, observes:—"In India, up till quite recently, public opinion has been conspicuous by its absence, and owing to the mischievous system of recruitment to the Indian Civil Service, intellect has been valued above character. Intellect while invaluable is also a dangerous quality, for it leads to pride, and when pride is allied to power the result may be exceedingly harmful.

"The danger in the present situation lies, therefore, in the fact that on the one side public opinion is rapidly growing, and is demanding that Freedom which is at once the heritage of the past and the gift of the West, while, on the other hand, the rulers of the country, as a whole, have been gradually losing sight of the ideals of British Government in India and have, therefore, begun to lose touch with the people as the latter have become increasingly permeated with the ideals the Western Government exists to foster. We are not concerned, for the moment, with the means whereby the strain of this unfortunate situation may be relieved. We desire rather to emphasise the fact that the habitual forms of Freedom, as common in the West, need not, necessarily, be the forms most appropriate to the East. When we consider the question of self-government for India, we are too apt to imagine that the self-government which we desire for this country must be of the form obtaining in the West. We think, for example, that as there is the party system in the West, so we must have a party system in India; and the fact that we appear at present to be far from the possibility of such a system inclines us to the belief that India is not yet ready for self-government. Again, we imagine that self-government is not possible unless every individual has a vote and knows how to use it, and when we look upon the enormous masses of the population in India, and when we realise that only a bare one per cent is educated, we seem, once more, to be a long way from self-government. . . It does not matter whether the Government is Government by party or Government by the few. What is of essential importance is that those who govern, whether they be few or many, shall partake of the spirit of the governed, and thus, out of their own natures, fashion suitable conditions for the growth of those who, with themselves, share a common National life. We must shake off the superstition that Freedom can only be ours through western methods of growth and in western forms. The gratitude we owe to England is that she has summoned us from our lethargy once more to worship at the shrine of Freedom. Our gratitude will be shown—indeed, has been shown—in our steadfast loyalty to that Empire of which she is the Mother. But, if only for the sake of a better service to the Empire, we demand to be allowed freedom to worship at the shrine of Freedom."

Cadet training.

New India, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

27. In commenting on the remarks of the *Daily Telegraph* (London) on the value of the National Organisation of Cadet Training, *New India*, of the 11th December, says:—"'All who care for their country.' But how heart-breaking it is that where the country is India, those who love her are shut out of all these movements for the good of youth taking place elsewhere. They are looked on with suspicion, with hatred, and work for students, except in Government leading strings, is a brand of disgrace Every day, lovers of India are made to feel that they belong to a subject people, and that freedom of action and the helping of the young is not for an enthralled race."

The Governor-designate of Bengal.

New India, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

28. *New India*, of the 11th December, has the following:—

"Are we unfit?

"It is encouraging to read day after day the emphatic protests of the Indian press against the appointment to the Governorship of Bengal of Reactionary Ronaldshay. The Indian people is tired of submitting to appointments to the highest Indian offices under the Crown

by ignorant statesmen abroad whose only object is to adjust the supply of post to the needs of their political supporters. Reactionary Ronaldshay's views about India are by this time well known; and we hope that those responsible for this most unfortunate nomination will, if their intuition permits them to grasp the signs of the times, withdraw it before it is too late and an era of dangerous unrest is entered."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 12th December, says:—"The Bengal papers, we mean of course, the native Indian papers, are still exercised in mind over the Ronaldshay appointment. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has unearthed a passage from one of his lordship's books wherein he gives vent to opinions not at all complimentary to the Bengalees. In another passage he goes into ecstacies over the civil service for whom he advocates unlimited powers and unfettered hands. It is no wonder that the appointment has caused consternation in Bengalee circles.

"An apostle of the jack-boot theory, a worshipper at the Civil Service shrine, to whom it is more than a fetish, and the 'agitator' is the *bete noir*, it will be readily agreed that Lord Ronaldshay is not the sort of administrator who is most needed at this stage of our evolution, especially for Bengal which has given rise to problems that can best be tackled only by the born statesman of broad and enlightened sympathies who brings an open and unprejudiced mind to the solution of these problems. Let us hope that Lord Ronaldshay will have the good sense and the keenness of perception to realise that the Bengal of to-day is not the Bengal of the company days."

New India, Madras, Dec. 12th, 1916.

29. The following appears in *New India* of the 12th December:—"It is very regrettable that Mr L. Curtis, of the *Round Table*, should be travelling round India with Sir Valentine Chirol, the enemy of all that is noblest and best in India, and the pet of Indian Governments and of Anglo-Indians. It is evident that he is subpœnaed on the hostile side, and is not seeking facts on which to base an honest opinion, but is merely submitting himself to be tutored with doctored evidence, to present the case for the defence.. We may regard the *Round Table* as a serious enemy in the path of justice to India, as indeed, is patent from Mr. Curtis' crude views as expressed in his *Problem of the Commonwealth*."

The Round Table.

New India, Madras, Dec. 12th, 1916.

30. *New India*, of the 12th December, has the following:—

Indians in South Africa. "Why invite them and then illtreat?"

"Commenting on Mr. Polak's statements in his last interview, the *Madras Times* hopes that South African Indians 'will be reasonable in their demands' after the War. For, writes our contemporary, 'it can never be forgotten that it was Europeans who founded South African Cities; that the pioneers had difficult work, and sometimes had to encounter danger and hardships'. Quite so; but why were the Indians invited to the Colony, if it were to be a paradise only for Europeans? Why again does the union jack fly there, if any British subject were not to be allowed to live decently? Moreover, if it were a matter of deciding the relative work done in the Colony, the Kaffirs and the Indians together have certainly done more than the European settlers. It is true that the latter have built cities and invested capital; but that was done at the sacrifice of the blood of the coloured more freely than that of the colourless."

New India, Madras, Dec. 12th, 1916.

31. The following appears in *New India*, of the 12th December:—

The Defence of India Act in Bengal. "Untrue to British Tradition."

"Lord Carmichael, in his profoundly interesting and rather pathetic speech on the state of Bengal, speaking of the Defence of India Act, said that it was meant to put down conspiracy to overthrow the Government by criminal means. That is undoubtedly so, and the Governments do rightly to use it for that purpose. He went on:—

"No British Government can complain if the people whom it governs wish to modify its form or to take any legal steps to bring about the change. The Government may regret such a wish; it may oppose changes in every legal way, but it will not be true to British tradition if it does more.

"Quite so, and that is exactly what we complain of. The Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces have used the Defence Act to check legal and constitutional efforts by pen and tongue to modify the form of Government. In so doing they have been 'untrue to British tradition,' and have done incalculable harm to the Empire in the hearts of the people. They have turned active sympathy into sullen indifference, and are regarded as having betrayed the British ideal of justice and fair play. We are grateful to Lord Carmichael for his bold rebuke of the misuse of the Act."

32. *New India*, of the 13th December, writes:—"We are not as strong as we ought to be in Bengal, because the revolutionary movement is strong there, and our law-abiding and constitutional agitation seems pale and dull to those who know where arms are secreted, and who are drilling for a hoped-for revolt. . . Everyone who knows Bengal has known for years of the growth of undergronnd conspiracy there, and has known, as Lord Carmichael knows, that the underground organisation is even more complete than that of the Government. Every move of the Criminal Investigation Department is known beforehand and is countered; the journeys of officers are notified, and their plans betrayed. Both sides carry their lives in their hands. The public looks on and helps neither side. It will not help the Government, because the Government is tyrannical, and it regards anarchism as created by it. It will not help the anarchists, because it disapproves of them, regarding their methods as evil. But it very much doubts if legal and constitutional ways will ever win liberty, and so it stands sullen and despairing. If England had the courage to be true to her old traditions, to repeal every coercion Act, to restore liberty to the Press, and definitely promise Home Rule to India in the reconstruction of the Empire after the war, then all would change. The public would rally to the cause of order, would make anarchism impossible, would put an end to the underground conspiracy, and relieve Lord Carmichael's Government of all anxiety."

Home Rule in Bengal.

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1916.

33. In concluding an article under this heading, *New India*, of the 13th December, states:—"We hear on every side that Indians have been emasculated by the British Raj. That is one of the half-truths that are more dangerous than lies. The Indians are emasculated because they have lost their grip of their own great National ideals. The British lack imaginative insight—true, but they do not lack intelligence; and when Indians make it perfectly clear that they are determined to have self-government they will get it. No nation that is fulfilling its part in the Divine Economy can be destroyed by any other Nation—the Gods are stronger than men. But if it is untrue to itself, what then? The Gods must then destroy it.

"If we could forget that there are Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency, that there are Muhammadans and Hindus, that there are castes, sexes, and creeds, and remember only that there is 'La Patrie' India, the motherland, then India, like France, would find herself, like France, in a single night; she would find the secret of governing herself. For this is the sign of a great spiritual awakening: there is no violence, there is no disorder, each man instinctively knows his duty and does it."

"La Patrie".

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1916.

34. Referring to the article headed "The new Menace to India" by Charles R. Harvey, in *New India* of the 9th instant, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 13th December, says:—A fair minded Englishman writes strong and frank article in a Madras contemporary against the proposal arising from a certain section of the European community, India, for introducing compulsory in military service amongst the community. The wicked agitation has been already condemned by the leading Indian papers and it is understood that the Government of India have disapproved of the proposal. . . The object of this European scheme is not clear. They cannot reasonably claim a monopoly for loyalty or warlike qualities. On the other hand the people of India have been demanding their right to take part in the defence of India

Conscription for Europeans.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Dec. 13th, 1916.

and many Indian races have proved their military qualities in the present war. . . Their demand under the circumstances is liable to be construed as an insinuation against and insult to the people among whom they live and prosper. It cannot be condemned too strongly, and the proposal ought not to be considered seriously by Government. They can do better service to the empire by joining the army in Europe."

Indian Patriot, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

35. The following appears in the *Indian Patriot* of the 14th December:—

The Ceylon quarantine.

"We published yesterday a letter from that indefatigable worker in the cause of the poor Indian passengers to Ceylon, Mr. Karamuthu Thiagaraja, who reverts to the brutalities of the quarantine and to the weakness of the Government of Madras in the handling of this problem which has created and does continue to create intense feeling. We draw the attention of the Government to the article, and appeal to them to deal with the Government of Ceylon with becoming roughness. Little Ceylon cannot be permitted to play Smutts with us at our very heels. . . We feel that the Madras Government have failed to adequately gauge popular feeling on this subject! We sincerely hope that the spirit of Lord Hardinge is still in our officials when they come to deal with questions affecting the self-respect of the people."

New India, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

36. *New India*, of the 14th December, writes:—His Excellency the Viceroy is well-known to smile upon Industry and to frown upon politics, and the last example of this attitude is to be seen in the interview accorded by him to a Mr. Mackenzie, who seems to be touring among the nations on behalf of the 'Associated Press of America,' to pick up information and to obtain interviews with the great ones of the earth for the satisfaction of the American public. . . But the British experts on the Industrial Commission are steadily setting their faces against the encouragement of any industries here which would compete with those of Great Britain, and they wish to carry off our raw materials and to sell us in return the manufactured articles made from them, a policy which condemns India to a future of perpetual poverty. The Viceroy regards industry as a more vital channel of progress than politics. That is a natural view for a ruler to take, but it is not one that a free man can endorse. Even from the standpoint of trade and industrial progress, it is necessary that a country should control its own fiscal policy. India needs protection for her nascent industries from the competition of Great Britain; she needs financial assistance such as the English Governn.ent here has freely given to English promoters of railways. The guarantee interest on railway capital, but would not hear of such a thing in relation to Indian enterprises. Here, they protect foreign as against Home enterprise, as in the countervailing duties on cotton. Only when India has fiscal autonomy and a Government responsible to her own elected legislatures will her industries be placed on a stable foundation. Until that is done the British merchants here will do all they can to cripple their Indian rivals, and to counteract all the moves made by Indian merchants on their own behalf.

Industry and politics.

"Apart from this, industrial bribes to submit to political thraldom are in themselves revolting to every free man. Would Lord Chelmsford be satisfied that England should be industrially great under German rule, or would he not rather have her under English rule, even if thereby she were industrially less prosperous? Would he sell her freedom for a German mess of pottage, or would he fling back the pottage in the Kaiser's face? So feels everyone who is free in soul, even if his body be shackled. Political freedom is necessary for national self-respect, for national dignity, for the development of all noble qualities in man and woman. Luxury without freedom is a brute's life, not a man's; and even the nobler brutes break their hearts in captivity. India has not yet lost her soul, though her body is unfree, and the expression of her thoughts is muted. When her soul dies, she perishes as a nation, and from that fate may Mahadeva preserve her."

New India, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

37. In commenting on His Excellency Lord Carmichael's speech on the political situation in Bengal, *New India*, of the 14th December, observes:—"When trouble

The situation in Bengal.

first arose in Bengal and the Bengal leaders drew attention to it, they were laughed at, and later on when the wiseacres of the Anglo-Indian press realised their blunder, repression was advocated and unfortunately followed. Today we find the Governor of Bengal, a sympathetic and broad-minded British gentleman, speaking pathetically of the situation. In 1910, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson complained of the economic situation and, speaking against additional taxation, said: 'I did not sow the storm, but I am reaping the whirlwind.' That is exactly the position of poor Lord Carmichael. He is paying for the follies of Lord Curzon and his associates. After several years of repression, Bengal is worse today than it ever has been. Does it not occur to the experts who always prate about efficiency and prestige, that their policy and their work in Bengal show not much of efficiency and a great deal of loss of prestige? For a number of years past anarchy has been growing in Bengal; repression has been advocated and used; greater repression has been demanded and once again utilised, till such a war measure as the Defence Act had to be brought into force; and all to what purpose?

"What is palpable is being ignored. The repressive policy of the Government has failed, as it was bound to fail. Indian leaders and the Indian press had warned the officials, and what they said has come to pass. What does it indicate? That neither civilians nor the Anglo-Indian press know India and Indians, as they claim to do. The true leaders of India are educated Indians who are congressmen, and their advice ought to have been sought and accepted. The Government did not choose to do so, and the result may be read between the lines of Lord Carmichael's speech. Is it too late? We do not think so. Let the Government give up repression, ask the help of the National Congress, accept the advice they proffer, and not mind what those who oppose national progress say. Those who advocated repression have failed, and they have nothing better to offer. Let the Government give up the suggestions of these blind leaders of the blind, one of whom belonging to this city, closed its comment on Lord Carmichael's speech thus: 'With this political putrefaction going on, what is required is less discourse on psychology of the educated criminal and more resolute action.' Perhaps the best move would be to ask Lord Ronaldshay to resign and give his place to this champion of 'resolute action' and see what happens!"

New India, of the 15th December, remarks:- "In our yesterday's issue we indicated the change in policy necessary for the handling of the serious position in Bengal which Lord Carmichael described as being influenced by 'a wide-spread and well-organised conspiracy'. . . . The Government do not intend to alter their policy of repression and act on the wise advice of congress leaders; nay further, they do not even agree to the appointment of an Advisory Board for the purposes of using the drastic clauses of a war measure. Under the circumstances, while the Indian public regrets the situation, it finds itself helpless and can do nothing but sit with folded arms, witnessing the sorry spectacle where wrong-doing is more or less triumphant, and where Bengali youths, many innocent, others not, must go the way of shame and degradation. With such a position no sane Bengali, no Indian patriot, can rest content. Therefore the appeal made by even a sympathetic Governor will produce but little result, for not many Indians will grant on faith the confidence Lord Carmichael wants for himself and his Government. . . . If the Government of Bengal cannot find half a dozen Indian leaders trusted by the people in whom they also can confide, then they should not expect 46 millions of people to trust them and believe them on mere faith. It is a pity that Lord Carmichael has not been able—perhaps once again he is in a minority in his own Executive Council—to accept the co-operation of Bengal leaders, for, as the *Bombay Chronicle* points out, with the arrival of Lord Ronaldshay situation will grow more acute; it is right in affirming that Bengal is even now putting up with things which 'under the mild and restraining influence of a Governor of the Carmichael type is the maximum which any Province can be expected to tolerate'. Will Lord Ronaldshay prove another Curzon?"

New India, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

38. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd December, says:—The enemy has occupied the western part of Rumania, but the Rumanians have not suffered a heavy loss in their army. The greater portion of the army in the Oxova Valley has escaped. The kerosine-oil springs in the Carpathian valley have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Germans have crossed the Danube and are advancing by the Bukharest railway. The Germans say that they seized a large quantity of grain here. The enemy is fighting with some severity in the region of Prabhova in the north. Perhaps a portion of the region to the east of the river Altu has also to be surrendered. A large Russian army is going to join the Rumanians.

The war.

Sasilekha, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The following appears in the *Sasilekha* of the 8th December, as having been given out by Marshal Von Hindenburg as his view of the present war:—Up to this time the course of the war is favourable to Germany. I never intended to shorten the war front. Our men are fighting in the western front without retreating. Our enemies had spent a great deal of artillery and ammunition and were able to gain a little ground. Even though they continue for another 30 years, they cannot break our line and enter Germany. They have no sufficient men to continue the offensive for such a long time. They lost many hundreds of thousands of men in the battle of the Somme. The French are fighting with great tenacity, but they are destroying themselves by their method of fighting. By this method of fighting none of them will be left in the end. They will meet this fate on account of Britain. The French had to perish through the assistance of the British. I regret that the French do not realize how much loss they suffer through England. There is none in England to give expert advice about war.

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Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th December, says:—The sad plight that has overtaken Roumania and other small States is due to the valour of the Germans. People may doubt how Bukarest has fallen so soon. But it will be seen that the chief reason of its fall is the power of thorough organisation on the part of the Germans. When a German General undertakes a big task, he spares no pains to accomplish it. It is in this way that they subdued Servia, Belgium and Poland. Though the occupation of the enemy's country entails some loss, the Germans will naturally have many an advantage. The people and the army will become overjoyed and enthusiastic. The genius of the Germans will shine all the greater in the neutral countries and in the world. The war news announces that the Roumanians have not been able to destroy foodstuffs entirely. The German army has occupied Roumania in a very short time. It was not possible to secure the grain and the oil mines. Though a certain portion might have been protected, the greater portion should have passed into the hands of the enemy. The defeat of the Roumanians has encouraged the King of Greece. It is a matter for gratification that the Roumanian army has been saved. The responsibility of maintaining it rests on the Allies, especially the Russians. When the situation of the Russians in the past is considered, it would appear that though they have a large army, they lack war materials The British have to supply this want. Though Great Britain and France have plenty of these materials, there are no facilities to transport them to Russia. The situation in Greece is unfavourable to the Allies. There are signs indicating that the Germans will turn their attention to Salonika. If they do so, the situation will be critical. It is to cope with this that Lloyd George has become the Prime

The war.

Minister. If his plans are carried out, the Allies will be on their way to success. There are indications that the war will continue much longer. The longer it continues, the greater will be the loss of men and the waste of money to both the parties. Men cannot know what there is in the womb of time. Count Tolstoy's words may come to pass.

39. The *Desabhimani*, of the 19th November (received on 11th December), says:—The conduct of Mr. Wilson, the President of the United States of America, who has given up all high ideals and looks upon the present war in which innumerable lives are sacrificed, with indifference, is not worthy of commendation. On the one hand the Americans make immense wealth by sending war materials to the Allies, and on the other afford to the Germans commercial facilities in America and give room for German mischief. Mr. Wilson makes his country prosperous by lending money to the belligerents and prolonging the war.

Desabhimani, Calicut, Nov. 19th, 1916.

The President of the United States.

40. In its leader on "peace", the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 9th December, has the following remarks:—Though the British nation is determined to fight it out to a thoroughly successful conclusion, the idea has been dawning upon statesmen like Sir Edward Grey whether other means cannot be devised to put down the unrestrained aggression of the enemy, that does not involve so much destruction of life and economic commotion. When can Germany be reduced to a condition when she would acknowledge a defeat and lay down her arms? . . . This question has been troubling the statesmen. It may be said that all parties are agreed that such an end cannot be brought about in a year, nor even till several years roll by. Mr. Lloyd George has openly recognised this, and is adapting his war preparations to it. The allies have been carrying on the offensive on the Somme front, for the last five months, and have recovered 150 out of 30,000 square miles overrun by the enemy. The courage and valour shown by the British and the French are most admirable. They have not retraced a step, nor tasted defeat, these five months. They have not met with a single reverse during these five months. They captured fort after fort and trench after trench. The Germans unable to withstand their onset have had to relinquish strongholds fortified and strengthened by them for two years. But when we consider the blood the allies had to shed and ammunitions they had to consume, at every step of this victorious march, it will be clear how much more sacrifice of blood and money they have to be prepared for fighting it out to a complete victory. According to telegrams published in Australian newspapers, it appears that the British killed, wounded or captured on the Somme offensive, number about a million and a half. It appears that a hundred and fifty thousand were lost during the course of twenty-four hours. The French losses must also be considerable. It is not possible to estimate how many millions of tons of ammunitions had to be spent. . . The allies may not have to meet with in future the same loss as they had to incur during these five months; but it is certain that they must be prepared for great losses. It is impossible to drive out the enemy without drenching every yard before them with streams of blood.

The fight on the Russian front is not so satisfactory. . . . Great hopes were entertained by the entrance of Roumania into the arena. . . They have all been shattered to the ground now. . . The present plight of Roumania has given rise to the unsatisfactory state of things in Greece. Roumania has instead of lightening the burden of the allies, has only been increasing it. On Russia, devolves the preservation of the independence of Roumania.

While all these circumstances have been strengthening the union, and steeling their resolution to win a victory, the question of peace has been engaging the attention of some statesmen. . .

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, Dec. 9th, 1916.

Peace.

41. In a leading article giving a summary of the reports on the Cabinet crisis in England, the *Mysore Star*, of the 10th December, writes:—In a country like England

Mysore Star, Mysore, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Cabinet crisis in England.

where the leaders are wont to forget all party bias where national interests are concerned, we may be sure that the clouds that are now hanging over the political horizon will disappear in no time. The leaders of the British press are strongly criticising the management of affairs under the existing ministry. We may, therefore, expect that the new ministry will throw greater vigour and activity into the prosecution of the war and thus hasten the conclusion of peace which will be glorious alike to England and her allies.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 15th, 1916.

The Cabinet crisis in England.

In a leading article dwelling on Mr. Asquith's admirable power of organisation, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th December, writes:—To Mr. Asquith primarily belongs the credit of having stemmed the tide of German onslaught, until at last the enemy is forced to be content with a defensive and now welcomes peace. Now is the time to profit by these gigantic efforts of the Prime Minister and to avoid the shortcomings of the past by a more united attempt. Instead of this, the British public, we are pained to see, have created a situation resulting in the resignation of Mr Asquith. Fault-finding is no difficult matter. Mr. Bonar Law refused to take Mr. Asquith's place even when requested by His Majesty the King. Is this right? He who refuses to fight is shot down. Does not this refusal to obey the King's request to accept the burden of the Prime Minister's office in the present crisis deserve capital punishment? Let that pass. Mr. Bonar Law has gone down in our estimation. In the task of crushing German militarism none has served so vigorously as Mr. Lloyd George. We rejoice to learn, therefore, that he is to be our Prime Minister. His patriotism is unparalleled. He is an orator of the type of Gladstone. He does not hanker after personal fame. His sole aim is to promote national interests. We are glad that such a person is our Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith never fights for personal distinction. It is possible that he and Lloyd George may work hand in hand. We hope that these distinguished personages will overlook all considerations of past status and emoluments and ensure the triumph of the allies and the vindication of justice.

Manorama, Calicut, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The Cabinet crisis in England.

In expressing regret at Mr. Asquith's resignation at this juncture the *Manorama*, of the 8th December, points out that it might have been due to the non-acceptance of Mr. Llyod George's memorandum, regarding the assistance to be rendered to Roumania, and that, if so, the change of Ministry will tend to remove all the defects in the conduct of the war, and bring it to a successful conclusion.

Yogakshemam, Trichur, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 8th December, points out that the Roumanian reverse has, as when the Allies had similar reverses in Belgium, Turkey, Servia and Asia Minor, brought about a crisis in the British Cabinet, and refers to the unfair attacks, though natural in such circumstances, on Mr. Asquith, than whom no other statesman could have carried on the administration so successfully at this juncture.

Kerala Patrika, Calicut, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The Cabinet crisis in England.

Referring to the change of ministry in England, the *Kerala Patrika* of the 9th December, hopes that under the direction of the new Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, of whose firmness and boldness there are no two opinions, the war will soon be brought to a successful conclusion.

Manorama, Calicut, Dec. 12th, 1916.

The English cabinet.

The *Manorama*, of the 12th December, approves of the constitution of the war cabinet, composed of extremely capable members, who, with the exception of Mr. Lloyd George, can devote the whole or most of their time to questions relating to the war; and thinks that Mr. Lloyd George may be trusted to leave no stone unturned to bring the war to a successful issue, and that, as all persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty are to be enlisted in the army, and as the people are prepared to place all their savings at the disposal of the Government for the prosecution of the war, it may be hoped that it will soon end favourably to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

42. Referring to President Wilson's re-election, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th December, dwells on the accusations of his rivals regarding his inaction in protesting against the enormities committed by Germany, and on the arguments adduced by Wilson's party in support of America's present attitude towards the belligerents, and thereupon remarks:—However that may be there can be no question that it behoves America and the other neutrals to compel the belligerents to submit to the decision of a peace tribunal. A nation which looks on at the devastation of the world, because it conduces to its own aggrandisement, is hardly worth the name, and its wealth too deserves only contempt. These lookers-on forget their duty. Their guilt is great. They are directly responsible for the devastation and bloodshed which proceeds from their apathy and indifference. We do not say that America should enter the war. But she must compel the belligerents to submit to the terms of a peace tribunal. Either party not agreeing to the terms should be proceeded against by the other powers. If they do not do this, they are worse than dead. The truth is that the neutrals, equally with the belligerents, are bent on their own personal gain. It is futile to expect true peace unless these ideas of self-aggrandisement are abandoned.

America and the war.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 9th, 1916.

43. Referring to the present crisis at the Balkan theatre, the *Keralesabhimani*, of the 6th December, points out that, if the Allies had taken immediate action against the treacherous king of Greece, when they came to know of his wicked intentions, the Balkan States would have been in their possession long ago and that they would have been in a position to render material assistance to Roumania by advancing more rapidly on Bulgaria without any fear of molestation by the Greeks in their rear, rejoices, however, that the troubles in Greece are, though somewhat belated, likely to come to an end, and consoles itself with the thought that, inasmuch as only a portion of Roumania has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and as the other parts, which are well protected and defended, cannot be occupied by him, she will never share the fate of Belgium and Servia.

The crisis at the Balkan theatre.

Kerala Abhimani, Mavelikara, Dec. 6th, 1916.

44. Referring to the progress which Germany has made in Roumania, a correspondent in the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 11th December, expresses surprise that the enemy, who, it was believed, had been considerably weakened by the Allies' offensive, should still prove himself to be so strong, and thinks that the prolongation or termination of the war depends upon the defeat or success of Roumania.

Roumania.

Lokaprakasam, Trichur, Dec. 11th, 1916.

II.—Home Administration.

(5) *Courts.*

45. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd December, makes the following remarks on Mr. Cotton, the District Judge of Kistna:—He peruses the decision of the Lower Court, says that it is very good and that the pleaders can have nothing to say and thus discourages them. While the pleaders argue notwithstanding, he seems to listen to them, and generally confirms the Lower Court's decision. Thinking that it will not be fair to confirm all the decisions, he will now and then change some in the matter of costs. He would not and could not reverse the long judgments of the Lower Courts. He is stated to say to the appellant pleader that his pleading is of no use and to the respondent pleader that he need not say anything. We are at a loss to know why this poor country should pay him Rs. 2,500 a month. It must be deemed that by appointing such men, the Government have dishonoured the people and the pleaders of the Kistna district. He generally comes to the bench at 12-30 p.m. and tries to finish his work by 4 p.m. He sends cases and petitions, in which many witnesses have to be examined, to the Sub-Court. Whatever judgment he may give, the pleaders will be satisfied if he listens patiently and appears to understand them. It is better that a Court does not exist at all than that

Mr. Cotton.

Kistnapatrika, Machilipatam, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

it should exist presided over by a Judge who could not inspire any confidence in the minds of the people. What is the use of the presence of a Judge who never takes what the pleader says into his consideration, but says that the Lower Court has answered every point rised by the pleader. It is said that in the middle of a hearing, he would write private letters and send them to post. He appears to have said on the bench that he could not contain in his head lengthy pleadings, and that the less said by the pleaders the better it is for them. When an appeal is argued at length, he tells the pleader that he has many appeals to dispose of that very day and that he will not allow him more than two minutes. He is naturally intelligent, but he is not disposed to be industrious. It is said that he would again go to the Gōdāvari district at the end of December. The parties fear that in the meantime all good appeals will be spoiled by him. He prepares his orders on petitions beforehand and reads them in the Court even before the hearing is finished. Old age has, perhaps, affected the concentration and firmness of his mind. It is our opinion that he will do well to retire soon.

ARYAVYSIA, Guntur, Nov. 16th, 1916.

Official Receiver, Guntūr.

46. The *Aryavysia*, of the 16th November (received on the 11th December), refers to the office of Official Receiver in the Guntūr district, now vacant and to the many irregularities of which the late Official Receiver was guilty, and prays that the District Judge may recommend for the office one who can spend his whole time in Guntūr itself in the discharge of his duties as Official Receiver, so that the creditors may not be put to unnecessary trouble in realising their moneys.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916

Compulsory primary education in India.

47. Referring to the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the Western countries and in Baroda, and of secondary education also in Wales, and speaking in praise of the endeavours now being made in Wales to make University education also free, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, says:—While such things are taking place in the countries of the west, and while the number of illiterate persons in India is exceedingly high, the long-felt need for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in India ought to speak for itself. If we compare the obstacles raised and the delays caused in this matter in India with the activity and zeal of the western countries, it will be clearly seen how far the Government and the people of this country have realised their duty in this matter and what interest they should take in the future at least.

SWADESAMITRAN, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The Intermediate Examination.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, writes:—On a reference made to the Syndicate of the Madras University by some of the candidates who failed in the last examination, as to whether the resolution of the Senate requiring them to appear for this examination only in the subjects in which they have failed, would apply to the examination to be held in March 1917, the Registrar of the University has requested us to state that the Senate has decided that the resolution is not applicable to this examination. The resolution itself does not specify the year in which it is to come into force. It is, therefore, reasonable that it should be applicable to the next examination, but the Senate has decided against the interests of the candidates for the mere reason that it has chosen to do so.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

The Intermediate examination.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, prays that, when the Government issue their order sanctioning the introduction of the compartmental system in the Intermediate examination, they may also direct that the system should come into force from this year forward.

SWADESAMITRAN, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

Where has the Senate of the Madras University gone?

49. Referring to the draft bill for establishing a University in Patna, copies of which have been circulated to the Provincial Governments for opinion, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, observes:—The Government has called on the Syndicate of the Madras University to

express its views on this Bill, but the Syndicate has resolved that there was no need for it to express any opinion and that the University Members might communicate their views, if they wish to do so. Would not the Senate of this University have expressed its views if it had been consulted by the Government? The Senate of the Bombay University which has been consulted is to meet on the 21st instant for the purpose of expressing its views. The Government should have consulted the Senate and not the Syndicate which is only an Executive Branch of that body. Perhaps the Syndicate will grow stronger day by day and the Senate will cease to be except in name.

Compulsory primary education in Bombay.

50. Referring to the resolution on this subject moved by the Hon'ble Mr. V. P. Patel at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 8th December, says:—The majority of the representatives of the people on the Council spoke in support of this resolution. But what is the use of this? The Government replied to it only in the way in which we expected it to do. The Government Member said that the resolution could not be accepted, and Lord Willingdon merely repeated the statement of the Government Member and said that it was a mistake for him to have permitted this resolution to be moved, and that it might be withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel. But as the Honourable Member was not disposed to withdraw the resolution, it was put to vote and lost.

Hindu Nesan, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Primary education and the Bombay Government.

51. In its leading article, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, contrasts the attitude of the Bombay Government in regard to this subject with the resolution of the Russian Government to make primary education compulsory in the midst of the enormous loss of life and money it is undergoing every day and observes:—The resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokul Doss Patel in the last meeting of the Legislative Council was merely to the effect that a beginning might be made in the municipalities. All but one Honourable Member representing the people spoke fully supporting the resolution. When a similar resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council, some years ago, the Government Member replied that it would be better if the Provincial Government paid attention to this subject and took action The Hon'ble Mr. Choubal would seem to have forgotten this fact when he stated that a question dismissed by the Imperial Legislative Council could not have the support of the Provincial Government. Apart from this, the Hon'ble Mr. Choubal says that if the municipalities took any action in the matter without asking for pecuniary support, the Government would not stand in their way. Should not the Government bear a share at least of the burden? When the Government hesitates to accept the present resolution itself, how can it be expected that it would accept more definite and detailed propositions, if, as suggested by the Honourable Member for Government, such propositions were moved by the representatives of the people. Again when the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta proposed that a committee might be appointed to consider and report upon the question, it is surprising that Lord Willingdon should have refused his consent to that proposition also.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

Education.

52. In connection with the spread of education in Japan, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 12th December, writes:—For the advancement of Japan in education, the support given by its Government is very great. It is only by this that a country can make progress in this matter. Is not education the basis of advancement in all directions? But in spite of all our requests for primary education being made compulsory, the Government has evinced no interest in the matter.

Hindu Nesan, Madras, Dec. 12th, 1916.

National education.

53. The following is an extract from the summary of a lecture delivered by Mr. G. S. Arundale on this subject in the Pachaiyappa's College on the 10th December 1916 and published in the *Swadesamitran* of the 12th December:—If Europeans are appointed as Heads of the Department of Education, it will be

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 12th, 1916.

impossible for the Indians to adopt the ancient principles of education in accordance with the scheme laid down by Manu. The Indians should therefore urge for the Department of Education being left entirely in their hands. Indian languages should be taught to the Indian children and the teachers should cultivate a great love for India and the Indian children. Religious instruction and military training should be given to the students and they should learn the history of the past heroes of their country. The students should join the leaders in acquiring self-government and work for the cause until the object is gained.

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Free and compulsory education.

54. Referring to the resolution moved in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding free and compulsory elementary education, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th December, says:—It is disappointing to the public, who, finding that the municipalities and Local Boards Acts are about to be amended, are requesting the Government to make provision in them for the imparting of free and compulsory education, at least within the limits of Municipalities and Local Boards, that the Government have opposed the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel. The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal said that the Government of India were opposed to giving free and compulsory education. Are they really opposed? In answer to Mr. Gokhale, Sir H. Butler said that the foundations of such education should be laid in the Municipalities and Local Boards, and that the Government of India had no objection if the Local Governments introduce a system of free and compulsory education in their respective Provinces. The Government of India have thus hinted that the Local Governments should take the initiative in the matter. Mr. Chaubal has stated that in no country which has not advanced sufficiently has a system of compulsory education been introduced. Has not British India progressed as much as Baroda? Mr. Chaubal has been inconsiderate in his remarks. The remark of His Excellency Lord Willingdon that it was a mistake on his part to have allowed the introduction of the resolution in question, which according to him was opposed to the policy of the Imperial Government, is, in our opinion, improper. If the proceedings of the Council are conducted in this fashion, our unofficial members cannot introduce resolutions which have for their aim the welfare of the country. The resolutions of non-officials do not now carry any weight. Even if they are passed by a majority, the Government are not bound to carry them out. If under such circumstances, it is resolved not to allow the introduction of resolutions opposed to the policy of the departments of Government, the powers that will then remain in our hands will be nil. It does not become any statesman to speak so shortsightedly in administrative matters as did Lord Willingdon about the resolution in question. That a Governor of a Province and President of a Legislative Council should have spoken thus is not satisfactory at all. We hope that such things do not recur in future.

Swadesabhimani, Mangalore, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Instruction through the medium of the mother tongue.

55. A correspondent of the *Swadesabhimani* of the 8th December, referring to an order said to have been issued by the Educational authorities that the mother tongue should be used as the medium of instruction in elementary schools, complains of the danger of accentuating sectarian differences by giving undue importance to the dialects belonging to the numerous sects in the district of South Canara, and urges that the vernacular language of the district, namely, Canarese, which is equally advantageous to all, should be used as the only medium of instruction. The writer reproduces the arguments used by a previous writer on this subject (vide Report No. 42, article 30).

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Motor traffic in Bombay.

56. Referring to a resolution recently brought forward at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for prohibiting motor traffic in certain streets in Bombay in the mornings and evenings, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December,

observes:—No doubt it is a good thing to prohibit motor traffic in those streets where the people's traffic is heavy. But if I had the power vested in me, I would order that motor cars should be driven very slowly like bullock-carts and impose severe punishments on those who transgress this order. You see how much I wish to wield authority! It is in the same manner that my people also wish for *swaraj*. I do not know when the Madras Government and the Corporation of Madras will attend to the regulation of motor traffic.

57. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th December, says that His Excellency Lord Carmichael has laid the foundation of the entire independence of municipalities in Bengal by accepting the principle that officials should not be appointed as their Presidents, and that he resolved that in the municipalities which have the power to elect their own presidents, officials should not be members. It prays that Lord Pentland will introduce similar reforms in Madras, for what was possible in Bengal will be possible in Madras also.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Lord Carmichael and municipalities.

58. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th December, in expressing its appreciation of the facilities afforded by Government in the matter of water and food-stuffs in India, regrets that the Local Corporation, which should take the question of food-stuffs and the public into consideration, is very indifferent and indolent in the matter. It does not in the least care to ascertain the various difficulties the poor people experience in the matter of purchasing the food-stuffs and necessaries and the high rates at which the merchants, great and small, sell their commodities. The way they make the most of their opportunities is beyond description.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The question of food-stuffs.

Formerly if rice was sold at 4 measures per rupee, it was considered to be at famine prices. How can a man in receipt of a salary of Rs. 8 per mensem maintain a family of five or six souls? The matter calls for the attention of the Commissioners of the Corporation.

It is patent to all that prices of articles from rice to matches and of other necessaries have doubled and even trebled. We wish to point out that the people are starving because of the exorbitant rates at which imported articles are being sold.

We fervently hope that the officers and Commissioners of the Corporation will adopt measures similar to those our British Government intends to adopt in England with regard to the fixing of prices of food so that the poor people here may not experience any difficulty whatever in the matter of living.

(h) *Railways.*

59. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December, makes the following observations on this subject:—We cannot consider it an act of justice for the Railway authorities to huddle up the Indian passengers in third-class compartments like cattle and to subject them to torture, while they reserve certain compartments for the convenience of those who wear hats. So long as the Indians were devoid of all self-respect and allowed themselves to be treated like cattle, unjust actions like these, based on class distinction, reigned in the land. In the recent case of affray in Madras which was the result of this class distinction, the Magistrate passed over this question without any remark. But the Sub-Magistrate of Penukonda has decided that the reservation of compartments for a particular class is illegal. Unless this question is decided in any of the High Courts in India, the people are bound to be discontented.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Reservation of railway compartments for Anglo-Indians.

60. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th December, deplores the closing again of the gate leading from the Calicut Railway Station to Anne Hall Road, and hopes that the matter will receive the attention of the District Traffic Superintendent of Railways.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The gate leading from the Calicut Railway station to Anne Hall Road.

Manorama, Calicut, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Curtailment of the train service.

61. Referring to the proposed curtailment of the "train service" throughout India, the *Manorama*, of the 12th December, says:—Even as it is, the train service is not satisfactory, so far as Malabar is concerned. Hence, the curtailment must necessarily cause considerable inconvenience to the people.

(k) *General.*

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

The Indian Commissioners of labour in Ceylon.

62. In regard to the inquiries being made in Ceylon by Messrs. Marjoribanks and Ahamad Thambi Maracayar on the Kangani system, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th December, writes:—We hoped that the Commissioners would take the evidence of the coolies and the public and also that of the planters in this matter and would be able to ascertain the evils of this system. But our correspondent in Ceylon says that apart from the evidence taken from those who are connected with the plantations, such as the Secretary and the Chairman of the Planters' Association, the Commissioners do not seem to have examined any of the disinterested persons who know well the disabilities of the coolies and are in sympathy with them, and that the coolies are illiterate and too much in dread of their masters to represent their grievances to the Commissioners boldly.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

Reappointment of dismissed Military officers.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, writes:—It will be seen from a question asked in the House of Commons on the 2nd November last that Brigadier-General Rowe, one of the three Military officers who were dismissed some months ago, has again been appointed as a Royal Engineer in the army stationed in Lucknow. The 'India', which is published in London, says that it was perhaps impossible for the Government to appoint any other person to that place and expresses its surprise that none was available. Further this paper asks who knows what influence Brigadier-General Rowe has with the Government of India and observes that the ways of that Government should be rectified.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

Is it a breach of etiquette for Members of Legislative Councils to publish their disallowed interpellations?

64. Referring to the practice obtaining in the Legislative Councils under which the Members have to submit to the President for approval the questions which they propose to ask in the meetings, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, observes:—His Excellency Lord Willingdon seems to have lost his temper when a question was asked in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokul Doss as to whether it would be a breach of etiquette for a member to publish an interpellation which has been disallowed by the President; for His Excellency stated in reply, that the question of the Honourable Member had been replied to as fully as possible and that he might make what meaning he liked of the reply. The Members as well as the President discharge their duties as they deem fit, in exercising the powers granted to them, and there is no question of etiquette in their doing so. The President also is only one of the members of the Council. How can it be said that the views of the President cannot be wrong at all? When the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar brought up a tentative resolution to the effect that an Indian should be appointed as one of the Members of the Board of Revenue, His Excellency Lord Pentland disallowed it at first. But on the subject being discussed in the newspapers, he allowed this resolution. Seeing that he did so, how can it be said that disallowed interpellations should not be published? Will the reply of Lord Willingdon to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokul Doss show the respect that His Excellency has for the Honourable Members? It is not by providing a room for taking rest that the Legislative Councils can be made to resemble the Houses of Parliament. It is when the liberty of speech given to the Members of Parliament is allowed to the Members of Legislative Councils that the Parliamentary system can take root in these Councils.

65. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, publishes the following telegram which is said to have been sent to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, the Secretary to the Indian Association at Calcutta:—This Association objects to the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as the new Governor of Bengal. The books written by him as well as his utterances are not such as to accord with the aims and aspirations of the Indians. He has no faith in the reforms introduced by Lord Minto and Lord Morley. He has formed the opinion that the men in the East are devoid of respect and ignorant of the value of truth.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The new Governor of Bengal.

The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 6th December, referring to Lord Carmichael's administration of Bengal, says: "We know that Lord Carmichael governed Bengal very excellently, sympathetically and with due regard for the welfare of the country. In these respects he gave no cause for any complaint. It is also admitted that he is a masterful statesman and a sympathetic ruler well acquainted with popular sentiments. His departure is noted with great regret and sorrow by Bengalees in particular and by Indians in general.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1916.

"The new Governor of Bengal."

As regards the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as the Governor of Bengal, the editor observes that the news of his appointment has been received with dissatisfaction in Bengal, and there appear to be two parties, one favouring the appointment and the other opposed to it. In our opinion however a discussion of the matter at this stage is premature, for we do not know the line of policy he will adopt, whether he will walk in the foot-steps of Lord Curzon or not, what is his personal opinion regarding the policy and affairs of India and in what estimation does he hold this country. But we can confidently assert this much that Lord Ronaldshay is a statesman and a man of affairs. It is hoped that he will act in Bengal with a feeling of enthusiastic sympathy and for the well-being of the Presidency.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December, expresses its disapproval of this appointment and says:—All the Indian papers unanimously express their regret at this appointment, while the Anglo-Indian papers rejoice over it. From this fact alone we can guess how the wind blows. It is indeed surprising that all persons who are now appointed to offices connected with India are drawn out of the class of politicians who refuse to take a step in advance.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal.

66. The following telegraphic report of the Proceedings of a public meeting held at Bombay under the auspices of the Home Rule League on the 7th December, in connection with this matter is published in the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December:—A resolution was passed at this meeting protesting against the order of prohibition issued to Mrs Besant by the Government of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Mr. Tilak who moved this resolution observed that the Defence of India Act should be used only against the enemies of the Empire, and not against peaceful subjects like Mrs Besant and that the people should endeavour in all loyal ways to obtain equal privileges with the Englishmen. If only the Government assures us that it is taking measures to give self-government to India, we have no objection to sit quiet, without doing anything. In supporting the above resolution, Mr. Joseph Baptista observed that the Government should communicate to the leaders of the public the quarters from which danger is apprehended and have recourse to stringest measures, only if these leaders fail to help the Government in the matter and that if the Government does not realise this fact, it must be supposed that it has no faith in the loyalty of the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1916.

A public meeting in Bombay for protesting against the order of prohibition issued to Mrs. Besant.

67. The following remarks on the management of public charities by the Government appear in the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December:—The management of public charities other than temples was entrusted by the Government to the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Management of public charities.

Board of Revenue in 1817, and the Board of Revenue has recently admitted that it is not doing this work properly, and has reported so to the Government. The misappropriation of several charitable endowments is due to this fact. This formed a subject of discussion in the Legislative Council and the Conferences on certain occasions and consequently the Government promised to devote its attention to it, and some months ago issued an order authorising the Revenue Divisional Officers to act as Agents to the Board of Revenue in this matter. Another order has now been issued by the Government extending this power to Deputy Tahsildars also. Many difficulties are bound to arise in ascertaining the particulars which have been neglected for a hundred years. Already there is a complaint that Deputy Tahsildars hold their offices until 10 p.m., owing to their being burdened with the two-fold duties of a Revenue Officer and a Magistrate. It is, therefore, certain that they cannot satisfactorily discharge this additional duty. Apart from what they may be able to ascertain from the Revenue Inspectors, and what the Revenue Inspectors may be able to learn from the village headmen, the Deputy Tahsildars will scarcely be able to make personal enquiries and prepare the accounts. Unless, therefore, other arrangements are made, no great good can be effected in this matter.

Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The recent storm.

68. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December, writes:—Was it not known to the authorities at 10-30 a.m. on the day of the storm that it would occur on that day? The flag indicating 'great danger' was hoisted in the harbour. While such was the case, why should not the Government have given warning of it by tom-tom to the people living between Cuddalore and Madras, where the storm was expected to be severe? It is surprising and regrettable that even after hearing of the serious losses, none of the Members of Government have thought of proceeding to the South Arcot district and speaking words of sympathy to the suffering population.

Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The *Madras Mail* and the Indians.

69. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December, writes against the *Madras Mail* as follows:—The paper known as the *Madras Mail* shows great interest in decrying the wishes of the Indians and ridiculing and abusing the Indian patriots. Of late it has made it all the more its duty to find fault with the Indians. And yet how many Indians are senselessly giving their support to this paper! It is only when these people acquire sense, this paper will begin to love the Indians.

Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Disloyal British subjects in Pondicherry.

70. Referring to the recent storm and the troubles caused by it in Pondicherry, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December, says:—Messrs C. Subramania Bharati, V. V. Subramaniya Ayyar and Srinivasachariar, who were accused of being disloyal subjects of British India and who have sought refuge in Pondicherry, have forgotten their own troubles and are distributing conji to the starving population out of their slender means and with the money they could raise by subscriptions from the public. It is perhaps a sign of the times that such kind-hearted men should be regarded by the Government as disloyal people.

Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak's case against Sir Valentine Chirol.

71. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December, writes:—It is said that, in this case, the Bombay Government has granted leave on loss of pay to two persons employed in the office of the Oriental Translator and given them permission to work under Sir Valentine Chirol for a time. We cannot see any connection between that gentleman and the Bombay Government. When two persons are opposed to each other in a suit, it is very wrong for the Government to lend its support to one of them.

Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak and the Police.

72. Eulogising Mr. Tilak as a victorious patriot, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December, writes:—The unfortunate incidents connected with his recent visit to Cuttack are known to all. But things have not stopped there. It appears

that at Hubli, the Police have ascertained and noted down the names of all who paid a visit to Mr. Tilak. God alone knows their object in doing so. Besides this, it appears that the Headmaster of a school in that place put up a notice forbidding the teachers and pupils of the school even to go near the place where Mr. Tilak was putting up. This Headmaster was once a sub-editor of the *Kesari* and the *Mahratta* of which Mr. Tilak is the editor. Ah! how our countrymen have fallen from righteous ways!

Statistics of persons buried alive in Great Britain.

73. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th December, says:—In Great Britain which comprises England, Scotland and Ireland, it is stated that seven lakhs of people die yearly. One per cent of this number, i.e., 7,000 persons are said to be buried before life becomes extinct in them. The same may be the case in the other European countries also. It appears that some one has invented a mechanism which projects out of the coffin. When the body of a person buried alive moves, it is known outside by means of this contrivance and immediately wholesome air gets into the coffin.

Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The Cuddapah District Conference.

74. The *Vaisyamitran*, of the 27th November, publishes the following report of the Fifth Cuddapah District Conference:—The Hon'ble Mr. Meer Asadh Alikhan Bahadur who presided over this conference referred in his speech to:

(1) the Anglo-Indian officials being in the way of the just and lawful wishes of the Indians;

(2) the need for closer intimacy between the officials and the people;

(3) the lack of interest on the part of the Government in matters of education, local self-government, etc., and above all;

(4) the great need for union between the Hindus and the Muhammadans.

Resolutions were passed regarding the management of the District Board, scarcity of water, medical aid, evils prevailing in the Forest Department, Education, Village Panchayats, formation of Volunteer Corps, the Defence of India Act, the Press Act, self-government, etc.

Vaisyamitran, Bezwada, Nov. 27th, 1916.

Operation of the Defence of India Act in the Madras Presidency.

75. The *Vaisyamitran*, of the 27th November, says:—It appears from the reply given to a question on this subject in the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, that only one person was brought under the operations of this Act here. It was also stated that his name and other particulars would be made known in confidence to the Honourable Members. While the names of persons similarly brought under the operations of this Act in Bengal are published, why should the Madras Government keep this matter a secret?

Vaisyamitran, Bezwada, Nov. 27th, 1916.

Conviction of a plantation cooly in Ceylon.

76. A special correspondent of the *Swadesamitran* writes to that paper of the 9th December:—A cooly named Lakshmanan, aged 18 years, was charged with stopping away from and neglecting his work in a plantation in Ceylon. He pleaded that his wife, his mother, his brother and himself, after paying the debts due by them, applied to the Superintendent of the Plantation for a "Chit" for leaving the place, and that in consequence of this, the Superintendent was angry and brought this complaint. Yet the cooly was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The Indian Membership of the Bombay Executive Council.

77. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, has the following:—A correspondent of the *Message*, a paper published in Bombay, writes that Rao Bahadur Setalvad, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, may be appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Choubal as the Indian Member of the Bombay Executive Council. The appointment of this gentlemen is objectionable for the reason that, though there is nothing to be said against

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

his ability or fitness for the place, his tendency as an officer of the Government will be to incline to the side of the Government and his views are not likely to be in accordance with the wishes of the people. It has to be pointed out that as there is only one place in the Executive Council open to the Indians, the person appointed to it should be one who is not an officer of the Government but one who commands the support of the bulk of the population.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

Publication of questions and resolutions disallowed by Presidents of Legislative Councils.

78. Adverting to Lord Willingdon's statement in the Legislative Council of Bombay that the publication of such questions and resolutions was a breach of etiquette, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th December, observes:—Unlike the speaker in the House of Commons, who is a neutral person in the midst of the various political parties in it, the person who has the authority in India to admit or disallow questions and resolutions intended by an Honourable Member to be brought up for discussion in the Legislative Council is, in addition to being its President, also the head of the Government. If therefore it is inconvenient for the Government to take up any question or resolution for discussion, he can easily disallow it as not tending to public good. The circumstances connected with the recent case of such a resolution proposed to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in the Madras Legislative Council show clearly how the Government may change its views with reference to the remarks made thereon in the newspapers. If the publication of these questions and resolutions is not permitted, how can there be room for public opinion to have any influence with the Government? Questions disallowed by the President of a particular Legislative Council are sometimes allowed by the President of another Legislative Council. It was clever on the part of Lord Willingdon to have thought of raising an objection not based on law, but on etiquette.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The recent storm in the South Arcot district

79. With reference to the report of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley who was deputed to enquire into the after-effects of the recent storm in this district, the *Swa esamitran*, of the 9th December, complains of the insufficiency of the sum of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by the Government for the relief of the sufferers and says:—The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley says that, as there is a mutual interest between the owners of land and the workmen, the owners are feeding their men with as much solicitude as is expected of them. Are the owners of land the only persons who are benefited by the labour of the workmen? Is not the Government also benefited by the revenue derived from the lands? Should they not spend money liberally now and relieve the people of their difficulties?

Hindu Nesan, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

The Dyeing Expert's report for the quarter ending 30th September 1916.

80. Reviewing the report of the Dyeing Expert for this quarter, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 11th December, observes:—It does not appear to us from this report that the troubles of the dyers can have any relief. The condition of the dyers of Kumbakōnam, Salem and Madura, bad as it is, seems likely to grow worse. The Dyeing Expert says that it does not appear to be proper that dyed yarns should be imported from England and sold here in such large quantities as to stifle the supply of the same by the Indian dyers, and that obstacles should be thrown in the way of dyeing products being exported from England. While the Dyeing Expert of the United Provinces maintains that the natural dyeing products of India can make their stand against the artifical dyes of foreign countries, and is endeavouring to find out the ways in which they can be largely made use of, the expert of the Madras Presidency says that the indigenous products cannot flourish at all. It appears that Dr. Mareden is an expert in four industries, viz., leather, paper, pencil and dyeing. We do not think it possible for him to be an expert in so many matters. The Government has made him one expert after another according to its needs.

Writing on the same subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th December, says:—The paper industry in Punalur has now passed into the hands of the owners, after remaining under the management of the Government for two years. But no particulars have been given regarding the work turned out by the Government during these two years, when the moneys of the public and the owners were spent on it. We would urge that some questions be asked about this by the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1916.

81. In an article on this subject, apparently written by a correspondent, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 12th December, says:—In India there is no such support from the Government as there is in Japan. As our Government consists of foreigners, it will care more for the profits of its own countrymen. Though on account of the war, the imports of western products have mostly gone down, the *swadeshi* spirit has not yet sprung up among the Indians. We have not attempted to revive our old industries which are dying out or to introduce new ones. We are yet wearing and using foreign articles and strutting about with an outward show of civilization. May our countrymen realise that there is no salvation for India, unless they adopt the methods of Japan.

Free trade.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1916.

82. A correspondent of the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 12th December, writes:—It is this subject that one hears everywhere. Men of all ranks including the school-going boys, have been enlisted in this cause, so as to alarm the authorities in vain in the midst of the troubles brought on by the war. But diverse opinions prevail in regard to this subject. We fear that they may prove injurious to us.

Home Rule.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1916.

83. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 13th December, contains a leader under this head, in the course of which it says:—In the formation of the new Cabinet, the only office that has not changed hands is that of the Secretary of State for India. As Mr. Chamberlain was never interested in the welfare of India, there is no reason to think that India will be benefited to any extent under the new Ministry. Mr. Chamberlain might at least have arranged for the Indian budget estimate being discussed and the defects in the methods of the Indian Government being made known in the Parliament. He has not even shown any desire to understand the affairs of India. If he had any thought of conducting the Indian affairs with due regard to the wishes of the Indians, he would not have recommended Lord Ronaldshay for the Governorship of Bengal. Nor is there any one in the new Ministry who can be said to be sympathetic to the Indians. Neither Lord Hardinge nor Mr. Montagu nor any one of that class of men is to be found in this Ministry. But Lord Curzon is there as the leader of the House of Lords, and he is most likely to be consulted by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain, if they wish to know anything about India. We know very well the sort of sympathy Lord Curzon has for India. Nor is there room for us to expect any good from Mr. Bonar Law as the leader of the Commons; for we know of one great evil he has done when he was the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

India and the new Ministry.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1916.

On the same subject, the *Lokopakari*, of the 11th December, writes:—The cause of all these changes in the ministry is said to be the prevalence of jealousy and spite among the Ministers during this critical period. Those who have followed these extraordinary proceedings of the Ministry cannot complain against the Indians making known their grievances to the Government in constitutional ways.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1916.

84. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th December, feels gratified that the rulers have recognised the necessity of rearing bulls of the strongest breed in an agricultural country like India, but remarks that the sum of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for that purpose in the Madras Presidency is very little. With this sum, it says, some ten bulls may be reared, but in every district there is need for one bull for every four or five villages.

The rearing of bulls.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1916.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

Supplies to Collectors.

85. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th December, refers to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar in the Legislative Council and remarks:—The conduct of the Government in dealing with this question was very regrettable. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew scolded the mover of the resolution stating that it amounted to a personal attack. We pray that the Government will patiently consider which is reproachable of the two, namely, to move a resolution which seeks to remove a hardship experienced in every district and to scold an Honourable Member who has sought to remove such a hardship. It is the misfortune of this Presidency that the Government have taken such a serious view of the resolution. They would not have been so hard if they had with their own eyes seen what hardship the ryots are put to by the village officers and taluk peons, when big officers go out on circuit. We are sorry that His Excellency also, who should look upon both the official and non-official members with equal regard, had sided with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. The leaders of society feel that it ill becomes the high position occupied by His Excellency Lord Pentland to say "aye" to whatever the officials say and "nay" to what the non-officials say. The people suspect that the rules allow such partiality. We submit that it is undesirable that Lord Pentland's Government should administer the country with indifference at a time when they ought to reform the administration in a peaceful manner.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

Gold coins.

86. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th December, says that sovereigns for which the Government will not pay more than Rs. 15 each are sold in the market at Rupees 16-10-0 each, and prays that the authorities will enact a law prohibiting the selling of these gold coins at such a high price.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1916.

Drinking.

87. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th December, contains a farce in which a certain character is made to say:—Brahmins drink under the impression that they will be considered as Europeans if they drink, because all Europeans drink. Our men have begun to drink saying: "When Brahmins drink, what if we also do so?"

ARYAVELA, Guntur, Nov. 9th, 1916.

Suggestions to the Collector of Guntur.

88. The *Aryavela*, of the 9th November, (received on the 11th December), requests the Collector of Guntur to take steps to get information from each village as to which lands do not get a sufficient supply of water and which villages have been affected by the lack of a proper system of drainage, and remedy the defects. It remarks that divisions and taluks are not properly administered by Divisional officers and Tahsildars, and the people are unhappy. It prays that the Collector may recommend their transfer. The paper suggests that Nallamada vàgu should be broadened to prevent damages by floods, and that part of the cost may be met from the sale-proceeds of the *tumma* trees in the stream, the Government contributing the remainder. It also requests that the Collector may permit the villagers to broaden the stream in their respective villages at their own cost.

ARYAVELA, Guntur, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

Adulterated ghee.

89. *Aryavela*, of the 23rd November, invites the attention of the Collector of Guntur to the export to Calcutta of adulterated ghee from Guntur and requests him to take steps to prevent such adulteration and export.

ARYAVELA, Guntur, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The *Madras Mail*.

90. The *Aryavela*, of the 23rd November, refers to the article in the *Madras Mail* on Mr. Tilak's appeal and says:—As it is against law to make comments on the decision of a High Court, it is hoped that the Madras Government will take action against that paper. We are of opinion that nobody should pay any regard to the writings of this paper.

91. A correspondent to the *Andhrajyoti*, dated the 30th November, says that the people of Chakrayapalem village suffer very much from scarcity of drinking water, and requests the authorities to arrange to repair the tank in the west of the village, which is the only source of drinking water in the village but which is now in disrepair.

Scarcity of drinking water in the Chakrayapalem village, Tenali taluk.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Guntur, Nov. 30th, 1916.

92. Referring to the order of a District Magistrate in the Bombay Presidency prohibiting Mr. Tilak who went to Gadag on private business from making any public speech there, the *Hitakarini*, of the 3rd December, asks if it is proper on the part of the authorities to pain the minds of good men by issuing an unreasonable order without consideration, simply because they have authority in their hands.

Mr. Tilak at Gadag.

HITAKARINI, Eluru, Dec. 3rd, 1916.

93. The *Hitakarini*, of the 3rd December, says that although the District Magistrate of Kistna recommended the Public Works Department authorities the free grant of reed for thatching purposes to the sufferers from floods, and requested them to allow cattle to graze free of charges, Mr. Lutman, the Superintending Engineer, stated in reply that he did not see any reason to give reed to the ryots gratis, and that there was no lack of fodder with the ryots for their cattle. It remarks: It needs no saying what the condition of the people would be if each district should have three men like Mr. Lutman. The God of Death will make his appearance before the people even while they are alive. . . It is the duty of the Government to allow remissions in those villages which have been submerged by floods.

Mr. Lutman.

HITAKARINI, Eluru, Dec. 3rd, 1916.

94. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th December, feels gratified that Mr. Buckley has taken great pains to ascertain the extent of the loss of life and property caused by the recent cyclone that blew over the South Arcot district and to afford relief to the sufferers, and hopes that restrictions will not be imposed on his discretion, such as those imposed on the discretion of the Collector of Kurnool by the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford, Secretary to Government. It says:—If the higher authorities take interest and work, there can be no room for the contention that Government help should not be given unless there is danger to life. The nominated members of the Legislative Council will not then shut the mouths of the well-wishers of the people under the impression that that is the policy of the Government. Whatsoever may befall the *Andhra* country, it is gratifying that, by reason of Mr. Buckley's purity of heart, the South Arcot district at least has found some relief in its sad plight.

The recent cyclone.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec 9th, 1916.

95. In an article contributed to the *Modern Review*, Mr. Sudhindra Bose is reported by the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th December, to have stated as follows:—The difference between the Governors in the United States and in India is that although the cost of living in the latter country is much less than in the former, the Governors in India are paid more than in America. The Governors of Madras, Bengal and Bombay receive every year a sum greater, I believe, than one hundred and twenty thousand rupees. This is an extraordinary means to empty the already meagre Indian treasury.

The salary of Governors.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

96. In its leader on the volunteer system of military service, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, says:—The Indians cannot but serve as soldiers one day. Why should not the Government train them even from this day? Is it not difficult to train them when an urgency arises? It is our belief that no more delay should be made in making ready regiments in India. We feel it our duty to request the Government to take early steps in this matter.

The voluntary system of Military service.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

97. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, has a leaderette on Sir Valentine Chirol, in which it says:—As a Member of the Public Services Commission,

Sir Valentine Chirol.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

Sir Valentine Chirol was found to be partial to the authorities. On account of the splendour of the reception extended to him by the Viceroy, the Governors and the Lieutenant-Governors he comes to India in the winter. It is said that he was instrumental in the appointment of Lord Chelmsford and Lord Ronaldshay. The Bombay Government lent him the services of two official translators in connection with the suit brought against him by Mr. Tilak. It is hard to understand why that Government should show so much concern in a matter affecting him, while they first refused a passport to Mr. Tilak to go to England, but gave it after great hesitation. By such improper conduct the Government of Bombay have brought some discredit on themselves. May they at least now discontinue the official help they render to Sir Valentine Chirol in translating documents! If Sir Valentine Chirol goes back to his native country, the people of India and also the high officials will be relieved of a great burden and be happy.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th December, says that the *Madras Mail* also condemned the action of the Bombay Government in lending Sir Valentine Chirol the services of two officials to help in the translation of certain papers connected with the suit brought against him by Mr. Tilak, and remarks that when a paper like the *Madras Mail*, which is partial to the authorities condemns an action of the rulers, that action must certainly be unlawful.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1916.

98. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, says:—English papers say that in consequence of the change in the Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, will take up some other appointment. If he does so, India will be most fortunate. He used to say that he knew nothing in answer to questions affecting India, so much so that he has come to be known as the "know-nothing Chamberlain". It is now disappointing to learn that he will continue in his present post, because of his illness. But is it the unhealthy and the sick that should be Secretaries of State for India?

Mr. Chamberlain.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1916.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th December, says:—It is unfortunate that Mr. Chamberlain is to continue in his present appointment. Three-fourths of the ministers are Unionists. They may not do us any good, but we should be happy if they do not do us any harm. It however remains to be seen if the change in the angle of vision and our incessant activity will give the lie to our fears.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Nov. 26th, 1916.

99. In the course of its comments on the rumour that Sir Shamsul Huda will be appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar as Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council, the *Desabhimani*, of the 26th November, says:—Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's administration has not been satisfactory at all. In his regime, the difficulties of patriotic Indians have increased.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Dec. 3rd, 1916.

100. The *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd December, reports the President of the Kurnool District Conference to have said that if the Indians do not now ask the Government for *swaraj*, it may happen that they will find themselves subjected to the authority of even the Colonies.

Swaraj.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1916.

101. Referring to the proposal to construct a harbour at Vizagapatam, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th December, says:—There is no port on the east-coast better suited for the construction of a harbour than Vizagapatam. It cannot be hoped that the work will be properly carried on if it is entrusted to a Railway Company. A separate body of men appointed by the Government will do it better. By such an arrangement the proposed harbour will be made more useful.

A harbour at Vizagapatam.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Nov. 19th, 1916.

102. The *Desabhimani*, of the 19th November (received on the 11th December), says:—The Anglo-Indian papers do not like that Mr. Tilak should have been declared innocent. High Court decisions are not agreeable to them. The

Anglo-Indian papers.

acts of persons like Tamerlane and Chengiskhan are perhaps their ideals. It is perhaps their aim to put an end to all political reformers and govern the country themselves. They will not become wise until they are punished by the Government for their mischievous writings.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 11th, 1916.

Mrs. Besant and the Central Provinces order.

103. Referring to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Theosophical Society, Mysore, protesting against the order of the Government of Central Provinces and Berar prohibiting Mrs. Besant to enter their provinces, the President and Secretary of the Mysore Theosophical Society writes to the *Sampad Abhyudaya* of the 11th December as follows:—"The political leaders of India are mostly men of strong religious opinion. The Lord Bishop of Madras has lately written an article condemning the present system of Government and containing sentences as strong, if not stronger, than anything written by Mrs. Besant. Is he therefore to be forbidden to enter into or preach in his diocese? The action of the Chief Commissioner against Mrs. Besant, in her work as President of the Theosophical Society, opens up a vista of trouble and danger. Not only have the Governments of Bombay and Madras pronounced the Home Rule propaganda to be legitimate, but the High Court of Madras has emphasised Mrs. Besant's loyalty to the Crown, and the constitutional and law-abiding character of her work. Under these circumstances, we feel that the interference with the religious work of our President is unjustifiable, and the pretence that she acts, or is going to act, in a way prejudicial to the public safety is untenable and preposterous. We, therefore, hope that the Government of India will express its disapproval of this interference with her religious work, and thus stop the widespread alarm and dismay caused by the action of the Chief Commissioner."

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Nov. 12th, 1916.

India after the war.

104. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 12th December, in a leading article in English, dwelling on India's help to the empire in the present war, writes:—"Only the other day in the House of Lords, Lord Islington confirmed Mr. Harcourt's statement that at the time when peace is settled, the premiers of the Imperial Dominions would be gathered at a conference and their views taken on the best terms of peace settlement. We are aware that it is a long, long way to the Tipperary of peace and that for it to prevail in the world perhaps months or even years have to elapse. . . . But we do not like that India's inferiority should be hinted at, though indirectly, by the ministers at home, when they make no mention of India while talking upon matters involving Imperial status and position. Under these circumstances, Lord Islington's statement should not be left to remain without a suggestion—a suggestion which, if carried out, would greatly enhance the prestige of India and bring it on to a respectable level in the scale of nations. . . . Under these circumstances, it is but natural for Indians to say that there is nothing more undesirable than this insulting exclusion of Indian statesmen from Imperial politics. India is not wanting in diplomatic wisdom. Brilliant statesmen there are in plenty, and it is no exaggeration to say that she has got distinguished administrators in great numbers. The excellent results of native rule in Feudatory States prove the points to the hilt. We are quite sure that Ruling Chiefs, like His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and Indian statesmen and politicians of the type of Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir M. Visveswaraya and others will fully deserve the honour of membership of the Imperial Conference that would meet to discuss peace terms and that they will earn distinction for keen diplomacy. The British Ministers will do well to utilise the services of such intellects. We hope that they will consider this aspect of the question carefully and respect Indian feeling and sentiment in the matter by giving Indians an assurance like the one Lord Islington has given, without any hesitation or without being influenced by the reactionary notions of heartless Toryism."

Swadesabhimani, Mangalore, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Sir K. G. Gupta.

105. In a leading article commenting on Sir K. G. Gupta's recent public utterances in India on the political aspirations of the country, the *Swadesabhimani*, of the 8th December, observes:—Our ancestors were never tired of dilating upon the truth of the maxim that union is strength. It augurs well for the future of the country that the leaders of the divers political parties among us are beginning to realise the force of this great truth, with the result that the differences between what were termed the extremist and moderate sections of the Congress are fast disappearing. The increasing unanimity among the several parties in regard to the goal of *Swaraj* is evident from the recent utterances of Sir K. G. Gupta who has come from London as the representative of the British Congress Committee at the forthcoming session of the Congress. The weight to be attached to his words can well be estimated from the fact that Sir Gupta held the highest appointment under Government short of a Lieutenant-Governorship and was even Vice-President of the Council of the Secretary of State. Sir Gupta rightly suggested that a vernacular term like *Swaraj* was a more appropriate one than the words "Home Rule" in indicating the country's claims to self-government. Sir Gupta said that we must obtain a distinct assurance that we shall be given the necessary training in the art of self government, and under the auspices of the Servants of India Society he reiterated that we must obtain a definite promise that we shall be granted self-government at the end of a stated period and at the same time he emphasised the duty that devolves on the Indians to do their part of the work in this connection. These words of advice will doubtless be welcomed by all classes of people. We would now request that those moderates among us who were hitherto keeping in the dark, because they were frightened at the mere mention of *Swaraj*, would now at least come into the open and enjoy the light that has been thrown upon the situation by so eminent a personage as Sir Gupta in such clear and unmistakable language. Give up party differences! Work with the principle that for national advancement the national party is the only party. Trust in God and do your duty!

Mahrabha, Calicut, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak and the Bombay Government.

106. Referring to the loan of two clerks of the Oriental Translator's office to Sir Valentine Chirol, which was the subject of an interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Mahrabha*, of the 8th December, points out that the Government, being in no way concerned in the dispute between Mr. Tilak and Sir Valentine Chirol, their action in rendering assistance to the latter is worthy of condemnation, and hopes that the Government of India will not countenance it.

Yogakshemam, Trichur, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Writing on the same subject, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 8th December, says:—It is widely talked that it was on this account (partiality for Sir Valentine Chirol) that Mr. Tilak was at first refused a passport to proceed to England. Ordinarily the Government take the side of the aggrieved. We have no hesitation in saying that similar actions cannot fail to root out the people's confidence in the Government.

Kerala Sanchari, Trichur, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Mr. Tilak and the Bombay Government.

Referring to the loan of the services of two clerks in the Oriental Translator's Office to Sir Valentine Chirol, the *Keralasanchari*, of the 12th December, says:—What will the people think, if at a time when they criticise the action of the Government of India in entertaining Sir Valentine Chirol in an undesirable manner, he is thus helped by the Government in a case between Mr. Tilak and himself, whom they sincerely believe to be unsympathetic towards them. We cannot help observing that the Government's action in utter disregard of all this, was a blunder of the first water. How does it affect the Government, whether the case is ended sooner or later? Are they in any way bound to bring it to a speedy conclusion?

Yogakshemam, Trichur, Dec. 8th, 1916.

The Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Mattancherri.

107. Referring to the telegraphic news circulated by the "Associated Press", that the European Chamber of Commerce in British Cochin has, in view of the increase in the volume of trade in Cochin

requested the Government to annex *Mattancherri* to British Cochin, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 8th December, says that it fails to understand why the European merchants could not have tried to improve the trade of Cochin by demanding that the Cochin port should be handed over to the Raja, thinks that though the change may not affect the native merchants one way or the other, it will be ridiculous for the Raja of Cochin to bear this title, after ceding Cochin to the British, and invites the attention of the Cochin *Mahajana Sabha* to this matter.

Government and the selling on of coins.

108. The *Yogak-hemam*, of the 8th December, fails to understand how the Madras Government could permit the selling of a sovereign for Rs. 16 or Rs. 17, while the French Governor of Mahé has issued an order, making it penal to sell French coins for more than their value.

YOGAKSHEMAM, Trichur, Dec. 8th, 1916.

Supplies to touring officers.

109. Referring to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar regarding the supply of articles to touring officers, the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 6th December, writes in English as follows:—

BHARATA KESARI, Trivandrum, Dec. 6th, 1916.

"* * * * * *

As regards the resolution, there was, as we stated above, an animated discussion, and eventually on an assurance given by Sir Alexander Cardew, the Hon'ble mover withdrew the resolution. Though, thus, the resolution was not accepted, the moral effect of it and of the discussion that followed, as well as of the interpellation on a subject connected with it, is not small. Our object in referring to this resolution and interpellation at some length is to draw a comparison between conditions in British India and in Travancore. It is a notorious fact that what is complained of in the Madras Presidency exists in Travancore to a scandalous extent, and there have been loud and insistent demands in the press for an enquiry into the whole question. Had the Travancore Legislative Council been reorganized on the lines of British Indian Councils, several facts connected with this matter would have been brought to the notice of the Government by interpellations and resolutions and it would have become imperative on the part of the Government to make some definite statement on this important subject. As it is, the agitation is carried on almost solely by the press, whose cries have so far not had the desired effect. There are several officers in Travancore, some of whom travelling with large retinues, who insist on supplies being made to them during their tours by the subordinate officers of each locality. These supplies are most often not paid for, though, it must be mentioned, there are some officers who condescend to pay a very small percentage of the price of such supplies. A low-paid subordinate who has to meet these extra items of expenditure periodically can hardly be expected to resist the temptation of making good his loss by some shady transaction on his part. Not only, therefore, is corruption thus encouraged among the lower ranks of the service but also honest and conscientious officers are placed in the awkward predicament of having either to arrange for supplies at any inconvenience and loss, or incur the disfavour of their superiors with all the results attending on it. Several complaints reach us regarding this matter, and we are emphatically of opinion that the whole question demands the serious consideration of the Government."

The Madras Legislative Council.

110. In continuing its comments on the proceedings of the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th December, thinks that in Malabar, where the Judge's time is mostly taken up with Sessions work, the duties of the Public Prosecutor and the Government vakil should not be entrusted to one and the same person, points out that it will be hard and improper, if Government coins had no fixed value, that, if a sovereign can be sold for more than Rs. 15, there is no reason why a rupee should not fetch more than sixteen annas, and that the legality or otherwise of such

KERALA SANCHARI, Calicut, Dec. 6th, 1916.

transactions is a matter for courts of justice to settle, and approves of the order of the Governor of Mahé, making it penal to sell French gold coins for a higher value than that fixed by the Government. It then takes exception to the circular of the District Magistrate of South Canara, which was the subject of an interpellation in the council, regarding the punishment to be awarded for certain offences under the Abkari Act, and dwells upon the injustice of the low-paid village accountants who travel on official business, being refused *batta*, while such is allowed to *Amsam Adhicaris* as well as to high Government officials.

Kerala Patrika, Calicut, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The Soap Factory at Calicut

111. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th December, points out that the soaps, manufactured at the Soap Factory at Calicut, are of excellent quality, and pays a tribute to Sir F. Nicholson and Mr. A. K. Menon for their efforts in this direction.

Kerala Sanchari, Trichur, Dec. 12th, 1916.

Sir Sankaran Nayar and the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

112. Referring to the memorandum presented by the Madras Mahajana Sabha to Sir C. Sankaran Nayar, the *Keralodayam*, of the 12th December, hopes that he will, as far as possible, carry out the suggestions contained therein.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Dec. 5th, 1916.

"Recognition of the loyalty and valour of Mussalmans."

113. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th December, writing on the loyalty of Mussalmans and of their devotion to the British Crown and throne, says:—During the present war wealthy Mussalmans have generously contributed their share, valiant Mussalmans have given proof of their devotion and self-sacrifice by taking part in the war and literary men by writing able articles have infused into the country the spirit of loyalty. The *Jaridah* has always been prompt in the performance of its duty and never has it been behindhand in spreading the spirit of loyalty and in refuting false reports. What could give it greater pride than the facts that the public have appreciated the importance of its articles on loyalty and that the authorities have shown appreciation of its merit. It is tantamount to its services to the country being publicly recognised.

The editor adds that Dr. Smith, who is now in Salonika and who is attached to the 137th Indian Field Ambulance, writes to a Professor regarding Muhammad Umer, eldest son of the editor of the *Jaridah*, who is ill:—

"The uncle of Muhammad Umer, i.e., the brother of the editor of the *Jaridah*, who is my senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, has rendered me great assistance in the present war, for which I am thankful. Therefore in return for this kindness I must treat his relations in the same way. Do all you can to cure the boy."

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, Bangalore, Dec. 6th, 1916.

Indentured labour for the colonies.

114. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th December, writes:—The Government of India, with a view to framing regulations beneficial to Indian emigrants, has issued a circular letter to all Local Governments calling for an expression of their opinion on the subject.

This is certainly a step in the right direction, but we would ask where is the necessity for allowing emigrants to proceed of their own accord? Has India no obligation in regard to her labourers who proceed to Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji, etc., to the Dutch Settlements and Surinam, or should she furnish them with labour?

Indian labourers are, as a rule, illiterate and simple minded and so are easily duped. But when they arrive in a colony, they are treated in a manner which is at once degrading and detestable, and no Imperial enactment can put a stop to it. They have a thousand and one ways of evading the regulations.

When our laws and the press are powerless to ameliorate the wretched condition of labourers in Assam which is an Indian Province, what influence can they be expected to exercise on behalf of labourers in colonies remote from India?

They may, however, be allowed to go on one condition, viz., they are not worried in any way.

The editor requests His Excellency Lord Chelmsford to consider this question from the Indian point of view; and it is believed His Excellency will then arrive at the final decision that the best thing for India is to absolutely stop the practice of indentured labour.

IV.—Native States.

115. The *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 14th December, in a leading article, writes:—Our Mysore Government exhibits, inordinate interest in the matter of publishing reports, journals and the like. The latest instance of this activity is found in their proposal to publish a quarterly magazine which will be known as the "Mysore Blue Book journal", and which will contain abstracts of Government orders, descriptions of Government publications and other important matters which are engaging the attention of Government. So far as we are aware, the Government have already an organisation to this very end. We fail to see therefore why they should undertake to publish a new quarterly journal instead of merely reorganising the existing establishment. The people are complaining that their petitions to Government do not receive prompt attention. We hope the recent orders of Government to remedy this grievance will be strictly observed and the officers of Government will not only send an immediate acknowledgment on receipt of every petition but also show greater interest and vigour regarding their disposal. Another order recently issued by Government is as regards the medical examination of school children. It is nine months since the order was made. The order was to come into operation from June last. Are the prescribed registers at least ready for this work? How many schools were examined so far under these rules? Were the results entered in the registers? We understand that the Government are not prepared to employ any additional staff for the purpose. If the existing staff alone should undertake these additional duties, we are afraid that this insistence might prove detrimental to the regular daily duties of the medical officers. We had all along doubts as to whether the figures relating to agricultural statistics were at all reliable. As no purpose would be served by unreliable statistics, we hope that the recent orders of Government proposing some changes in the method of preparing these returns are being strictly carried out, so as to ensure the absolute reliability of the figures for future years. It is no doubt an easy thing to enact measures and issue orders, but the same cannot be said in regard to the ensuring that these measures or orders are being strictly enforced. We feel oppressed by the thought that our Government have not been strict in the enforcement of their orders. Has there been a single instance in which the responsible authorities were asked to explain why their orders were not obeyed? We have never known the Government to take any officer severely to task for failing to enforce their orders. The utmost they do is to express their dissatisfaction in a mild, feeble tone. The root principle of good Government is, to our mind, the strict enforcement of every law and regulation. When the officers themselves are not strict in carrying out their orders, how is it possible to expect the people to obey them? The truth is that we have among us officers of Government who are wont to think that the rules and regulations concern the people and not them. It is useless to expect any real progress so long as these ideas prevail. It is far better not to make any laws and regulations at all, rather than that the Government should fail to enforce them with firmness.

Some recent orders of the Mysore Government.

Vrittanta Patrike, Mysore, Dec. 14th, 1916.

116. Referring to the Christian Succession Bill, the *Nasrani Deepika*, of the 9th December, thinks that it would be a pity if the Bill be rejected *in toto*, but that it should be passed with the necessary modifications.

The Christian Succession Bill.

Nasrani Deepika, Dec. 9th, 1916.

Errata.

Report No. 49.

Page 2124, paragraph 44, line 9, *substitute* "foe" *for* "friend".
" 2124 " 44 " 11, *substitute* "word" *for* "words".
" 2124 " 44 " 36, *substitute* "looks" *for* "works".
" 2125 " 44 " 7, *substitute* "Chauffeurs" *for* "Chaffeurs".
" 2125 " 44 " 22, *insert* "been" *after* "and".
" 2130 " 44 " 2, *substitute* "City" *for* "city".

Report No. 50.

Article 83, line 3, *for* "prevent" *read* "pervert".

Issued, 19th December 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 52 of 1916.

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
AND OF
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 23rd December 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The British Cabinet 2271

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—
Grave crime in Malabar .. 2272

(b) *Courts*—
The outgoing District Judge of Mamnad .. 2272
Trial by jury in Bengal .. 2273

(d) *Education*—
The Zamorin's College .. 2273
A National College in Bombay .. 2274
The Indian Institute of Science .. 2274

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
An Engineer's insolence .. 2275

(h) *Railways*—
The curtailment of Railway traffic .. 2275

(k) *General*—
The Governor-Designate of Bengal .. 2276
Lord Carmichael's apologia .. 2276
A new future for India .. 2277
The emigration enquiry .. 2278
Indians in British East Africa .. 2278
The Pictorial Expert .. 2279
The *Round Table* and India .. 2279
The Congress and the angle of vision .. 2279
Home Rule and the non-Brahman .. 2280
The Acting Postmaster-Generalship of Madras .. 2281
Mrs. Besant and the Defence of India Act .. 2283
The situation in South Arcot .. 2284
The South Indian People's Association .. 2284
Liberal politicians and Provincial Governorships .. 2285

IV.—Native States.

Indians at Travancore State functions .. 2285
The Travancore Christian Succession Bill .. 2285
The Pudukottai Assembly .. 2286
Mysore Police administration .. 2287

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war .. 2288
Bukharest .. 2288
The German dream .. 2289
The German peace proposals .. 2289
The new Ministry in England .. 2289
The Turks in Persia .. 2290
The British Ministry .. 2290
The consequence of the peace note .. 2290
"Even Russia is a step ahead" .. 2291
"The atmosphere of the whole garden is now vitiated" .. 2291
The cry for peace .. 2292
The peace proposals of Germany .. 2292

II.—Home Administration.

		Page
(b) *Courts*—		
Vendhinatahams		2292
The *Vendhinatahams* case		2293
(c) *Jails*—		
Indian officers in the Jail department		*ib.*
(d) *Education*—		
An instance of claims overlooked		*ib.*
The Intermediate Examination		*ib.*
The Patna University		*ib.*
Compulsory primary education		2294
The enhancement of school fees in the Zamorin's College		*ib.*
Education in India		*ib.*
Religious education		*ib.*
Secondary schools in the Madras Presidency		2295
(e) *Local and Municipal*—		
The Beswada municipality		*ib.*
(h) *Railways*—		
Curtailment of train service		2296
A proposal to reduce the number of trains		*ib.*
(j) *Salt and Abkári*—		
The Abkári Department		*ib.*
(k) *General*—		
Lord Carmichael's speech on the Defence of India Act		*ib.*
Answers to questions in Legislative Council		2297
The severity of Judges against coolies in Ceylon		*ib.*
Six persons interned under the Defence of India Act in Bengal		*ib.*
The Defence of India Act in Travancore		*ib.*
India and the Colonies		2298
Advancement of the Indian industries		*ib.*
Status of non-official members in Legislative Councils		*ib.*
Condition of trade in India after the war		*ib.*
The new Governor of Bengal		*ib.*
India and the empire		2299
The Defence of India Act		*ib.*
Sir James Meston's warning to the Congress		*ib.*
Lord Carmichael		*ib.*
Proposals for peace		2300
Sir Valentine Chirol and the Bombay Government		*ib.*
The *Nation*		*ib.*
The Congress		2301
Trust funds and Co-operative Societies		*ib.*
Mr. Chamberlain		*ib.*
Lord Ronaldshay		*ib.*
Sugar trade		2302
The Cabinet		*ib.*
The Congress and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces		*ib.*
Home Rule Leagues		*ib.*
Sedition in Bengal		*ib.*
Floods		2303
Fodder for cattle		*ib.*
Permanent Revenue Settlement		*ib.*
Seditious leaflets		*ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council		*ib.*
Hawker's licenses in South Africa		2304
Supplies to Collectors		*ib.*
The Advocate-General, Madras		*ib.*
The necessity of a dispensary at Payyanur		*ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council		*ib.*
Lord Carmichael's recent speech		*ib.*
The Governor-designate of Bengal		2305
India and the new Cabinet		*ib.*
Trade after the war		*ib.*
The Indian National Congress		*ib.*
The Membership of the Madras Executive Council		*ib.*
A summary of the war news		2306
The Madras Executive Council and a Muhammadan		*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Panchayat Bill	*ib.*
The necessity of introducing a law regulating hurics in Malabar	2307
"Defence of India"	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Revenue Survey in Mysore	*ib.*
The administration of Pudukkóttai	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Abhinavasaraswati	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 45 years.	225
2	Adyar Bulletin	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alamandra Press, Kumbakonam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Sanga & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Narayanaswami Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil .	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begum Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Akshayanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mamun	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Anwar-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Muhammadan, 35 years.	400
9	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, south Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	Ananda Bodhini ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	Ananda Chandrika.†	Canarese	Guruvilas Printinting Works, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	K. Sivarama Das	Not known.
12	Andhra Advocate .	English.	Basel Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Vyshnave, 30 years.	450
13	Andhra Chandrika	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Proddatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 33 years.	600
14	Andhra Patrika ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harisarvottama Rao, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
15	Andhraprabhasika.	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu, Balija, 62 years.	500
16	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachalu Mayalan Road, Chintadripet, printed at Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Sarada Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
17	Andhra Samvahini.	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Godavari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
18	Anglo-Indian ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	500
19	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 332, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years.	400
20	Arogyam	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 30 years.	500
21	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Sandi, European, 54 years.	750
22	Arya	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Ambinde Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 42 years, and Madame Richard, French.	750
23	Aryabala Samaj Magazine.	Do.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 33 years.	100
24	Arya Dharman ..	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 45 years.	300
25	Arya Dharma Pratikam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nallahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappaiya Venkappa, Brahman, 35 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916.

† Started, November 1916.

No. (1)	Name of publication. (2)	Language of publication. (3)	Where published. (4)	Edition. (5)	Name, caste and age of editor. (6)	Circulation. (7)
26	Arya Mahila	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
27	Arya Vyasya ..	Anglo-Telugu	Arya Vyasya Press, Guntur .	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vyasya, 52 years.	350
28	Asha	Uriya	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Rotho, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
29	Atma Poshini ..	Malayalam	Abhayanandha Prabhakha Press, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph. Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
30	Bala Dutan or Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
31	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	9,500
32	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadaeus, Indian Christian, 30 years.	500
33	Baliyar Mittiran or Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Robertson, European ..	7,500
34	Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
35	Bible, Pilgrim and Psalms.	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartmell, Russian, 30 years..	200
36	Basel Mission College Magazine.*	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hearo, Englishman, 52 years.	300
37	Bashabhimani † ..	Malayalam.	Raja Raja Varma Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	P. K. Kumara Pillai, Nayar, 22 years.	500
38	Bhakti Sandesha ‡ ..	Canarese	Canton Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Sri Duttatreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
39	Bhasha §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
40	Bharata Kesari ‖	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
41	Bharatamata ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Veruganti Venkata Sannyasulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
42	Bharati ¶	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Colegapya Maistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Vivekabulatheram Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
43	Bharati	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 33 years.	200
44	Bhavati Vilas	Do	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly ..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years	200
45	Bhuloka Vyasan ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Savalar, Valluvan, 52 years.	250
46	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapettia, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
47	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	725
48	Bodhini	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 38 years, Brahmans.	750
49	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Roche, English, 40 years.	5,000
50	Carlyleau	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Srinivasulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years	200
51	Catholic Friend. **	Do.	Published at the Lee Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Mathe Vas, Singhalese Christian, 32 years.	..
52	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuravelangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	M. A. Nithiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
53	Catholic Mitrasan or Catholic Friend. ¶	Telugu.	Published at the Lee Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Mathe Vas, Singhalese Christian, 31 years.	..
54	Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
55	Catholic Register.	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Tuscon, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Discontinued, April 1916. † Started, 8th September 1916. ‡ Started, August 1916. § Started, 21st May 1915, and discontinued in July 1916. ‖ Started, February 1916. ¶ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ** Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56	Catholic Watchman.	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
57	Chakravarthi ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	850
58	Chakravartini ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kamaleswaran ettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
59	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdam Mudali alias Muruges Mudali, Vellala, 28 years.	Not known.
60	Choudavi *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
61	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
62	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
63	Christian Patriot.	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 24 years.	600
64	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	850
65	Cochin Argus ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
66	Commercial World Advertiser. †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhava, 38 years.	1,000
67	Commonweal ..	English.	Besant Press, *New India* Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 69 years.	7,000
68	Conch ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
69	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
70	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 39 years.	500
71	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 55 years, good.	Not stated.
72	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	600
73	Daily Post ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 53 years.	3,000
74	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
75	Desabhimani ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
76	Do. ..	Telugu.	*Desabhimani* Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sikhichalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
77	Do. ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,000
78	Desamata	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
79	Desaya Missionary Prabandha.	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Coonada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 40 years.	1,000
80	Desaya Missionary Patrike	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
81	Dhanurdhari ..	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
82	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Unnirami Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	305
83	Dharma Pochini.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Unnithan, Nayar, 38 years.	950
84	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 54 years.	300
85	Dharmaprabhanidhi. †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasa, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
86	Dharmasadhini ..	Do.	Snipe & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
87	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 35 years.	1,500
88	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 69 years.	2,000
89	Divyagnana Bodhini or Organ of Theosophy.	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 50 years, and J. Srinivasa Rao, 24 years, Brahmans.	1,300

* Started, June 1916. † Not published for the last two years. ‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
91	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
92	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharayudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
93	**Sathalaseatyam or Present Truth.***	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
94	**Everyman's Review,†**	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
95	Findlay College, Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
96	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,000
97	**George Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 39 years.	400
98	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly..	P Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 28 years.	400
99	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
100	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Cholapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
101	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years	645
102	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
103	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman	1,500
104	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	S. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 33 years, Brahmans.	500
105	**Hitaharini**	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy Street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Vimalambi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
106	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitaharini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
107	**Hitavadi**	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
108	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 30 years.	400
109	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
110	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Jagunatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	N. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 27 years.	100
111	**Indian Christian.**	English.	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
112	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Haliwell, European, 44 years.	500
113	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
114	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
115	**Indian Engineer.**	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
116	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 47 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
117	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "History", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Sathianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
118	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Paramasiva Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	130

* Started, July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
119	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Law Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
120	Indian Patriot ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
121	Indian Railway Journal.	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
122	Indian Review ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.S., Brahman, 47 years.	2,000
123	International Police Service Magazine.	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
124	Janabhimani or People's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
125	Janamukulan .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 57 years.	1,000
126	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. Ca Manavikraman Tamburan, Sardantan, 47 years.	320
127	Janopakari* ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 36 years.	..
128	Jnana Bhanu ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 36 years.	250
129	Jaridah-i-Rengar ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	300
130	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 24 years.	250
131	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
132	Journal of the Tamil Scientific Terms Society.‡	Anglo-Tamil.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	C. Rajagopala Achari and R. G. Venkatasubba Ayyar, Brahmans.	100
133	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
134	Kairali†	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., Nayar, 32 years.	600
135	Kalabhimani‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
136	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Muliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivabhimani Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kaliyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
137	Kalki Magal ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Saunaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Rangaru Pathar, Kammala, 42 years.	400
138	Kaliyuga Varthamani.	Do. ..	Kaviprabhan Ganesha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaisya, 28 years.	100
139	Kalpana	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	750
140	Kannada Kogile§ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
141	Karnataka	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
142	Karnataka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
143	Karnataka Granthamala.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Nubba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
144	Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	250
145	Karnataka Nandini¶ ..	Do.	Published at the Sati Hitaishini office, Nanjangud, Mysore State; printed at the Sri Krishna Press, Hubli, Bombay Presidency.	Do. ..	N. Tirumalamma	Not known.
146	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike.§	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	R. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Do.

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, February 1916.
‡ Ceased to exist January 1916.
§ Started, April 1916.
‖ Started in 1916.
¶ Started, October 1916.

No. (1)	Name of publication. (2)	Language of publication. (3)	Where published. (4)	Edition. (5)	Name, caste and age of editor. (6)	Circulation. (7)
147	Kastha Ratnakaram.	Tamil	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the *Swadesamitiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nelliappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
148	Kavita	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years. Brahmans.	250
149	Kerala Deepika ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Cevention Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
150	Keralabasari ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 35 years, good.	350
151	Keralam *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
152	Kerala Patrika ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,250
153	Kerala Sanchari ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 43 years.	1,150
154	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 28 years.	1,000
155	Keralesvabhimani.	Anglo-Malayalam.	*Keralesvabhimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
156	Keralodayam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	865
157	Kistnapatrika ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 30 years.	2,000
158	Kolar Gold Fields News.	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
159	Konkani Dirven ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Masmarenhas, Indian Christian, 26 years.	600
160	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	260
161	Lakshmi Bhai ..	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar 39 years.	1,500
162	Lakshmi Vilasam .	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamparan, Samantan, 47 years.	350
163	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vasanta Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
164	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Purasawalkam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
165	Literary Journal. ‡	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
166	Live-ul-Islam § ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Mirza Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 39 years.	750
167	Local Self-government Gazette.	English.	Published at No. 7, Badrian Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. O. Desika Acharlu, 46 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	800
168	Loka Mitran ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 36 years.	307
169	Lokopakaram ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokopakaram Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
170	Lokaranjini ¶ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Brahman, 36 years.	500
171	Lokopakari	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kamalaswarapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	1,100
172	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	350

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, March 1916.
‡ Discontinued, May 1916.
§ Discontinued, 15th January 1916.
‖ Ceased to exist in June 1916.
¶ Ceased to exist, 30th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
173	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly .	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
174	Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Samaya Magazine.	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
175	Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
176	Madhuravani ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dose *alias* Hanuman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
177	Madhva Siddhanta Prabhasini.‡	Do..	Published at the Madhva Siddhanta Prabhasini Sabha, Mysore, and printed at the Jayalaya Press, Mysore.	Do. .	Y. Srinivasa Rao and H. Narasinga Rao, Brahmans.	Not known.
178	Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
179	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.M.U., European, 88 years.	300
180	Madras Economic Journal.*	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., Brahman.	..
181	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
182	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 36 years.	800
183	Madras Mail ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press. No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,612
184	Madras Times ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 45 years.	3,300
185	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. P. K. Tata Acharya, M.A., B.L., Brahman, 38 years.	2,000
186	Madras Young Men.	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
187	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
188	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 49 years.	900
189	Maha Vikata Dutan.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,050
190	Mahilambhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	250
191	Malabar Herald ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
192	Malabar Islam ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
193	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the Monthly Review.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
194	Malayala Manorama.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayala Mandrisma Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 48 years.	4,500
195	Malayali	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpa Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 53 years.	1,550
196	Manavasova† ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
197	Mangaladayam	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 44 years and K. Sankara Menon, 39 years, Nadras.	650
198	Mangalore Advertiser.	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	300

* Started, April 1916. † Not published since 7th September 1916. ‡ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
199	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
200	Manja Bhéshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
201	Manorama	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparambu, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
202	Mavaj-i-Khiyal ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Nazukia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
203	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,870
204	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	400
205	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambedayan, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,500
206	Mission News ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, A.B., American. 51 years.	600
207	Mission News for Women.	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
208	Mitavadi	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
210	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
211	Muhammadia Pracharga Nesan (formerly the Islamic Prachara Nesan). *	Tamil ..	Rivayuth-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Labbai, Muhammadan, 39 years.	500
212	Muhibbir-i-Deccan.	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
213	Muhibir-i-Deccan.	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpara (Govligada), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,700
214	Muslim Dutan ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 42 years.	900
215	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	Not known.
216	Mysore Patriot ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
217	Mysore Star ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years.	3,000
218	Nagai Neela-lochani.	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
219	Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. M. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
220	Nalkalviyan or Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	930
221	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari. ‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	500
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heneman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
224	Nazrani Deepika.	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 39 years.	1,500
225	New India ..	English.	New India Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 69 years.	5,000
226	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Teynampet; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
227	New Reformer ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Sonal Thulavar, 48 years.	500
228	Nigoshhalangatyam or The Present Truth.	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
229	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Home Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Viraveswara Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
230	Non-Brahman [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 28 years.	2,000
231	Noor *	Urdu ..	Qaumi Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
232	Northwich Observer ..	English	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, George-town, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	450
233	Our Little Paper †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	R. P. Kalandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	550
234	Outlook †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
235	Pandia Nesan ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
236	Penhalvi or Female Education.	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revco Tayarammal, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
237	People's Opinion (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
238	Planters' Chronicle.	Do.	*Daily Post* Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
239	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Gnarothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
240	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 32 years.	300
241	Prabandhakalpavalli. ‡	Telugu.	Bharati Vilas Press, Narasaraopet, Guntur district.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
242	Prabodhini ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	350
243	Prajamukulan ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	200
244	Prapanja Mitran §	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shanmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
245	Prarambha Vidya.	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 34 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 36 years.	600
246	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. H. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
247	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 38 years.	300
248	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,000
249	Promptuarium	Latin ..	Industrial school Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,000
250	Purna Chandrodayam.	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Ranganswami Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	1,000
251	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	767
252	Qaumi Report ..	Urdu ..	Qaumi Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	700
253	Ravi	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. S. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,250
254	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Braun Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	250
255	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 18, Putter's Road, Madras, printed at the Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 42 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 16th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.
† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
256	Risála-i-Alhadi ..	Urdu ..	Published at Darieha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Hussain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
257	Risála-i-Hifázat-o-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govligoda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
258	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govligoda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
259	Risála-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nasair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
260	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Musafirin.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
261	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafa, Muhammadan, 23 years	1,000
262	Risála-i-Tarah-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
263	Risala-i-Zahhira ..	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nasar-ul-Hussain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
264	Sadguru	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalanidhara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	500
265	Sadhvi	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
266	Sahaya	Telugu.	Brawn Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
267	Sahifa	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawalkam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
269	Saiph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	200
270	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thiruhootam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 52 years.	750
271	Samped Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
272	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	N. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 48 years.	500
273	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
274	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years	500
275	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manikanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 39 years.	500
276	Sangita Sampradaya Deepika.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Ranganayaki Ayyangar, Brahman, 39 years.	350
277	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
278	Sastrabha	Telugu.	Sastrabha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 57 years.	500
279	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The Asia Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district	Monthly ..	Gopabandu Das, Brahman,	500
280	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,500
281	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., B.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
282	Satyanadam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Hilaverath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
283	Satya Sakshi	Canarese	Published at Hiddepura, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. E. Perkins, European ..	600
284	Savimudi	Do.	Harada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 51 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
285	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
286	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
287	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
288	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	400
289	Sentamil Selvi ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	800
290	Shimoga Vrittanta	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
291	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,500
292	Sirsenha Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss R. E. Tailer, European ..	250
293	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 27 years.	1,000
294	Social Reform Advocate.	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	C. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
295	South Indian Mail.	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
296	South Indian Trade Journal.	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
297	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
298	Sowmahtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowmahtra, 36 years.	150
299	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Hodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Khambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
300	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
301	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Kaheera Sugura Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
302	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Ganda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
303	Sri Krishna Sookti.	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 33 years, Brahmans.	1,000
304	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijnta Prabaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Joia, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
305	Sri Sankara Acharya.	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the *Keralapathimani* Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
306	Sri Savitri	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jagannayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamma, Brahman, 35 years.	500
307	Sri Vani Vilasini.	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 43 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European, 34 years	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	300
310	Students' Own Magazine. ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 6th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived February 1916

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
311	Subhashini	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Sahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 28 years.	550
313	Sudarsini	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswanarayanapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
314	Sujanamitram ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	800
315	Subhabi Vridhini.	Tamil ..	Subhasi Vridhini Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years	100
316	Subhadara Bodhini	Do ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
317	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
318	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri 54 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
319	Suvarnalekha ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	425
320	Svadharmaposhini.	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Kotesvara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
321	Swadesamitthiran ..	Tamil ..	Swadesamitthiran Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,000
322	Swadesha Bandhu.	Do. ..	Mathuhanavani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	600
323	Swadeshabhimani.	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
324	Swadeshi (formerly the Bhagyodayam).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Pulpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	800
325	Tamilian	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
326	Do.	Do. ..	Bhashara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
327	Tamil Peramatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 486, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 50 years.	Not known.
328	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Masulipatam, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
329	Telugu Baptist ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	750
330	Telugu Churchman ‡ ..	Do.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Gondi David, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 33 years.	400
331	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
332	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Venkatasan, European, 45 years.	150
333	Temperance News. §	English.	Published at "Bonaly", Kumasi; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Not known.
334	Tan India Vyavaharachintamani.	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Fenroes & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	600
335	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	250
336	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
337	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	English.	Hemhill & Co.'s Press, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
338	Theosophist ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	3,500
339	Travancore Abhimani.	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
340	Travancore Times.	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
341	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 20th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, October 1916. § Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
342	United Church Herald.	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Banings, American, 38 years.	1,000
343	United Church Herald.	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	825
344	United India and Native States.	English.	Albion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
345	Uthal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Ganapati Bhima Deo Press, Digapadi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamani Sidyaratno, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
346	Uttara Tharaka.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 37 years.	1,200
347	Vaidyakalanidhi.	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawakkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	600
348	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. B. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
349	Vaisya Mittiran ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
350	Vannikula Mittiran	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Kosapet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia. 36 years.	1,000
351	Varnasrama Dharmam.	English and Tamil (separate editions)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Law, Teynampet; printed at the Sivarahasyan Press, Park Town, Madras	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
352	Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Natesa Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
353	Vedanta Dipika ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
354	Vedanta Kesari. ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years	1,000
355	Vedar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
356	Vidya Bhanu ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisyan Press, Kanapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramaniam Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
357	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,761
358	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
359	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 871, Ramaswami Street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 28 years.	500
360	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Peramudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Mussad, 58 years.	150
361	Vijaya Vilasam.* ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vilasam Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Kathiresu Nadar, Nadar, 38 years.	700
362	Vilasa Pratapa † ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. V. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
363	Vilasa Vinodini ..	Do.	S.U.N. Press, Ariapet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	600

* Temporarily discontinued, 28th September 1916. † Not published since 30th September 1915.

No. (1)	Name of publication. (2)	Language of publication. (3)	Where published. (4)	Edition. (5)	Name, caste and age of editor. (6)	Circulation. (7)
364	Vira Kesari ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Ramanayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulsi Ram Doss, Brahman, 42 years.	900
365	Vivekavarna Kulopakari.	Tamil ..	Vivekakulatharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
366	Vivekavarman * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Vivekavarna Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
367	Viveka Bodhini ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,500
368	Viveka Chintamani.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 60 years.	700
369	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 38 years.	1,250
370	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
371	Vokkaligara Patrike.	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
372	Vrittantamu, or The News. †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 185, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sesachellam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	300
373	Vrittanta Patrika.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	7,000
374	Vyasa Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A. Tiruganasam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
375	Vyavasaya Mitram	Malayalam.	Tellicherry; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	400
376	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
377	Wealth of India ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
378	Wednesday Review.	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Najaram Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
379	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 49 years.	350
380	West Coast Bulletin.	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kahrancheri, Indian Christian, 29 years.	800
381	West Coast Reformer.	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Nanhara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,200
382	West Coast Spectator.	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
383	Western Star ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore state.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 35 years.	600
384	Yathartha Vachani	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	P. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
386	Yogakshemam ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Parayil Raman Namburipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
387	Young Men of India.	English.	Published at No. 84, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
388	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 48 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 16th December, observes:—"India has every reason to be exercised in mind over the constitution of the Cabinet. There is not a single minister, except Lord Curzon, who has any knowledge of India. And we know what the great Boss-All and Bang-All's views are. This Cabinet, which is practically Tory in its composition—and Lloyd George, to use Disraeli's famous words, has caught the Tories bathing and walked away with their clothes—will have to consider Indian questions after the war!! We stand to lose much if we do not at once decide upon a strong deputation to England to plead our cause.

The British Cabinet.

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 16th, 1916.

"Lloyd George is a 'Liberal' no doubt; but he has forgotten Limehouse and Dilapidated Dukes he thundered against in his democratic days. He is at best a demagogue who moves the mobs and works upon their moods. He has schemed to bring about Asquith's resignation, and we are led to think whatever his strength of mind, that India cannot expect any good turn from him. The rank and file of the Liberal Party and certain well-known Liberal statesmen are irate, and if we are clever we will try to interest them in our propaganda. Let our deputation act on this 'tip' and proceed to work."

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

2. The following appears in the *Cochin Argus* for the week ending 16th December:—"Systematic and partly organised lawlessness of the kind for which certain portions of this district have long been notorious, has happily not been in evidence for some little time past, and we must attribute this satisfactory circumstance in very large measure to the promptitude and firmness with which the District and Divisional authorities handled the last little conflagration, started by an ignorant and misguided religious bigot, who was successful in infecting a few other co-religionists with his own bigotry and excess of zeal. . . Indeed, so far as general peace and security are concerned, it is only fair to describe the present situation as normal and generally satisfactory. At the same time, it would be idle to deny that, of late, certain forms of grave crime, especially offences against the person, have been showing a decided tendency to increase, whilst, on the other hand, it certainly seems as though the detective acumen of our Police is hardly proving equal to the demands which criminality is making upon it. . . Here, in Malabar, there is, we maintain, no reasonable ground whatever for finding fault with the present personnel of the superior ranks of our Police force. The superior officers attached at present to the district have proved over and over again that they may be fully relied upon as regards both their professional capacity and their determination to do the right. We are afraid that we are not in a position to say the same regarding the ranks below them as a whole. Whether it is a case of unsatisfactory recruitment or not, we do not pretend to know, but we believe we are voicing the intelligent and responsible public opinion faithfully when we say that the district would look on, with dry eyes, were several of the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and head constables we now have, given the benefit of distant changes of air and scene. . . Perhaps, if the process of weeding out and transferring were somewhat more frequently resorted to, an improvement would soon be perceptible in both efficiency and discipline. We have said that the Circle system is far from being suited to a

Grave crime in Malabar.

Cochin Argus, British Malabar, Dec. 16th, 1916.

district of distances, hills, rivers, jungles and footpaths such as ours, but even such a system ought, with morally and professionally efficient administration, to yield much better results than we are getting provokingly accustomed to. We certainly have no desire to condemn Police administration in this district wholesale. We are happy to be able to admit that much good and solid work is being turned out under difficulties, but we cannot, at the same time, ignore the stubborn fact that much good work remains undone from one end of the year to the other. In particular, we have to draw attention to the gradually increasing list of murders and kindred grave crimes which get into the returns of undetected cases. . . For a district like Malabar, we require a very efficient Police force, especially on the criminal investigation side, and so far as this side of our force is concerned, it can hardly be said that the present degree of efficiency satisfies either public expectations or public requirements."

(*b*) *Courts.*

Seven Indian Mail, Madura, Dec. 11th, 1916.

The out-going District Judge of Rāmnād.

3. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending * 11th December, writes:—"Our readers are aware that Rao Bahadur W. L. Venkataramayya, District Judge of Rāmnād, is under orders of transfer and is to hand over charge to Mr. L. G. Moore, the new incumbent. As the out-going judge is the first gentleman who was appointed under the new principle of direct recruitment from the bar as an experiment, it is only pertinent that we should scrutinize the administration of justice under the out-going gentleman's regimé, and see how far the experiment has been attended with success and how far its success or otherwise is due to the personal proclivities of the nominee. . . Speaking generally we may say without fear of contradiction that the experiment has been successful and if there have been defects here and there they should be ascribed to the particular choice rather than to the principle. . . We are not very particular about the capabilities of the judge in the civil or criminal side. But what we care more for is the general treatment meted out to the members of the bar and we regret to observe that in this respect the choice has not been an unqualified success. . . In spite of this we are informed that the learned judge was very popular among the bar especially so with those of the bar who belonged to the Indian Christian Community. We are not inclined to attach much weight to this aspect of the matter as it is only natural that the section being in a minority should deserve some encouragement.

"But what we are concerned with is the open exhibition of these particular sympathies on the administrative side, in the matter of appointments, promotions and transfers. We learn that out of about half a dozen appointments that had to be made during the regimé Christians had a lion's share and this not without overlooking the claims of senior and better men. This may be on the principle of giving encouragement to backward communities or on the principle of communal representation which oftentimes colours Government measures and even Legislative enactments. But we must protest against the extension of this principle irrespective of seniority and efficiency. One curious incident of administrative whim may be mentioned. It is said that a person who was acting for more than four years was made permanent in the morning and this order was cancelled the same afternoon in favour of a Christian. These trivialities apart, we cannot refrain from referring to the gentleman's genial habits and winning manners and in his transfer not only the Indian Christian community loses one of its kind patrons but also the town of Madura, a good, eloquent and extempore speaker."

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Trial by jury in Bengal.

4. In a leader on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 16th December, says:—"At the meeting of the Legislative Council of Bengal held on Wednesday last, the Hon'ble Babu Aphil Chandra Datta moved a resolution recommending that the system

* Received on the 18th December 1916.

of trial by jury be extended to all those districts in Bengal in which it is not at present in force. . . More than twelve Indian Honourable Members supported the resolution in the council. Nawab Sir Shams-ul-Huda, the Indian Member of the Executive Council, concluded his speech, which we shall presently notice, with an invitation to the mover either to amend the resolution and only recommend that Government should take the matter into consideration, which Government would gladly do, or withdraw it taking the speaker's promise that the Government would look into the matter. . . We are emphatically opposed to the method followed on behalf of Government in dealing with resolutions moved in the council of either suggesting amendments themselves or soliciting withdrawal. It betrays, as we have often pointed out, ignorance of the constitutional position of Government in relation to the councils, and of the real effect of resolutions adopted by the councils which are merely recommendations. Instances have occurred quite recently in Madras, Bombay and Bengal which clearly show how non-official Honourable Members, recognising the correct constitutional position, decline to accept such invitations for withdrawal. The question of trial by jury is not a new one; reform in the matter has been long delayed and the efforts being made in various provincial councils to get the Government recognise the necessity of extending the system, afford an index of the popular discontent at the attitude of Government. . . We have read the reported speech of Sir Shams-ul-Huda with pain and surprise. It is provocative in tone and mischievous in parts and seeks to misinterpret the object of the resolution in a way which we should not have expected an Indian who has had unexampled opportunities of coming in close contact with the people to suggest. . . Sir S. Huda has made a number of gratuitious assumptions which are absolutely without foundation. We wonder what has made him believe that non-official classes think that the best judge was he who acquitted and the worst judge was he who convicted. There have been judicial blunders of a colossal kind about which the public have protested, and even Sir Huda cannot, we trust, bring himself to believe that Mr. Pinhey was an impartial Judge. . . The views of the public and the Government on such a matter as the administration of justice should be identical and if they are not, the phenomenon should be ascribed to peculiar notions of prestige and justice which the Executive have and which interfere with the impartial meting out of justice."

(*d*) *Education.*

The Zamorin's College.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th December, has the following:—"One of the blessings of the Court of Ward's management of the Zamorin's Estate:—They have raised the fees in the lower forms of the Zamorin's College. In the good old days the fee, for instance in the first form, was Rs. 1-12-0 per boy, and now it is Rs. 2-12-0 *plus* a stationery fee of six annas. This will drive away middle and lower class boys from the College. It was with a very good intention the Zamorin established the College, to provide cheap education for the people, and now verily, from the reports coming to us and from what passes before our own eyes we are constrained to revise our views and to exclaim that it was on a very bad day the late Zamorin was persuaded by 'ambies' and 'thumbies', to cast longing glances at the Court of Wards." West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 14th, 1916.

A National College in Bombay.

6. In a leader on this subject in *New India*, of the 16th December, Mrs. Annie Besant writes:—"For some weeks past I have been in communication with some friends in Bombay City, who feel very strongly the necessity of having, in the environs of the Presidency capital, a College founded on principles similar to those which made the Central Hindu College in Benares so powerful an institution, but widened so as to include on equal terms boys of all the great religions Patriotism, religion and self-sacrifice were the foundations of the Central Hindu College. Patriotism, religion and self-sacrifice are to be the foundation of the junior institution. Bombay has no such College, New India, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

although Poona possesses, in the splendid Fergusson foundation an institution conducted on national lines, and cemented together by the noblest self-sacrifice. And Bombay feels the absolute necessity of establishing an educational centre wherein the lads may be trained into the citizens of to-morrow. . . There is, of course, a certain grotesqueness in the fact that the future President of the Governing Body cannot set foot in Bombay. But that is not our fault and the disability only extends to the period of the war and six months after it. On the other hand, the indignation roused by Lord Willingdon's cruelly unjust and indefensible action against me has been a powerful factor in the choice of me for special honour from his capital city. Injustice is always a boomerang which in its return strikes its unskilful hurler. . . It is absolutely necessary that all who believe in Home Rule for India, in union with all who realise the vital importance of shaping education so as to produce the men needed by the Motherland in every branch of useful service, literary, scientific, artistic, commercial, industrial, shall immediately set to work to build up a system of national education under national control. In Mr. G. S. Arundale we have a tower of strength, and neither he nor I are amateurs, but have had long and full educational experience. We must not only move the older India for Home Rule, but must build up the Young India which will succeed to the heritage of Freedom. Our Theosophical Educational Trust has been the first step; the Bombay College is the second. The succeeding steps will be indicated in the course of a few weeks after consultation with leading Indian educationists."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Indian Institute of Science.

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 16th December, remarks:—"Sir Sankaran Nayar has inspected the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. Let us hope that something useful will come out of that inspection. It was with the noblest of motives that that great patriot the late Tata endowed the institute with Rs. 30 lakhs of his hard-earned money hoping it would ultimately develop into an agency of great national importance. But officialdom has proved the dead weight, and the institute has passed into obscurity and failed, so far, to be of any use to the country.

"We think that the Rs. 30 lakhs has become a mere waste. Mr. Tata wanted to endow a polytechnic institute, but official wisdom was against it, and we have an institution with a high sounding name that is a standing monument to our helplessness even in matters vitally affecting us. Even now we believe it is not too late to give effect to Mr. Tata's original desire. We want less of red-tape and more of the true conception of India's crying needs."

(c) *Local and Municipal.*

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

An Engineer's insolence.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 19th December, remarks:—"We publish elsewhere an interesting account, from our Berhampur correspondent, of a case of insolent behaviour of the Executive Engineer of Ganjám, one Mr. Greg . . His letter to the Collector, which is printed elsewhere, does not show him to advantage. He does not appear to realise the responsibilities of the Berhampur Municipal Council in a matter of the kind that came before it, and he is, to be sure, as ignorant of the 'Council methods' which he presumes to criticise, as he is insolent in tone. The Council only stands to gain by being without such a sorry specimen of a Councillor on it. It is necessary, however, that he should be shown the error of his ways by the authorities above him. We note that the Berhampur Municipal Council has, with becoming self-respect, promptly objected to the angry effusions of the Engineer and asked him to withdraw his remarks unconditionally. Mr. Greg, perhaps, belongs to the 'Martial Law and no d-d nonsense' school, for he would, without a thought, evict the indigent Madaries, without caring to know whether that could be legally done, apart from the gross injustice involved in such a cruel step. The letter of resignation is in the hands of the Collector who will, we hope, take a proper view of his rude and unmannerly conduct, and ask him to apologise to the Council which he has vilified in such undignified language.

Such exhibition of temper and unwarranted abuse of the Council which did not care to respect Mr. Greg's notions about the amenities to his neighbourhood, should not be tolerated in an officer, who as occupying the responsible position of Executive Engineer has constantly to come in contact with the people."

(*h*) *Railways.*

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The curtailment of Railway traffic.

9. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th December, observes:—"We understand that a large number of passenger trains will be taken off the service in South India as a result of the fiat issued from Whitehall in utter disregard of the convenience and comfort of the passengers. Those useful trains called shuttle trains will have to go, and the result will be overcrowding. Even with the convenience now afforded by providing short distance trains, passengers are packed like sardines in their tins. We can therefore understand what the consequences of the short-sighted order would be. We are not told what the reasons are for this surprising order. They cannot be related to war economy, for, the railway administrations do not run these trains at a sacrifice from philanthropic motives; it is the travelling public that pay. Why then deny this public a convenience they are prepared to pay for."

(*k*) *General.*

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 14th, 1916.

The Governor-Designate of Bengal.

10. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th December, states:—"We are told that arrangements are being made to hold a monster meeting in Calcutta to protest against the Ronaldshay affair. We cannot, we are afraid, hold out any hopes to our countrymen. The Ministry are occupied with their own pressing business, and it is not very likely that they will pay heed to the cries going up to them from India. And there will be people to tell them that the agitation in India is artificial, engineered by a handful of agitators. Colonies can reject Governors, but India cannot. She must dutifully accept any reactionary sent out from England.

"All these are blessings in disguise, thinks the Nationalist and Home Ruler. Every mistake the Government may make, every disregard of public opinion, repression and individual acts of official 'zoolum' strengthen the Home Rule movement, compel people to revise their view thereon. It is when they are denied the possible, the people demand the impossible, and it is want of sympathy that stimulates discontent. If Lord Ronaldshay is a true imperialist he will immediately resign as did Sir Henry Norman when he found that his Viceroyalty was unwelcome to some people in India."

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 18th December, says:—"The Indian public will read with pain and disgust the defence of Lord Ronaldshay's appointment as Governor of Bengal made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons. The qualifications of the Governor-designate are stated to be his wide travels, his study of Indian affairs and his Membership of the Public Services Commission and of the House of Commons. Lord Ronaldshay may be an expert globe-trotter, but that does not entitle him to be the representative of His Majesty in Bengal. His study of Indian affairs has made him look with contempt on Indians and Indian politicians, as his writings show and as his cross-examination of witnesses before the Services Commission indicate. Is not sympathy with the people whom he is appointed to govern an essential qualification for the post? Lord Ronaldshay is such a notorious opponent of Indian reforms and aspirations that we are surprised that he should have been considered to be a fit person for the Governorship of Bengal. The Imperial Government, we are told, was much gratified that Lord Ronaldshay was able to accept the post. This only shows what little attention is paid to Indian affairs and how Indian opinion is treated by the British Cabinet. We should imagine that the appointment of such a gentleman is an insult offered to the people of India, and it cannot

conduce to the continuance of those happy relations that, thanks to the tact, sympathy and good feeling of His Excellency Lord Carmichael, have been established in Bengal."

New India, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

New India, of the 18th December, has the following :—

"Mr. Chamberlain on Lord Ronaldshay.

"Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the Commons on the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay will only increase popular disappointment here. The Secretary of State has now given a reason for his selection—viz., his past attitude towards India. Let us ask for it in detail. As a traveller, we know what opinion he holds of the Bengali—it has already been quoted in these columns; as a member of the Public Services Commission he showed himself to be in agreement with the Civil Service in all that its exponents said; as a student of Indian affairs and as a member of the House of Commons, his one achievement that we particularly remember is his opposition to the Minto-Morley reforms. Are these the qualifications which Mr. Chamberlain asks us to keep in mind and therefore to welcome his appointment?"

Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly, Dec. 13th, 1916.

11. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 13th December,* states :—"Lord Carmichael is not an alarmist and does not delight in taking a gloomy view of things. And when he says deliberately that there is in Bengal a widespread well-organised conspiracy whose aim is to weaken the present form of Government and if possible to overthrow it by means which are criminal, we fancy there is more behind the observation than meets the eye. His Excellency is not given to believing in reports against men without satisfying himself in the first instance that they are well founded, and it is not therefore likely he would have referred to a conspiracy and described it as widespread and well-organised if he had not in his hands clear proofs of its existence. . . However, Lord Carmichael has been able by his statesmanship to keep down the irreconcilables as much as possible and to arrest their mischief. After all he has only partially succeeded and his speech at the Darbar held on Monday, gives a graphic account of the situation and proves the need for the repressive measures taken under the Defence of India Act to put down anarchism. Repression is an ugly word, no doubt, and arm chair critics may advise the Government to administer the province without using it. But as Lord Carmichael pointed out, the Government will not act fairly by the mass of the people if it refrains from any measures, even those which seem somewhat severe, which tend to break up that part of the organisation which helps dangerous men and which is used as recruiting ground to swell their ranks."

Lord Carmichael's apologia.

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The *Hindu*, of the 16th December, remarks :—"The long and elaborate speech in which Lord Carmichael explained the working of the provisions of the Defence of India Act in Bengal shows that His Excellency sincerely believes in the necessity of the repressive measures which have caused widespread resentment in the country. It specifies a number of theories and hypotheses regarding a net-work of illegal conspiracy in Bengal, for proof of which we have nothing better than the belief of the Executive Government. His Excellency seems to think that there is now a state of things in Bengal in which the theory of 'Martial law and no damned nonsense' is strictly applicable. This is a most unfortunate conclusion, and it does not redound to the credit of the British administration of the Province for a century-and-a-half. It is not, however, shared by the educated Indian community in Bengal, and it is ridiculous to imagine that they are not as much interested in the due maintenance of law and order as any member of the European community, official or non-official. . . It may be asked why if, the facts cannot be published, a few non-official Indian gentlemen of position and influence cannot be taken into the confidence of the Government and made acquainted with the 'facts.' We can see no difficulty in this being done if there are

* Received on the 19th December 1916.

really facts such as to support the conclusions of the Government. Lord Carmichael is not a Governor who is indisposed to repose confidence in the representatives of the people, and it is impossible to maintain that there are not influential Indians in Bengal worthy of his confidence. . . We find, Lord Carmichael has, we have no doubt, unconsciously imbibed the notion of civilian officers that Government by law is not suitable for India, being ignorant of the fact that it is this aspect of British administration that has conduced to its stability."

New India, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, *New India*, of the 18th December, says:—"The entire Indian press is unanimous in its expression to the effect that Lord Carmichael and his Government cannot reasonably expect the Indian public to implicitly believe without any proof what has fallen from the lips of the Governor of Bengal when the Government refuse to confide in even half a dozen Indian leaders. The *Punjabee* sums up the position tersely thus:

"We submit we altogether fail to see how the public can give a blank cheque to the Government in a matter of such vital importance unless the Government will at least take them into its confidence".

Indian Patriot, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

12. In a leader under this heading the *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th December, remarks:—"Indian public opinion is certainly unanimous that the present political condition of the country is not satisfactory, and that it will not be satisfactory until the people are enabled to exercise control over their own affairs. The degree of that control may vary; but, in any case, it must be such as will enable Indians, by a larger participation in the Government, to exercise the same rights as Englishmen do, and to make the will of the people a guiding factor of the administration. . . But the self-governing colonies claim to have a finger in the pie. India, it would appear, cannot attain self-Government until she has passed through the helpful hands of the self-governing colonies. They claim a share in the 'whiteman's burden' in India which is now borne by England alone; and they will help the mother country with their valuable services. . . We all know too much of the history of the self-governing colonies, particularly of South Africa, to be fascinated by a future under them, and we have no mind to be under their overlordship. . . South African influence has everywhere been antagonistic to Indian freedom, not only within the Union, but even beyond it. Race differentiation, says Mr. Polak, has slowly but surely characterised the methods and attitude of the administrative, unchecked by effective criticism or healthy public opinion, until, so lacking in sympathy and out of touch with the Indian community, that on the outbreak of the present war and the proclamation of Martial Law. . . India cannot forget the ill-usage to which her sons have been subjected in the Dominion of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; and they are all of the same opinion as South Africa in regard to granting self-Government to non-white peoples, and they are still learning to govern themselves. People with such notions are the least fitted to be entrused with the problem of developing self-governing institutions in India. . . It will be an insult to the whole Indian Nation to place them under colonial direction in ever so slight a degree. It will be stunting their manhood; and it will be taking the heart out of them. It will be regarded throughout India as the greatest danger that can befall the people."

A new future for India.

New India, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

13. The following appears in *New India*, of the 16th December:—

The Emigration enquiry.

"The Ceylon Labour Commission!"

"We publish elsewhere a review of the work of the Labour Commission, that recently visited Ceylon, from the leading columns of the *Ceylonese*. Our contemporary is not at all satisfied with the way in which the investigation was conducted by either of the two members, and according to its report, the recommendations of the Commission are not likely to prove in the least useful. That fear was in the mind of many Indians when the nature of the enquiry was suggested; and it was openly expressed in the Press when it

was known that a person of the type of Mr. Kesava Pillai was not to be associated with it. The criticism of our contemporary is quite opportune, since all concerned will now know in what light the recommendation of the Commission ought to be viewed. It does not seem likely that our hope of yesterday will be fulfilled, that they will lift something more of the veil than we did in our yesterday's article."

New India, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Indians in British East Africa.

14. *New India*, of the 16th December, observes:—"In the current issue of the *Modern Review*, Mr. H. S. L. Polak unfolds a heart-rending tale concerning the position of Indians in British East Africa. That Colony owes its prosperity almost solely to our countrymen, who were the pioneers in its development, and even today, Mr. Polak is convinced that 'without the Indian, the country would rapidly become insolvent and rapidly relapse into an unproductive wilderness and a state of semi-barbarism'. In spite of that, their position is most difficult and seems to be growing worse. A few South African exploiters have established themselves at all the healthy spots, and the British Indians have been sent to the insanitary lowlands. What is even more indicative of their racial insolence, one portion of Mombassa has been reserved for the colourless on the ground that our countrymen do not keep the locality in a healthy condition! . . . That is the treatment meted out to our countrymen and their European friends in a Colony the prosperity of which —even on the authority of high local officials—depends on Indians. And all this has taken place during a period when the angle of vision is advertised to have been considerably changed in our favour. What does that show? In the case of South Africa, the Imperial Government pleaded their inability to give adequate relief on the ground that the Colony was self-governing. Even that excuse is non-existent with reference to East Africa. The only people who have to be brought to their senses are a few settlers. Are we to suppose that even they ought to be permitted to treat Indians in that fashion? All these questions must be brought effectively to the notice of the Government of India, and must continue to receive public attention until justice is done. Probably we shall be told not to embarrass the Government during the war. Then why does the Government embarrass us?"

Malabar Herald British Cochin, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Tinctorial Expert.

15. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 16th December, states:—"The Madras Dyeing Expert appointed by the Government in the person of Dr. Mareden seems to have had an extraordinary career. According to a report issued by him it would appear that he was first appointed as a Dyeing Expert and subsequently he became a Leather Expert and lastly a Pencil Expert. This process of transmigration is hardly creditable; as no man, however ingenious he might be, can be expected to be an expert in three different departments. If such a process is tolerated, the value of expert opinion will be absolutely lost with the unfortunate result that the industry which he may have to handle as an expert will suffer considerably."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 16th 1916.

The *Round Table* and India.

16. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 16th December:—"'Height measures he in depth, peace in strife, and calls all these the poetry of life.' This could very well be said of certain English and American journalists who stump India feasted and feted by Anglo-Indians. We have already mentioned the case of one price collier, a yankee scribe, who found in the Indian official an individual whose nearest approach is found only in heaven. We are to have another such visitation shortly in the person of Mr. Cave of the *Round Table*. This hebdomadal is a Tory organ; but sometimes it has been writing on Indian questions with a certain amount of sympathy.

"Mr. Cave comes and moves in bad company—and that's what makes us anxious. He is to be chaperoned by Sir Valentine Chirol whose long stay in India in company of terrestrial angels who have their Olympus in Simla has severely been commented upon even in Anglo-Indian papers. We can, therefore, understand what sort of lessons Mr. Cave will get. And coupled with the Tory tendencies of Mr. Cave his new lessons are likely to do mischief.

In the good old days the East India Company was careful in letting Europeans into India. We think it is necessary to revive the bar at least against European and American journalists who go to India, return home and libel the Indian people."

New India, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

17. *New India*, of the 16th December, writes:—"There has, indeed, been a change in the angle of vision of the Government towards the National Congress since the outbreak of war. In 1914, Lord Pentland visited the Congress whose leaders were also invited to a party in Government House. In 1915, Lord Willingdon kept out of Bombay, and so no question of his attitude came up directly for consideration. In 1916, Sir James Meston, instead of visiting the Congress, or even keeping himself indifferent, warns the leaders against the use of strong language, threatening legal action. Has not the angle of vision really changed?

The Congress and the angle of vision.

"A warning.

"We do not think that the service of such a notice through the Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate on the Chairman and Secretary of the Reception Committee is at all a wise or seemly proceeding. The Congress embodies the opinions of the Indian Nation, and comprises all the trusted leaders of the people. To threaten such a body with the criminal law is scarcely a proceeding likely to command popular approval, and seems to be provocative rather than peace producing. Moreover there is an increasing tendency on the part of the Executive to interfere with the political meetings of the Congress organisations. The forcing of the Criminal Investigation Department reporters at Ahmedabad, and the present notice, indicate a new policy, and strengthen the uneasy feeling that the present Viceroy wishes to check political discussion."

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th December, says:—"It will be seen from a telegram which appears elsewhere that Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, has taken the quite unusual step of warning the speakers at the forthcoming session of the National Congress at Lucknow not to make any speeches transgressing the criminal law and that if any such transgression took place, the Local Government will not hesitate to take action. We think that it would have been consistent with the dignity of the Government and of the National Assembly the proceedings of which, during the last thirty years, have been conducted with remarkable moderation and in a spirit of loyalty, to have refrained from sounding the note of warning and if at all in more considerate language than that in which it is couched. It shows that the official mind is in a state of nervous tension, for which we can see no adequate justification, but our countrymen who are flocking in large numbers to the Congress this year would be well advised to take note of the matter."

Indian Patriot, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th December, remarks:—"For the first time in the history of the Congress, and of constitutional agitation in the country, a warning has been conveyed through the Chairman and the Secretary of the Reception Committee, to speakers at the Congress against the use of excess of language which would make them liable to prosecution under the criminal law; and the letter of the Government of the United Provinces, which we published on Saturday, will be read with a sense of humiliation by Congressmen in all parts of the country. Even in times when the Congress was in positive disfavour with the Government, such a warning had not been addressed to any officer connected with the Congress; and the only official action, which was highly resented by the Congress, was taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal who prohibited the attendance of officials as visitors at Congress meetings. . . . The politics of the Congress is now the politics of the country, and there can be no doubt that the letter of the United Provinces Government is a reflection on the Congress so far as it is thought possible that speeches would be delivered at it in contravention of the criminal law of the country. . . . We regret this step,

and we should still more regret it if there was cause for it. The Government has apparently taken it in consequence of the tendency shown in certain quarters 'to put forward statements, arguments, and inferences which might be regarded as infringing the criminal law.' It would be a thousand times more unfortunate if any speaker at the Congress should give cause for interference with his liberty, and that the name of the Congress should be tarnished by the indiscreetness of any speaker."

New India, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

New India, of the 19th December, has the following :—

"A straightforward reply.

"We are glad to note the straightforward tone of the letter which Sir James Meston has received from the Congress authorities in reply to his threatening letter. The slur cast on the national institution was certainly unnecessary and unmerited. We hope that in the interests of the Government the incident will end there. The United Provinces Government, if it has kept its ears open, must have been by this time convinced of its mistake—such has been the tone of the criticisms passed in the whole country."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th December, observes:—"The invariably sober and ordinarily undemonstrative Sir James Meston seems to have fallen into panic. This is evident by His Honour's uncalled for and unjustified note, communicated through the Commissioner of the Lucknow division, addressed to the President of the Reception Committee of the Congress warning him against the consequences of making seditious speeches at the forthcoming sessions. Congress orators are asked not to transgress the criminal law and that if any such trangression took place, the local Government would not hesitate to take action.

Why this order, we can regard it in no other light, at this juncture? Was the Congress ever guilty of transgressing the criminal laws? In fact, it must be admitted that during the thirty years of its existence, the Congress has never been guilty of crossing the borderland of sedition, even during the darkest days of the Natu brothers incident and of the unrest. It has been admitted by no less an authority than Lord Morley of Blackburn that the Congress stands for orderly development and loyalty: His lordship appreciated the forces for which it stands, and it was a fine tribute he paid to the Congress in his second budget speech.

What has since then occurred to justify Sir James Meston's surprising fiat? We can only see in the incident another evidence of that panic which occasionally catches hold of the Indian official and leads him to do things which he would not have done in calmer moments. . . That such a fiat has been issued by Sir James Meston—Sir James is a Scotchman and Scotchmen are credited with possessing heads that keep cool even when the house is on fire—is truly regrettable. . . A little bird whispers in our ears, as we write this, that the note is indirectly aimed at the modern She or Ayesha (of Rider Haggard's creation), She Who Must Be Obeyed, the White Prophetess who leads by her magic wand her very large following of Home Rulers, and also at the Hero of Maharashtra, both of whom are to attend the Congress. . . It is impolitic to prohibit Mrs. Besant's entry into Lucknow after the controversy created by the Bombay and Central Provinces Orders; there may be unpleasant interpellations in the Council and bitter writings in the press. As Sir James Meston is a diplomat and a shrewd Scot to boot, the best way to achieve the desired, lies in a diplomatic note aimed at none in particular but calculated to excite the moderate into curbing the extremist forces that have the unpleasant knack of going into action helterskelter, setting up tremendous yells like the frenzied hordes of the Madhi."

Non-Brahman, Madras, Dec. 17th, 1916.

18. The *Non-Brahman*, for the week ending 17th December, states:—

Home Rule and the non-Brahman.

"We publish elsewhere an article from *New India* of November 30th. No non-Brahman can read it without the greatest indignation. There comes out in its true colours the real meaning, after all, of the Home Rule movement. It is a Brahman movement deliberately conceived by a

handful of Brahmans and a lady like Mrs. Besant whom some consider as Vasishta or Viswamitra in her second or third transmigration. *New India* deliberately attacks Diwan Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar, one of the foremost leaders of our community, one who has won laurels in the service of local self-government as Chairman of the Cuddalore Municipality, as President of the South Arcot Taluk Board, as Member of the Legislative Council, as a member of Devasthanam Committee and ever so many public and private associations. Against such a giant in public work as Mr. Reddiyar, a puny politican, an unknown figure until yesterday, one Mr. Srinivasa Acharya is recommended. It is an insult to the Indian community that we should be considered by *New India* as babies? We have published it fully in another page so that our community may read it for themselves and find for themselves who our greatest enemy is. As we have repeatedly said, when we speak anything of politics and Home Rule, we never go beyond our immediate wants and aspirations. We now find in this Home Rule movement, conducted by *New India*, the machinery that will ever trample us down. That our foremost leader should have been picked up for a mean attack is a challenge to our community. . . We insist that Home Rule as understood by *New India* will end in a deliberate suicide of our community. Placing Mr. Srinivasa Acharya against Diwan Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar is a crime for which there is no palliation. If there is any proof that we do not deserve self-government, today it is in this fact that *New India* should come in our midst and play with us, lead us and drag us on its heels. . . We know that no one would deem the *New India* article more hellish than some of the gentlemen named. On every line there is a base personal motive written in capital letters. It is a disgrace, we insist, upon Indians in India that this kind of fooling them should not be tolerated even for a moment.

"We are amused at the appeal of *New India* to the voters not to be actuated by the non-Brahman feeling. It reminds us of Satan crying over sin. Here is an organ deliberately kindling the fire of caste and then appealing to them not to be carried away! Of course we have deserved it. We have shown by our blind following of aliens that we are asses. We are treated only as we deserve. The bureaucrats whom we abuse day by day ignore us altogether or treat us as unfit for self-government This is far better than to be considered, as *New India* surely considers us, idiots who will take it at its word, who will follow it, whatever it says. . . It drags Mr Srinivasa Acharya from the unknown apu and places him at the front, thus deliberately kicking a famous non-Brahman on the face and then turns round and says: 'Do not be actuated by Brahman or non-Brahman feeling!' And we are supposed to put up with this, to praise the donor of the advice; and to fall prostrate for the blessings? We should be very sorry indeed if any member of our community should so far forget his self-respect and not know to distinguish between friend and foe. What wonderful journalism it is that would not publish a reply!"

The Acting Postmaster-Generalship of Madras.

19. In an article headed "When will we organise?" the *Non-Brahman*, for the week ending 17th December, says:— "The news is published in the Indian papers of Madras without the slightest comment that one Mr. J. Monteith, I.C.S., is to be the Acting Postmaster-General of Madras. It is for the non-Brahmans to ask the question 'who is this Monteith to come here above the head of such a distinguished Indian official as Rao Bahadur K. Vaidyalingam Pillai who has risen from the lowest rung of the ladder and who is to-day acknowledged one of the authorities of the Indian Post Offices. His administration of the Presidency Post Office has procured for him the admiration and esteem of the highest postal officials throughout India. His innovations have always been conceived with an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the Indian public. We challenge that the short period he has acted as Presidency Postmaster if compared with the same period filled by any other distinguished European official, the difference would be enormous. . . We cannot help asking this question if instead of

Non-Brahman, Madras, Dec. 17th, 1916.

Rao Bahadur Vaidyalingam Pillai a Brahman had been the Presidency Postmaster and had won the appreciation and esteem of the entire public both European and Indian, and if he had been superseded as at present, what should have been the case? Telegrams would have been flying about one after another to the authorities. Meetings would have been everywhere. Agitation would have been set up from one end of the country to the other. . . We appeal in the name of higher patriotism to every public body in Madras to meet and to send up to Government an appeal that the Rao Bahadur should be appointed Postmaster-General. If he were appointed he would show the capacity of an Indian to discharge the highly responsible work of that office. It would be a sad event, indeed, if such a man should have to retire from service as Presidency Postmaster.

"We as a community are helpless. How did Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar rise so suddenly into the horizon of politics and public life? Surely he was a man of merit, but men of merit there are who have not been acknowledged. He stands for the Senate of the Madras University and is returned. Although in the Congress Committee of Madras there were older men like Diwan Bahadur Karunakara Menon and Mr. Kesava Pillai he was made the President of the Congress Committee. He was made the President of the Provincial Conference. His Brahman friends urged him on. He was placed in the front as an ideal and the Government were forced to cast their eyes on him. Having pushed up Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar above, his elders like Diwan Bahadur Karunakara Menon and Mr. Kesava Pillai his community turned their eyes and backed up Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. What is there great in him except that he is a Brahman and has Brahman friends to push him on. If we take up the list of the Presidents of the Madras Provincial Conferences we will be struck to find that Brahmans who have never made their name, when non-Brahman leaders had already made theirs, were made Presidents successively. It was only last year that Mr. Kesava Pillai could be made President of the Madras Provincial Conference, whereas Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Achari and Mr. B. N. Sarma who had never been heard of when Mr. Kesava Pillai entered politics had already been made Presidents of Conferences. Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Achari was made President long before he entered politics. Veterans, long in the service of the people, were ignored. And all this because these veterans were non-Brahmans. Is this not partial? What have the Brahmans to say to this? It makes our hearts burn that intelligent men of our community should suffer simply because they have no one to back them up. In Mr. Ethiraja Mudaliyar of the Madras Bar we have a prominent leader who can hold his own against any one in the Bar, but why is it that he has not been in the front? Why is it that his name is not at all heard of in connection with the High Court Judgeships. Simply because he has no one to back him up. We must suffer for our lack of organisation. We must learn to imitate Brahmans to rally round the leader of our race and press him on until we place him on the top. This is the tactics that have given Brahman leaders. This tactics we must also employ. Brahman abhorrence of public opinion and intolerance of non-Brahmans have reached to such a pitch that at the recent elections of the All-India Congress Committee young men like Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. T. V. Muthukrishna Ayyar were elected in preference to Mr. Kesava Pillai and Mr. Karunakara Menon. This is the last straw on the camel's neck. We have to see Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar presiding over the Madras Congress Committee. What is he when compared to Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon? He is but a child in politics. . . We have a lesson to learn from the example of the Mussalmans. They are one united body so far as their politics and social advancement are concerned. Let us imitate them now. If the Brahmans would not be more generous and more appreciative towards us let us cut ourselves away from them. Let us form our own separate associations. Let us put forward our own grievances. Let us, as far as possible, try to keep ourselves on the side of the Government. . . If the Brahman would only behave towards us as the Anglo-Indians are behaving towards the Indians, if

we find in the Brahmins not people with a message of uplifting the country but bureaucrats only bureaucrats who will keep everything for themselves and make us work for them, we call upon our leaders to combine together for themselves . . We stand for ourselves. Lord Morley's call of rallying the moderates has not been taken advantage of by the Government in India. Non-Brahmans are moderates. If the Government should rally them tomorrow they will find overwhelming support. Then they can level at the Home Rule movement, we do not want to be sad, but if the Government would ignore us and if the Brahmans should also ignore us, it is our duty and we must have our own associations which will ask what we want, which shall not at all be what the Home Rulers want."

20. The following appears in *New India*, of the 18th December :— New India, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

"What about Mrs. Besant?

Mrs. Besant and the Defence of India Act.

"The *Leader* of Allahabad, commenting on Lord Carmichael's speech, asks pertinent questions on the matter of His Excellency's remarks on the use of the Defence Act :

Then why has it been used against Mrs. Besant? Is she a political criminal? Can she be classed among the ranks of "enemies"?

"Why ask the poor innocent Governor of Bengal? These questions have been asked the Bombay and Central Provinces Governments who have been culprits in the matter, and their answers are before the Indian public. Lord Willingdon and Sir Benjamin Robertson must think differently from the liberal and broad-minded Lord Carmichael."

21. The *Hindu*, of the 19th December, observes :—"We desire to draw the attention of the Government and the public to some of the more serious injuries brought about by the devastation wrought in the South Arcot district by the recent cyclone. There was no doubt some apprehension in the public mind at the outset that the immediate distress caused by the cyclone was acute and required prompt relief on the spot. It transpires, however, that while the immediate distress has not been as great as it might have been, the permanent injury wrought on the economic well-being of the district has been very serious and is such as to require not only a very sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government but also a searching enquiry as to the condition of things which made it possible. . . In view of the dependence of the district for its agriculture and well-being on rain-fed tanks, we think that Government should speedily allot funds and provide a special staff, if necessary, for putting as many tanks as possible in order before the next cultivation season begins. . . Some portion of the standing crops and paddy are certain to suffer, and it is the duty of both the Government and the officers in the spot not to practise undue parsimony in the grant of remissions where distress has been so wide and general. . . It is also necessary that Government should forthwith make a liberal grant to the District Board for repairing the roads which have been so seriously damaged. In this connection, we may advert to one circumstance which has apparently not received such attention in the hands of the Government and public bodies as it ought to. Among the rules of Financial Decentralisation recently issued by the Government of India, is one which provides that the power of control of Provincial Governments over the public avenues is subject to the condition that no main artery of communication such as of trunk-roads may be abandoned or allowed to fall out of repair. Within the South Arcot district exist some of these trunk-roads and main arteries of communication, and obviously the responsibility for repairing and maintaining them belongs to the Government of India as well as the Provincial Government. In the present circumstances, at any rate, it is their duty to discharge this responsibility. On the whole, we are glad to be assured that both Mr. Asia-ud-din, the Collector, and Mr. B. Rama Rao, the Sub-Collector at Tindivanam, are

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The situation in South Arcot.

handling the situation with commendable sympathy and zeal, and we only hope that the Government will rise equal to the situation and render all the assistance needed by the district."

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 20th, 1916.

The South Indian People's Association.

22. The *Hindu*, of the 20th December, writes:—"We print elsewhere a communication relating to the inception of a non-Brahmin movement, the reasons, objects and scope of which are set out in the prospectus which appears over the signature of Rao Bahadur P. Theagoraya Chetti. It is with much pain and surprise that we have perused this document. It gives a manifestly distorted and unfair representation of many of the matters to which it makes reference. It can serve no good purpose, but it is bound to create bad blood between persons belonging to the same great Indian community, who have been living hitherto in perfect harmony, and to whom good sense should suggest that there is nothing more suicidal at this moment and perilous to the national cause, than to create causes for mutual discord, and to play into the hands of the enemies of the national progress. We do not wish to open our correspondence columns to a discussion of this subject, as it cannot but lead to an acrimonious controversy and as it would indirectly promote the insidious objects of some of those who are engineering the movement."

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 19th, 1916.

Liberal Politicians and Provincial Governorships.

23. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th December, has the following:—"What is it that makes liberal politicians coming to India or connected with the India Office out-bureaucrat the bureaucrat? Lord Elgin was worse than a Tory in India, in our own times Lord Willingdon of Bombay and Lord Pentland of Madras have not demonstrated their liberal instincts. We have only to go through their Council speeches to be convinced of the change that comes over liberals in India. This is a psychological problem we are unable to solve. Perhaps Mrs. Besant can. The only liberals that proved exceptions to the rule were Lord Ripon and Lord Morley, but they were exceptionally strong minded and possessed a commanding personality.

It was the Conservatives that gave us reforms. Lord Cross gave us expanded Councils, and Lord Minto initiated the reformed Councils. And the Liberal Premier Mr. Asquith not only did away with the discussion of the Indian Budget in Parliament but did refuse to interfere with the Indian administration when his interference was appealed for. Lord Crewe sanctioned the Defence and other Acts that have curtailed the liberty of the subject in India, and refused more than once to cut down the rigors of the Press Act. As we have said, the whole thing is an interesting psychological study."

IV.—Native States.

United India and Native States, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

Indians at Travancore State functions.

24. In an article under the heading "Will this enhance the self-respect of Indians?" *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 14th December, observes:—A Trivandrum correspondent of *New India* gives some particulars of the Darbar held there recently in connection with the assumption of the Resident's appointment by Mr. A. R. Cumming, I.C.S., and we must confess that it forms painful reading. His Highness was seated in the State-chair and behind sat the Diwan in a chair. On the Maharaja's right side was the State-chair for the Resident while behind the chair occupied by the Maharaja 'the Indian officials were huddled together in the eastern verandah and allowed to peep through the doorways.' . . We think that the situation thus disclosed is a demoralising one and one which is not conducive to the enhancement of the Indians' sense of self-respect. Such things ought not to be possible in the twentieth century under the rule of an enlightened Indian Prince. In one of his poems Kipling speaks of the agony of one who is made a drudge in his own home and what shall we say

of a state of affairs under which Indians are made to submit to a sense of inferiority and reminded of their awkward position in a manner which cannot but prove galling and unpleasant—and all this in one of the most progressive Indian States? The grievance is one of long standing, and we hope that Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar will not hesitate to make a clean sweep of this kind of thing and introduce less objectionable arrangements in connection with future Darbars. We fail to see why the Indian officers of Government should not be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans who attend the Darbar."

Western Star, Trivandrum, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Travancore Christian Succession Bill.

25. The *Western Star*, of the 16th December, writes:—"The Gazette has announced a meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council for the 20th instant, and, in all probability, the business of our law makers on the occasion will include the further handling of that odious and unpopular measure—The Christian Succession Bill . . If it is the fate of the vast majority of the concerned communities to be overwhelmed by a Legislative calamity, that would mean, of course, the early passage of this iniquitous and unprecedentedly irrational and socially and economically revolutionary piece of legislation. If, on the other hand, between September and now, the Government has been in a position to correctly and faithfully gauge public opinion regarding the enactment, then, we may make certain that the further handling which the Bill will receive can only result in its being thrown out altogether. . . Unhappily for the peace of mind, the continued pacific development, the contentment and prosperity, but above everything, the harmonious domestic life of the vast bulk of the affected Christian communities, a certain measure of support has been extended to this Legislative misadventure from its very inception, but we have the fullest warrant and justification for telling the Government that the opposition to the Bill almost immeasurably outweighs the support it can boast of. . . The opponents of the measure, as the Diwan cannot possibly fail to discover from a thorough study of all the representations, have proved to the hilt that there is not a single principle or provision, but strikes at the very root of the social and domestic polity of the vast majority of the concerned classes. . . When the measure saw the light in its present form, public opinion felt alarmed and outraged, for the amended Bill only proved a miserable legislative instance of Herod being out-Heroded. Public opinion ceased from endeavouring to make itself heard only when our Diwan's immediate predecessor gave the assurance that the Bill would be dropped. We feel certain that our present astute Diwan will not for a single moment entertain the idea that public opinion has veered round in favour of the Bill during the past few months. The alarmed communities have literally exhausted themselves in their endeavours to call the Government's just and earnest attention to the deplorable consequences which the Bill will most certainly precipitate should it be passed, and yet up to the present moment meetings are being held, representations are being submitted, the gracious intervention of the Sovereign is being supplicated, and why? Only because it is painfully and abundantly clear that so far as this piece of legislation is concerned, a usually dispassionate, level-headed Legislative Council seems to be unequal to the maintenance of its equilibrium. . . In this connection, however, we feel it our bounden duty to draw attention to one aspect of the strategy favoured by those who, presumably in their own selfish interests, would like to see this iniquitous Bill disfiguring the Travancore Statute Book and destroying the peace and harmony which have hitherto characterised the home life of very nearly three-quarters of a million of the subjects of our good and gracious Sovereign. . . As the Government may know, so-called public opinion is easy to manufacture. A few sheets of blank paper, a fountain pen and a few tramps to go round procuring signatures, and you quickly have public opinion of the artificial variety. The genuine public opinion which condemns this Bill is not the result of any such synthetic process. Since September last public meetings have been held in

the broad light of day. They have been attended by gatherings thoroughly representative of all the interested classes. They have submitted and are still submitting representations showing how the Bill will produce irremediable injury, moral, social and economic, and why the measure should be altogether dropped. . . Subsequent deputations included representatives of the great landholding, agricultural, commercial and industrial classes, in addition to the clergy, who have the best opportunities of knowing what genuine public opinion is with regard to this potentially dangerous legislative vampire which will suck all the harmony, contentment and prosperity out of a community, which properly, emphatically but humbly demands to know what crime it has perpetrated that the law should threaten to inflict this cruel punishment upon it. We most earnestly beg of the Diwan, when he is weighing public opinion, to exercise his great ability and perspicacity in view to separating the grain from the chaff. Let him not mistake the latter for the genuine article merely because it may be presented on an adorned and decorated sieve. Let him not reject the genuine article because it is presented soberly and in a matter-of-fact manner. The alarmed communities have already laid their deep and substantial grievances before their beloved Ruler, upon whose gracious sympathy and unerring sense of justice they rely with the fullest confidence. As, however, our Sovereign's trusted Minister will be consulted by his gracious Royal Master and as our Diwan very kindly extended to the September deputation and those that followed it the encouraging promise that the Government which is neutral in this matter, will see to it that the scales are equitably held, we have ventured to write once again and to draw the Government's serious attention to what is true and genuine public opinion and to the very grave and justifiable alarm that convulses hundreds of thousands of Travancore subjects, as they see hanging above their heads a sword, that must descend and cause havoc amidst their corporate existence, unless just and powerful hands seize hold of the sinister weapon and hurl it out of arm's reach."

Karnataka, Bangalore City, Dec. 20th, 1916.

The Pudukkōttai Assembly.

26. The *Karnataka*, of the 20th December, remarks:—"That a State may have a Representative Assembly and yet be official-ridden has been amply illustrated in our own State. But if the tone and tenor of the presiding Diwan's address may be taken to indicate the respective positions of the bureaucracy and the people in the State, Pudukkōttai must indeed be far more official-ridden than Mysore ever was. The extracts given elsewhere from the speech delivered by Mr. Sidney Burn, I.C.S., should suffice to show that popular representatives in Pudukkōttai are being treated,—and are content to be treated,—as a body of supplicants who have to be satisfied with what the mighty Sirkar may choose to vouchsafe, and who have no business to worry it with all sorts of inconvenient suggestions and importunate requests. The admonitory and brow-beating style of Mr. Burn is quite characteristic of the sun-dried bureaucrat; and to such a faithful pupil of the Indian Civil Service a popular political assembly is nothing more than an imposing, if somewhat inconvenient, ornament. He would tolerate its existence in order to keep up a show of constitutional Government; but he would never concede to it the right to sit in judgment over him or to interfere with his own work. Mrs. Annie Besant and her political disciples are never tired of praising the perfect Home Rule regime and the all-round progress of Native States. We wonder whether they are aware of the lot of Pudukkōttai,—its Raja spending his days and his people's funds on tours with his Australian Queen, and its Diwan ruling the State according to the most conspicuous traditions of the heaven-born service."

Karnataka, Bangalore City, Dec. 20th, 1916.

Mysore Police Administration.

27. The *Karnataka*, of the 20th December, states:—"Of late much has happened to weaken the confidence of the public in the efficiency and integrity of the Mysore Police, and reports coming from the mufassal make one wonder whether things could be really so bad in these days of efficiency audit and non-official upheaval. . . There is indeed no use of concealing the fact

that within the past two years, the Police Department has furnished remarkable evidences of indifferent management; and Government themselves seems to be in no hurry to heed complaints and improve matters. Diwan Bahadur Mr. Srikanteswara Ayyar was, no doubt, noted for his energy as Deputy Commissioner of Kolar; and for some time after his elevation to the position of Inspector-General, his determination to remedy defects and open a brighter chapter in the history of the Police was gratefully noticed by the public. But it pains us deeply indeed to see that his administration today does not reflect that credit which, with his capacity, he could have easily earned. Either he is not properly assisted by Government, or his assistants and subordinates are not faithful in their service.. If the former be the case, we implore Government to remember that the safeguarding of life and property is as essential for the millennium as the starting of new journals or the construction of seaports. . . The people very well remember how, as Superintendents of Police, Messrs. Humza Hussain and L. Krishna Rao distinguished themselves,—how they were tireless in seeing that crime was punished and in breaking down the *budmash* element. Popular impression is that officers of that type have become rare; and at all events, it can confidently be asserted that the reputations of most of our present day Police Superintendents are now on their trial."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Bharatamata, Vizianagram, Nov. 29th, 1916.

28. The *Bharatamata*, of the 29th November, says:—The British Government are now directing the people of England not to consume large quantities of meat, sugar and white bread, because these foodstuffs are required for the war. This shows the inadequacy of the supply of foodstuffs and we suggest that the countries under British sway will export them even at some sacrifice.

The war.

The telegrams received of late from Roumania give us some anxiety. We fear that the Roumanian army may suffer heavily at the hands of the Germans. But we are encouraged to know that by the time the Roumanians encounter the Germans, the Russians will join the Roumanian army to enable it to gain a victory.

Andhraprakasika, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

29. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th December, writes:—The Allies had done well to evacuate Bukharest. Otherwise the old defences of the city could not have stood long before the new methods of the Germans.

Bukharest.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, Dec. 16th, 1916.

30. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 16th December, observes that none of the Allies are going to place any faith in the German peace proposals. It says:—How can there be peace before Germany's military strength is crushed, before her navy is wiped away, and before the conquered places are recaptured? . . . The Allies are laughing at these proposals. . . They may prove a source of self-delusion to the Germans like midsummer-night's dreams.

The German dream.

Samdar Abhyudaya, Bijapur, Dec. 19th, 1916.

31. Referring to the German peace proposals, the *Samyad Abhyudaya*, of the 19th December, says:—It is impossible to credit them now with any thought for humanity which was so conspicuously absent from their minds till now. The truth seems to be that Germany and her Allies see that their resources are coming to an end. Only America and Japan and one or two other neutral powers have profited by this war. The loss to the rest of the world is very great. Peace is no doubt a very desirable thing. But what prompted Germany to propose it now? The reason is evident. The enemy, as a result of his long preparations for the war, had a series of successes which led to the conquest of Belgium, a part of France, Servia, Montenegro, Albania and now Roumania. Greece, under pressure from Germany, forced the Allied troops to withdraw from Salonika and withdrew all the concessions that were granted to the Allies, and is punishing heavily Venezelos, the champion of the Allies' cause. Thus when the enemy has successes on every side she is proposing peace. Her motive for this can never be humanity. Her past is sufficient to make this clear.

The German peace proposals.

The paper next proceeds to observe that it must be Germany's internal difficulties and the popular clamour for peace as well as the growing conviction that a continuance of the war with the undoubted increase of the Allies' resources must undoubtedly prove disastrous to her in the end that now prompts her to declare her readiness to conclude peace. It seems fairly certain that unless the Allies take back all the territories conquered till now and next invade Germany and compel her to pay all the expenses of the war they will not consent to peace.

Samdar Abhyudaya, Bijapur, Dec. 26th, 1916.

On the same subject, the *Samyad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th December, writes:—Although the details have not been published, it is easy to guess what the peace proposals will be. Germany must have consented to restore Belgium and the portion in her occupation in France, Italy and Roumania and required that Servia should be given to Austria, the remaining territory

conquered by her in the Balkans should be distributed between Bulgaria and Turkey and that Poland should be constituted an independent State. Even in proposing peace terms, Germany is playing the role of a victor. President Wilson will probably refuse to have anything to do with these proposals and the Allies would never consent to these terms. England rightly answered the enemy by sanctioning the expenditure for another ten lakhs of troops. The Allies are not ignorant of the fact that Germany's sole motive for making these proposals is to bring about disunion among them. But she is mistaken to think that these tricks will succeed. It is scarcely likely that the war will be terminated unless Germany is completely vanquished and all conquered territory is got back. If Germany is really desirous of peace in the interests of humanity, she would do well to propose the terms to which she must submit on her defeat. Else she must reap the fruit of her deeds.

Mysore Star, Mysore, Dec. 17th, 1916.

32. The *Mysore Star*, of the 17th December, writes:—More than three-fourths of the members of the new cabinet are honest and straightforward experts in the different branches of the work entrusted to them and consequently the public and the press are unanimous in welcoming these changes. Even the German press is warm in its praise of the new ministers in England and says that if England is not defeated now under Lloyd George's leadership she will ever remain invincible (*sic*). It is thus clear that the changes were effected solely with the object of ensuring greater vigour in the prosecution of the war and of hastening the victory and have nothing to do with party feuds or politics. It is because the changes have the entire approval of the public that the mementous work of constituting the cabinet was effected in the admirably short space of three or four days. The vigour of the new cabinet is already indicated by the proposals regarding recruitment, food control, etc. The experience of the past two and a half years of the war has shown that in the absence of such extraordinary firmness on the part of the Government it is difficult to tide over the present crisis. All well-wishers of the Allies therefore would do well to pray for the success of the new cabinet.

The new ministry in England.

Vokkaligara Patrike, Bangalore, Dec. 20th, 1916.

The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 20th December, reproduces the substance of the above article.

Malabar Islam, Cochin, Dec. 8th, 15th, 1916.

33. In its issues of the 8th and 15th December, the *Malabar Islam*, gives a summary of a leader in the *Times* of the 19th August last, under the heading "The Turks in Persia", and observes that those who still remember the telegram of last month regarding the entire expulsion of the Turks from the southern parts of Persia, and that to the Viceroy, dated 9th November, stating that the Russians were driving out the Turks at Sakis, seventy miles away from the river, *Urumia*, will not believe in the least that the Turks were making any progress there, as the article appears to show.

The Turks in Persia.

Jamiyat-i-Rozgar, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1916.

34. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th December, commenting on the present situation and change of the British Ministry, writes:—There is no doubt that Mr. Asquith has strenuously and energetically laboured during the present war, and this is no secret: everybody knows it. But most of the prominent Parliamentarians were of opinion that the Premier had no definite plan for bringing the struggle to a speedy termination and they, therefore, were drawn to Mr. Lloyd George who was in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war in order to end it quickly. Mr. Lloyd George has been summoned by the King to form a National Ministry consisting of Liberals and Conservatives. This he has succeeded in doing.

The British Ministry.

The writer draws the conclusion that the struggle between the Allies and Germany, next spring, will be so formidable as to be unprecedented in the annals of warfare and sufficient to make the shades of Alexander, Hannibal and Napolean Bonaparte tremble.

From now onwards great preparations will be made and every available man will be put in the field. At any rate, all these circumstances point to the probability of the war being over by the end of next year.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 21st, 1916.

35. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st December, writes:—The German peace proposals have produced great consternation and regret in neutral countries. Share prices are going down; and numerous merchants are afraid that they will be ruined. They fear that they will be deprived of the large profits they would be making during the continuance of the war. By giving munitions, foodstuffs and loans the people of the United States have become millionaires. The Japanese have done likewise. So also the other neutrals. Numerous Joint Stock Companies have been started with millions of capital for the manufacture of munitions. These will be without work if the war is terminated. These manufacturers are therefore extremely uneasy. They hanker after wealth. Humanity is completly lost sight of. They care nothing for the slaughter of millions if it tends to their own aggrandisement. It is deplorable that even those nations that profess to be civilized have these ideas. Nemesis will be sure to overtake these coveters of filthy lucre. They call themselves civilized. It would be better to wipe out this type of civilization altogether.

The consequence of the peace note.

Swadeshabhimani, Kumbum, Dec. 15th, 1916.

36. In a lengthy leading article, under this heading, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 15th December, observes:—Russia had till recently no place among the more advanced nations of Europe, because under an absolute monarchy education, arts, industries and other activities conducive to popular advancement were still in a rudimentary stage in that country. For these and several other reasons, Russia, though a European country, had an inferior place in the scale of nations; so backward was she that, even in India, when the popular representatives urged any reform, it was usual for the administrators to point to the conditions obtaining in Russia and ask whether it was reasonable for an Asiatic country to demand something which a European Empire like Russia did not have; and sometimes, India was spoken of as being in advance of Russia. For the future, however, we may confidently affirm, it will not be possible to cite such examples of Russia's backwardness; for Russia is progressing fast. She has organised a popular representative assembly known as the Duma the leaders of which have a place in the Cabinet. As a result of the experience gained from the war, they have proceeded to put an end to the use of intoxicants. In India, in the view of the Government such prohibition is a restriction on the liberty of the people in the matter of choosing their beverage. Let that pass. Poland obtained swaraj. Another more surprising piece of news is that the popular leader M. Trepoff who is now in power has promised to introduce a Bill to provide for the spread of technical education and compulsory primary education. Let us enquire how our British Government which is in the forefront of progressive rulers, has dealt with the above reforms in India. Leaving aside the questions regarding the demand of an effective popular voice in the administration, the prohibition of the liquor trade and swaraj, which according to them are impracticable matters, let us take for example the question of primary education. When Mr. Gokhale introduced his Bill on the subject in the Supreme Legislative Council, he was told that the Provincial Governments should first begin the reform. But recently when the subject was discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council, as (the Sanskrit dramatist) Bhartrahari said "the policy of kings, like that of prostitutes, takes many shapes," one could see the trickery underlying administrative policy. When an Honourable Member moved a resolution that free and compulsory education should be introduced in municipal areas, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, in opposing the resolution on behalf of the Government gave some arguments which are not surprising; because they are in entire accord with the replies we are wont to receive from Government. The Government are always ready with the stock argument of "expense" against every reform, however useful and necessary. But when they have themselves any scheme in mind, expense is no consideration even under the stress created by the war. It is unfortunate that the question of popular education alone should have to be deferred owing to dearth of funds. The latest report for the year 1914–15 on educational

Even Russia is a step ahead.

administration in India shows how many secondary schools were established for the benefit of European students and what amount of money is being expended on these. Introducing the system of free primary education in municipal areas would, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Caubal, be an injustice to the rural population! Then, why should the townsfolk have hospitals, roads and street lighting and similar other comforts which are denied to those who live in villages? Thus, in the Supreme Legislative Council we are told that the movement should start from below, and to the provincial Government it does not commend itself because it has been rejected by those above! Although the observations of the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in discussing Mr. Gokhale's Bill did not find any support in the Bombay Council, we are glad to learn that a measure to the same effect is about to be introduced in our own province. We therefore repeat: Russia organised a popular assembly known as the *Duma*, put an end to the drink habit, granted *swaraj* to Poland and is about to introduce the system of compulsory education in the whole empire. Even Russia is one step ahead of us.

37. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 10th December, writes.—The surface of the earth is not merely stained with drops of blood, it is saturated with it. The fact of the wise men of Europe making a treat of their strength is hypocrisy and enmity is a case of adding insult to injury. Roumania has been trampled under foot by the enemy, her native land is hurling her beyond the frontiers and her strength is treacherously failing her. Serbia, Belgium and Montenegro had already fallen victims to the revolution of the sky; and Heaven only knows with what weapon Roumania is going to be slain.

Qaumi Report, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

"The atmosphere of the whole garden is now vitiated."

Greece also is being incarnadined with similar drops of blood. She, too, is deceiving the friends who relied on her and is playing false with her army. All these blandishments, however, emanate from the blood red eyes of the mistress of the gun and the sword. Most deplorable of all is the dreadful mischief which originates in the mansions of European sages.

Some one has raised the standard of barbarism in the Russian Duma and openly denounced the Russian Premier as a fool. The result was that both prepared to fight a duel.

Again in the French Chamber a section wanted to move a vote of want of confidence in the Government, but having failed in its attempt it was distrusted itself in its turn.

In the third case intrigue and secret wire-pulling have done their work in the British Parliament with the result that Mr. Asquith, the venerable Prime Minister, feels compelled to resign. He himself let the secret out at a meeting in the Reform Club when he said that a conspiracy had been formed against him and Edward Grey.

Although the Mussalmans have nothing special to do with Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey, they know them, because of the ministry of the former and the foreign policy of the latter. We are consequently little disposed to care what these two companions and cronies are thinking about now, or how they will pass the remainder of their lives. Still, if we forget certain ideas of his, we feel that Mr. Asquith was a great statesman and an enlightened and sympathetic man. Their opponents may say what they like about them, they may accuse Mr. Asquith of the error of having begun and continued the war, or they may taunt Lord Grey with his failure to estimate the real strength of the Foreign Powers or to understand the actual state of affairs in the Balkans. Be this as it may, we will understand it all in the light in which the world has viewed their acts and will observe the acts of their successors.

"All is well that ends well."

Would that Mr. Lloyd George, who has removed Asquith's ministerial top-hat and donned it himself and thrust aside Lord Grey had understood this much that this is war time. If he had known at least the sacred tenets of Islam, he would have understood that genuine and real power is spiritual, and that this can never be dethroned or usurped.

Jaanum-e-Rozan, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

38. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th December, writes:—At last the news of an offer of peace made by the Central Powers, Germany and Austria, has reached Reuter through a reliable source from Amsterdam. The world knows that it was cruel and insolent Germany that was the originator of the war and that has brought about the ruin of other greedy Powers. Now fearing divine wrath of God she makes confession of her sins under the guise of peace proposals.

The cry for peace.

We have frequently pointed out that in every regard the power of Germany and her confederates is far inferior to that of the Allies.

In addition to this the vigorous blockade by our powerful navy has dumbfounded Germany. She is now reduced to such extremities that she has no alternative but to sue for peace. Most of her advisers also counsel her to sound the trumpet of peace as quickly as possible, otherwise she will lose what is left of her honour, dignity and prestige.

Although there may yet be but a few days or months left for the conclusion of peace, yet there is this satisfaction that means will be devised to save the world from the horrors and disastrous consequences of war, and that peace will be concluded after terms are discussed and considered.

The far-seeing British Government will put forward such conditions for peace that the independence of very small nations and States will be maintained and lawlessness eradicated from Europe.

The editor, referring to these peace proposals, says "the offer is probably the result of the reconstitution of the Cabinets of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, and also that they are due to the opinion which Germany has of the present Premier Mr. Lloyd George, for she knows him to be a strong and resolute man who will vigorously carry on the war until the end is reached.

It is hoped that the Allies on their part will make their own terms and endeavour with success to establish a lasting peace.

Kesaridayan, Trichur, Dec. 16th, 1916.

39. The *Keraladayam*, of the 19th December, pooh-poohs the peace proposals of Germany, which, it thinks, emanate from a consciousness of her weakness and of the growing strength of the Allies, from the scarcity of food-stuffs therein, and the loss of her trade, as well as from a desire to impress upon the neutrals that she is, though a victor, still for peace, and that she is not responsible for the prolongation of the war. It points out that, whatever may be the loss, the Allies should never agree to these proposals, as, in that case, another war, still bigger, will have to be waged ere long, and concludes by a reference to the extreme jealousy and animosity of Germany to England, as well as to the ambition of the *Kaiser* to be the Emperor of the World.

The peace proposals of Germany.

Kerala Patrika, Calicut, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Referring to the peace proposals of Germany, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th December, points out that she may be playing a trick, or her desire for peace may, after all, be a genuine one, because of her enormous losses in men and money, thinks that, inasmuch as the other continents have in many things to depend on Europe, the damage done to the latter cannot fail to affect the former, and that, therefore, the interests of the world demand that the war should soon be brought to an end, but that the peace concluded should be of such a nature as to make it impossible for Germany to perpetrate such diabolical atrocities in future.

The peace proposals of Germany.

II.—Home Administration.

(3) *Courts.*

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

40. Referring to the decision of the High Court declaring *Vecdhinatahamu* to contain obscene expressions and convicting its publisher, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th December, remarks:—The absence of a Telugu Judge on the High Court

Vecdhinatahamu.

bench is now felt. The Judges who decided the case did so solely with the help of the translations. It is impossible to bring into the translation the artistic beauty and the classic merit of the original. The Judges were mistaken in their finding that the publisher had been selling the book in question cheap at an anna a copy in order to attract the public. This implies that his action could be tolerated if he sold it at a higher price. Those who understand and appreciate artistic beauty cannot view without pain the wiping out of existence of a book written by a renowned author, which has for a long time adorned literature and which is a highly artistic masterpiece. The Judges could not be men without artistic taste, and the ends of justice would have been met if the publisher had been warned not to sell the book except at a high price. We regret to say that their decision in the case in question has done harm to Telugu literature.

The *Veedhinatakam* case.

41. Referring to the decision of the High Court in the *Veedhinatakam* case, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th December, says:—It must be said that the decision has done great harm to the Telugu literary world. All the works of the ancient poets are full of expressions such as those contained in this work. The publishers fear to publish any work. Under such circumstances, the *Andhra* leaders must interfere in the matter.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 19th, 1916.

(e) *Jails.*

Indian officers in the Jail department.

42. In its leader of the 18th December on this subject, the *Lokopakari* writes:—Out of the ten first-class Superintendents of Jails, and five of each of the second and third classes in this Presidency, there is only one Indian Superintendent of the third class. While the Indians are acquitting themselves well in such high offices as those of a member of the Executive Council, Judge of the High Court and Secretary to Government, it cannot be said that they are incapable of discharging the duties of the highest officers in the Jail department. The Indians alone can best exercise a merciful control over the convicts and improve their condition, and the Englishmen and Eurasians are not fitted for this task. If the authorities will bestow their attention on this subject, there will be no room for the disturbances which occur in jails occasionally. As a result of the perseverance of the Hon'ble Mr Kesava Pillai in urging the improvement of diet to the Indian convicts, Sir Harold Stuart removed the difference that existed between the diets of the Indian and Anglo-Indian convicts, in opposition to the wishes of the Jail authorities.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1916.

(d) *Education.*

An instance of claims overlooked.

43. The *Desamata*, of the 13th December, regrets that the authorities have appointed a new man in the place of Mr. Sudarsana Rao Pantulu, the Headmaster of the Higher Elementary Grade Training School, Rajahmundry, overlooking the claims and qualifications of, and the long service put in by, Mr. Narasimham, who had for some time acted for Mr. Sudarsana Rao.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The Intermediate Examination.

44. Referring to the order that the Intermediate candidates for 1917 should appear in all the subjects, the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 13th December, says:—This is most unbearable, unjust and merciless. The order is not one that a man having children should pass. It is not one which should be issued by one who has the welfare of the country at heart. It is not conducive to anybody's welfare that so many boys and parents should be pained. It is now not too late. The syndicate may reconsider the matter and satisfy the wishes of the Intermediate candidates.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1916.

The Patna University.

45. In an article under this heading in English the *Samyad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th December, writes:—A correspondent informs us that Sir Sankaran Nayar

SAMYAD ABHYUDAYA, *Bihar*, Dec. 18th, 1916.

was in Bangalore to know the details of the Mysore University. It is observed that he has been studying the details of all Indian and outside Universities to give a practically useful shape to the Patna University, which is under consideration in the Imperial Legislative Council. We are glad that the solution of this problem has fallen into the hands of a gentleman, who is animated by such enthusiasm in the solution of the University problem. A correspondent informs us that Sir Sankaran Nayar has been considering the question of paid and unpaid Vice-Chancellors. The question is not a difficult one to solve. If efficient work is to be had, it should be paid for. In unpaid and honorary work, in 99 cases out of hundred, no satisfactory and efficient work is attainable. We cannot extract work from honorary workers. At the outset at least, there should be paid Vice-Chancellors . . . It is therefore useless to think of honorary Vice Chancellors unless they can be had. It is better to find out the best and the most talented men for the purpose, pay their price and get the work done. This is the only solution of this most important problem, and Sir Sankaran Nayar has seen too much of the practical affairs of the world not to know the phase of the question. And we hope that he will solve the question practically and on business lines.

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, Dec. 13th, 1916.

Compulsory primary education.

46. Referring to the rejection by the Bombay Legislative Council of the resolution relating to compulsory primary education, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th December, observes that it is regrettable that, while some of the Native States too have made primary education compulsory, the Government of India should still continue to be indifferent in the matter.

Manorama, Calicut, Dec. 15th, 1916.
Kerala Patrika, Calicut, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The enhancement of school-fees in the Zamorin's College.

47. The *Manorama*, of the 15th December, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th December, draw attention to the hardship that will be caused to the poor students by the proposed enhancement of the school-fees in the lower classes of the Zamorin's College at Calicut, and the *Patrika* doubts whether the members of the Mahajana Sabha, who recently submitted a memorandum to Sir C. Sankaran Nayar on the subject of education, are aware that the rates of fees are different in different schools.

Sujana Mitran, Cochin, Dec. 13th, 1916.

Education in India.

48. In a leader under the heading * "Education in India", the *Sujana Mitran*, of the 13th December, draws attention to the difference between the help given by Government to European schools and that given to Indian schools, and hopes that the latter will receive far greater help and encouragement from Government during the time of Sir C. Sankaran Nayar.

Qaumi Report, Madras, Dec. 7th, 1916.

Religious education.

49. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 7th December, writes:—At present a party of certain reformers is very emphatically urging that we should be most enthusiastic over religious education. These people do not care for any University, College or school. They detest western education and desire to keep their religious education within the confines of dogma.

These are excellent ideas and we support the proposal most strongly. But we regret to have to assert that they are not right in their aversion to western education and in endeavouring to prove it to be injurious.

Our time is not the time called "the golden age". Saintly persons of that age called "Imam", "Shaikh", "Scholar" and "Ruler" no longer exist among us. We have lost independence and we are now spending our days in a foreign land. Our rulers, who are not of our religion, are associated with us in all worldly affairs. We are a subject race and consequently unfit to walk in the footsteps of our ancestors in each and every matter.

But such imitation has not been divinely imposed on us. Obedience to Islam is our first duty. Whether we acquire English, Tamil, French, Russian or Chinese, the source of our ideals, the fountain-head of our aspirations, the spring of our actions and the motive of our deeds is Islam.

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* Received this week.

No language, dress, civilization or power can deprive us of our religion. In fact nothing in the world can stand in the way of our faith.

It is a grievous error to think that those who acquire western knowledge generally give up their religion. We claim that western philosophy contains no such powerful influence. Irreligiousness or corrupt religion is due to spiritical corruption. When our spiritual power is weakened, we become indifferent to religion. Do we not see thousands of such people in the streets and alleys entirely unacquainted with western education and yet they have nothing to do with the mosque? Do we not say prayers over the remains of Mussalmans who, while they were alive, never said prayers for themselves? What made them godless? Who wrested the holy Korân from their hands? Those, who make votive offerings, call down blessings, greet each other and ejaculate "Oh Apostle of God! Oh Ali! Oh Ghous!" When sitting down and getting up, have abandoned their religion. Probably our friends will reply that they have not been taught religion. The answer is not very correct and the very answer exposes their egregious blunder that western education alone makes Mussalmans apostates and heretics. If these men can set the colleges ablaze, we are ready to congratulate them. But before doing this they should kindle the sacred fire into the houses where, in spite of the fact that religious meetings are being held, prayers are not said and Fataha parties are held but no fast is observed. Moreover our friends attend religious fairs but do not go on a pilgrimage.

The number of such Mussalmans is greater than the number of men educated in western knowledge and it is these who know but do not.

Swadeshabhimani, Bangalore, Dec. 15th, 1916.

Secondary schools in the Madras Presidency.

50. In an article giving a summary of the discussion which took place in the Madras Legislative Council in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution urging the appointment of a committee to enquire whether there is adequate accommodation in the existing secondary schools and to suggest methods for affording better facilities for secondary education in the Presidency, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 15th December, writes:—As His Excellency rightly observed, statistics should not be taken as the sole basis of a discussion. The Government's first important premise is that the school-going population of a place is only about 15 per cent. This leads to the inference that in many municipalities all children of school-going age are attending school. But we know that there are numerous children in these areas who are altogether illiterate. From the mere number of schools in any area or the number of children attending them or from the amount spent by Government on these institutions, it would be erroneous to conclude that the progress of education there is satisfactory. The enormous difference between the number of children in the infant standard and that in the fourth would show what a large number give up school before they have learnt the alphabet. Again, the aggregate strength of the First Form compared with that of the Sixth would show that not even half the number in the First Form are able to continue up to the School Final class. Would it not therefore be wrong to conclude from the mere figures relating to the strength of the schools that the progress of education is satisfactory?

(c) *Local and Municipal.*

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

The Bezwada municipality.

51. In commenting on the review by the Government of the report of the Bezwada Municipal administration for 1915–16, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th December, remarks:—There is nothing strange in that the Government stated that it could not be said that the administration was good, although the Collector pronounced it good. It would be strange if the Government did not say so. Had the municipal administration been in charge of an elected Chairman, the Government would have said that they would revoke all the powers vested in the people. As the present Chairman was nominated by them, they have thrown all the blame on the Councillors.

(h) *Railways.*

YOGAKSHEMAM, Friday, Dec. 15th, 1916.

Curtailment of train service.

52. Referring to the proposed curtailment of the train service, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 15th December, doubts whether, so far as the war is concerned, it will produce any good results, proportionate to the inconvenience caused to the people, and observes that it is not stated whether this step is due to the demand for Railway officials for service in the newly conquered parts of East Africa or Mesapotamia, or to the necessity of taking a large quantity of rolling stock to those parts.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, Hyderabad, Dec. 14th, 1916.

A proposal to reduce the number of trains.

53. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th December, referring to the proposal to reduce the number of trains in India from January or February next as, in consequence of English factories being engaged in making munitions, the requisite rolling stock cannot be sent out to India, says when complaints are being made of insufficient accommodation in spite of the large number now running, there will be no end of grumbling when that number is decreased.

(j) *Salt and Abkāri.*

YOGAKSHEMAM, Friday, Dec. 15th, 1916.

The Abkári Department.

54. In commenting upon the Abkári Administration report, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 15th December, points out that, considered from a financial point of view, the administration has no doubt been a success, and that a mere reduction in the number of liquor shops will not be sufficient to check the growth of drinking, but that liquor shops should be located at intervals of twenty or twenty-five miles, and rejoices that the Government have accepted some at least of the recommendations of the Temperance Association.

KERALA PATRIKA, Calicut, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Abkāri department.

In commenting upon the report on the Abkāri administration for the year 1915–16, *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th December, points out that it is evident that a mere reduction in the number of liquor-shops and an increase in prices of liquors, will not check the growth of drinking, and that to achieve this object the Government should, as has been done in Russia, prohibit the manufacture of liquors, which, however, the Government may not be in a position to do now, on account of the enormous loss of revenue which will result from it. It thinks that, as the price of sugar has now gone up, no obstacles of any kind should be placed in the way of tapping trees with a view to extract sweet toddy, out of which jaggery is manufactured, and invites the attention of the Government to the necessity of developing this industry.

(k) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

Lord Carmichael's speech on the Defence of India Act.

55. Referring to the speech recently delivered by Lord Carmichael on the operation of this Act in Bengal, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, writes: —Lord Carmichael believes in the existence of a conspiracy in Bengal. Is his belief based on true facts? Lord Carmichael himself admits that the evidence available is largely that of abetters. Is such evidence worthy of being relied on? The Secret Police Department has made him believe such evidence. No doubt the Government has a right to suspend the privileges of its subjects for a period in troublous times of war or internal commotion. But are the conditions in India or Bengal so serious as to justify such proceedings? Does not Lord Carmichael himself appreciate the loyalty and peacefulness of the bulk of the population? He says that there is sufficient evidence to show that those who are interned in the interests of public safety, are concerned in a conspiracy, but that it is not such as can stand in a court of law. If the existence of a conspiracy is proved to the people by means of public inquiries, their help can be obtained in putting this down. But the present action of the Government make the people discontented.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th December, has a leader on the same subject in which it observes:—It should be pointed out here that Lord Carmichael must have had his information from subordinate officers who, in all selfishness and utter disregard of public good, represent facts in false colours. — Hindu Nesan, Madras, Dec. 15th, 1916.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 15th December, also writes on this subject as follows:—This is the first time we hear of the existence of a conspiracy in Bengal from a responsible head of the Government and it was never expected of Lord Carmichael. The truth of this is not known to the people. Perhaps it is known only to Lord Carmichael and to God. — Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 15th, 1916.

Answers to questions in Legislative Councils.

56. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 15th December, says:—On a resolution moved by a non-official member of the Legislative Council at Lucknow in a recent meeting, that persons convicted of offences not relating to their moral conduct should be kept in separate rooms in prisons apart from the common criminals, the Member for Government replied that those who were convicted for the first time were being so kept. How is this answer relevant to the subject to the resolution which really referred to persons convicted of disloyalty? If questions and resolutions are thus dealt with in these councils, it would be better for the Honourable Members to sit quiet like dolls, without moving any resolutions or putting any questions. — Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 15th, 1916.

In a recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council also, a question was asked as to whether the Government was aware of the existence of general discontent among the people regarding the enforcement of the Defence of India Act, and the Government's reply to it was that it was aware of the existence of discontent as well as appreciation. Perhaps the Anglo-Indians have this feeling of appreciation. We do not hold that the very small number of disloyal Indians who accuse the Government of being unjust, represent the people in any way, nor should the Government believe that the views of the Anglo-Indians who form a small section of the population and have no sympathy whatever for the Indians, are those of the general public.

The severity of Judges against coolies in Ceylon.

57. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, reports the case of a coolie who was convicted and sentenced to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment for having stayed away from work, and observes:—The coolie belonged to a batch of workmen whom the planter discharged from service on payment of a certain sum to the whole batch. On the day of discharge, the accused was not present to receive his "Chit," but applied for it some time later, when he was arrested and brought to trial. The accused appealed against the sentence of the Magistrate, but the Appellate Court also found him guilty and confirmed the sentence, on the ground that the charge was proved and the motive was out of consideration. Mr. Polak stated yesterday that in South Africa the administration was conducted properly by the Indians and that only the subordinate officers were causing trouble. The condition in Ceylon seems to be the same. When the Ceylon Government has taken steps to amend the law by which absence from duty is penalised, the courts exercise the law rigorously. — Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

Six persons interned under the Defence of India Act in Bengal.

58. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 15th December, says:—Six persons, who are natives of Sindh, returned to India from America and one of them was a Barrister. As soon as they alighted at Calcutta, they were arrested and interned under the Defence of India Act, without any reason whatever. — Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 15th, 1916.

The Defence of India Act in Travancore.

59. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 15th December, reports a case in which an order was issued by the Travancore Government to charge the editor of the *Malayalee*, a bi-weekly paper published in that State, with an offence against the Defence of India Act, and states that the reason for this order being issued was that this Editor has published in his paper that a Nayar force enlisted in Travancore and Malabar had been despatched to Mesopotamia viâ Bombay. — Prapanchamitran, Madras, Dec. 15th, 1916.

Hindu Nesan, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

India and the Colonies.

60. Referring to the speeches recently delivered on this subject by Mr. Polak in Madras, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 16th December, makes the following observations:—Mr. Polak spoke of a party of politicians in England who advocate the Colonies sharing with their mother country the responsibility of governing India. Probably they are not content wit theh ill-treatment to which they are subjecting the Indians in their own countries. The Colonies have not obtained self-government by reason of their being fit for it. This privilege is enjoyed by them simply because they are Englishmen. Mr. Polak admitted this fact. While the Colonies are unable to conduct their own Governments in consonance with the responsibilities of the Imperial Government and are ill-treating the Indians who are rendering all possible help to the British people at this time of war, it is very surprising that the Colonies should seek to have a share in the Government of this country. It is Mr. Polak's opinion, and we entirely agree with him, that the Indians are better fitted for self-government than the Colonies.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Advancement of the Indian industries.

61. With reference to a recent article on this subject, written by Sir Roper Lethbridge, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th December, says:—Several industries which flourished in India in past times have died out for want of protection. It will be of advantage if at least the present restrictions which are in the way of the advancement of our industries are removed. The short-sighted policy of the Government in regard to their development has left our industries in a bad condition. If their condition should be improved at all, the policy underlying the regulation of the tariff should be thoroughly changed. There is a general discontent in the country that the Commission, which has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the Indian industries, has not been authorised to report upon the results of this policy.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Status of non-official members in Legislative Councils.

62. Adverting to a resolution recently passed in the Legislative Councils of the United Provinces and Bengal that trial by jury should be introduced in those districts also in which it is not now in force, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, writes:—The Government members oppose the resolutions moved by the non-official members without reference to their utility or value. Sometimes they speak without showing any regard to these members. The Honourable Member for Government who opposed this resolution in Bengal, spoke as though the non official members were interested in the criminals escaping punishment, and thus attributed bad motives to them. The Government has not apparently realised the status of these members in the Legislative Councils.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Condition of trade in India after the war.

63. With regard to the circular issued by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, calling for opinions as to what should be the condition of trade in India after the war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, says:—The Government of India has not asked for the opinions of the Provincial Governments and the commercial bodies about the revision of the tariff so as to suit the trade in India, nor has it authorised the Industrial Commission to report upon this subject. How can it be properly discussed in the Imperial Conference? How can the Indians be expected to venture freely in trade, if they do not know the nature of the policy that will be pursued by the Government with regard to the tariff?

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The new Governor of Bengal.

64. While expressing its regret at the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal in succession to Lord Carmichael, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th December, writes:—In consequence of the unfair and unsympathetic opinions about the Indians, expressed by Lord Ronaldshay in his writings, all the journals with one voice regret his appointment. While such is the case, the Secretary of State for India has stated in the House of Commons that Lord Ronaldshay possesses special merits for occupying this post and that the British Government is well pleased with his acceptance of this office. Even if

Mr. Chamberlain did not care for the likes and dislikes of the people of Bengal, he might at least have recognised the objections raised by the people of India in general.

India and the empire

65. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th December, comments as follows on a lecture delivered on this subject by Mr. Ramsay Meyer, Professor of History in the Manchester University :—In considering the condition of India after the war, the Professor says that the British public should have regard to the mutual benefits of Great Britain and India under the empire. But this does not appear to be necessary. The question that demands immediate settlement on liberal principles and a far-sighted policy is really what the condition of India should be after the war, when judged by her deserts and her wishes. In the settlement of this question, it should be taken into consideration that India has fully realised her responsibilities during this period of war and that she has shown herself fit for self-government.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The Defence of India Act.

66. With reference to a statement made on behalf of the Government in the Bengal Legislative Council that the Government was aware of the existence among the people, not only of a feeling that they are interned under this Act without sufficient justification, but also of an exactly opposite kind of feeling, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th December, observes :—The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that if there be any at all who have such opposite kind of feeling, they must be either persons belonging to the Secret Police, or Rao Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs who look up to Government for favours. Several of those who have been interned are young men who were studying for the M.A. and other examinations. If their educational career be broken up thus, they would become discontented. The authorities should take into consideration the fact that it is not desirable to swell the number of these discontented young men in view of the future peaceful condition of the country. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, "There are at least 500 persons interned in Bengal. What is to be their future career? Have they the chance of continuing their studies or earning their livelihood? If not, will they not become a source of danger to the public?"

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

Sir James Meston's warning to the Congress.

67. On this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th December, says :—The warning given by the Government of the United Provinces to the Executive Members of the Congress to be held at Lucknow must have hurt the feelings of all who are interested in this institution. The Congress has been doing its work for the last 30 years, and there has been no instance when intemperate language was used in its meetings, nor has any such warning been given to it by the head of any Province. Perhaps it has caused some anxiety to the authorities that the moderate and the extremist parties which have been separated for so many years past are to be united this year. Another notable feature of this Congress is that it is to consider the proposals recommended jointly by the Congress Committee and the Muslim League Committee with regard to the reforms to be introduced into the administration of India after the war. But this is only an advantage to the Government. We trust, therefore, that the Government of the United Provinces will withdraw the unnecessary warning in consideration of the objection taken to it by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

Lord Carmichael.

68. In commenting on the Darbar held by Lord Carmichael, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th December, says :—As Lord Carmichael could not but submit to the present administrative policy of the British Government in India, in spite of his high ideals, he had to justify to some extent the repressive measures now in force. All political bodies in the west have proposed to stamp out anarchism by means of the ordinary laws of the land, and none has had repressive measures enacted and police rule established. It would have been well if Lord Carmichael had considered why a different policy

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

should be followed in this country. Possessing as he does a British heart which has accepted the principle that no evidence can be accepted as conclusive proof until it is confirmed in an open Court of Law, Lord Carmichael has, it is to be regretted, fallen into an error under the strong influence of the present administrative policy. Those who have watched the history of Bengal during the war could not bring themselves to believe that there is as much conspiracy in the country as is suspected to exist by Lord Carmichael and his colleagues. Lord Carmichael said that he did not enforce the Defence of India Act rigorously. It may be that he never intended any rigorous enforcement of the law. But what guarantee was there that his officers carried out his orders in the same liberal spirit. How many of the interned persons have not been looked upon like prisoners, and how many have not suffered for want of food and raiment? The histories of how many persons have not been published in a piteous way by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*? Lord Carmichael stated that the Defence of India Act was not only applied to the evils arising out of the war, but was also made use of to grapple with the disturbances in Bengal. But did he consider the perverse results of this policy, such as the orders of the Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces against Mrs. Besant? When a bad weapon is placed in the hands of the authorities, they are inclined to use it against somebody. It is therefore the mistake of the Government to entrust them with such a weapon.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

Proposals for peace.

69. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th December, says:—The sad fate that has overtaken Belgium, Servia, Montenegro and Poland has overtaken Roumania also to some extent. Greece also leans to the side of Germany. The Allies have not regained even some hundreds of miles out of the sixty thousand and odd square miles of land taken from them by Germany. If, therefore, Germany makes peace proposals today, she cannot have the indignity of being considered as a nation that does so, humbled by defeat. It is plain that by issuing proposals for peace, Germany wishes to regain her honour which she has lost of late. But the Allies will certainly not make peace with her. The German militarism should first be crushed and then proposals for peace should be started. There is no other means of establishing peace.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 15th, 1916.

Sir Valentine Chirol and the Bombay Government.

70. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th December, reports the *Mahratta*, to have written as follows:—Everybody who learns that the Government of Bombay have afforded facilities for the translation of some documents for the use of Sir Valentine Chirol in the suit brought against him by Mr. Tilak, to whom that Government gave a passport to go to England after great hesitation, will be led to question what reason there could exist for their helping that unscrupulous writer. The Government ought to have been indifferent in the matter, especially because they are aware that he is opposing a suit brought by Mr. Tilak who is not in their good graces. This official partiality shakes the confidence of the public in the Government and will leave an everlasting impression in their minds. If the suit is to be disposed of soon, the Government will do well to help Mr. Tilak also in a suitable manner.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Nation.

71. In commenting on the article in the *Nation* headed "the Waste of Loyalty", the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th December, says in its leader:—The Government of India have not only refrained from raising volunteer regiments for active service, but have, according to the *Nation*, stated that it is difficult to find British officers in sufficient numbers who know the Indian vernaculars, to give military training to the Indians. But the *Nation* asks whether Indian volunteer regiments cannot be formed with a few senior British officers, and English-speaking Indians and Sergeants under them. It says that it is astonishing that an empire which called forth unequalled loyalty from the Indians should be governed by officials who could not use such loyalty and

who did not deserve it These officers, says the *Nation*, have not felt the generous attitude that the present war and crisis have engendered in the minds of the people It states that it is not possible for any empire to be wasting loyalty for ever. These are golden words.

72. Referring to the letter of the Government of the United Provinces to the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee warning the members of the Congress not to break the law, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th December, says :— The Congress has never allowed, during the past thirty years of its existence, any breaking of the law. When there was an altercation between the moderates and the nationalists in 1906, the Congress deferred its sessions, but never allowed any violation of law. It is difficult to understand why Sir James Meston now fears that in the forthcoming session of the Congress speeches may be delivered which violate the law of the land. In giving the warning, he perhaps wanted to bring out the rigorous nature of the repressive measures now in force. But the Courts of Law have clearly pointed out the arbitrary nature of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act, and the whole country requests that they should be enforced only with the greatest care. In asking the Reception Committee to see that the speakers do not violate law, the Government requires the committee to do an impossible thing, for under the present laws, there is scope for the Courts also condemning a speech or writing which the Government holds to be wrong. The letter in question only tends to raise a doubt that even liberal rulers like Sir James Meston are throwing obstacles in the way of public life. Unless the authorities show sympathy in matters of this sort, the unsullied fame of British justice cannot stand. The people cannot but be led to believe that the authorities are trying to restrain the enthusiasm fostered by the *swaraj* agitation and that, knowing that it is unlawful to prevent Mrs. Besant from going to the Congress, they have sounded a note of warning to Mrs. Besant and other advocates of self-government.

The Congress.

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

73. Referring to the fear of the President of the Gōdāvari District Co-operative Conference that if trust funds be invested in Co-operative Societies, the impetus for self-help may disappear in them, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th December, says that these funds are at present invested in some Western Railway Company Debentures at low interest and that if they are used by Co-operative Societies, not only will those Societies but also the trust funds will surely profit thereby. There is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, it observes, to see that the Societies make a right use of the funds. The paper hopes that the Trust Act may be amended so as to enable trust funds being invested in Co-operative Banks.

Trust funds and Co-operative Societies.

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

74. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th December, refers to the replies given by Mr. Chamberlain to questions put in the Parliament regarding the raising of a war loan in India, and feels highly gratified that he at least once in his life expressed himself firmly in favour of India.

Mr. Chamberlain.

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

75. Referring to the fact that Lord Chamberlain has defended the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as the Governor of Bengal, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th December, says :—Mr. Chamberlain does not appear to be aware of the fact that Bengal and other parts of India are protesting against the appointment. Even if he had been aware, we know that Mr. Chamberlain and his party are not in the habit of attaching any importance to Indian public opinion. Besides failing to lend a ear to the protests, he has given Lord Ronaldshay unfounded certificates. Lord Ronaldshay wrote books after visiting India, but those books are worse than those of Sir Valentine Chirol. He stated that the Indians are unfit for even ordinary self-government and that they should always be governed by others. It needs no saying what sympathy a gentleman who wrote such things can show in the administration of the country. As a member of the Public

Lord Ronaldshay.

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

Services Commission, he did harm and no good. His services in the House of Commons were no better. He never stated even once that Indians deserved sympathy and that Indian administration required to be reformed. It is the practice to send to India as Governors persons who knew nothing of Indian affairs. This enabled them to view things impartially. By sending one who has formed his opinions on the basis of information furnished by Anglo-Indians, the authorities are fostering discontent in the country. Is it to Bengal that such a gentleman has to be sent? It is impossible to conceive how one who belongs to the party of Sir B. Fuller, and who received training under Lord Curzon will rule Bengal. No Government would have ventured to send from England to a country like Australia or New South Wales any Governor whom the people of that country disliked. The reason for the arbitrary attitude of the authorities is that India does not possess the powers that the Colonies possess. May Lord Ronaldshay resign the appointment for the sake of the peace of Bengal, the unsullied reputation of the British, and his own peace of mind!

Sadhvini, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Sugar trade.

76. In a leader under this heading, the *Sasiletha*, of the 15th December, writes:—There is nothing more painful than to see that India where sugarcane is cultivated abundantly should, for her sugar, depend upon such small countries as Germany, Japan, Java, Egypt and Mauritius. Alas! India has fallen farther back than even Egypt. We wish that the Government of India and her rich sons will take steps to enrich the soil, grow sugarcane abundantly, instal the required machinery for the manufacture of sugar and attempt to increase this trade.

Sadhvini, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Cabinet.

77. In an article under this heading, the *Sasiletha*, of the 15th December, writes:—In the new Cabinet that has been formed there is none who loves India or has understood the Indian administrative methods. Of the ministers Lord Curzon is one. It needs no saying what good he will do us.

Andhraprakasika, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Congress and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

78. Referring to the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces issued to the Secretary to the Congress Reception Committee, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th December, writes:—It is not in keeping with the prestige of the Government of the United Provinces to warn people against offences before they are committed. It is also not a good sign that the rulers should day by day grow suspicious of the ruled.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Home Rule leagues.

79. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 16th December, says that India should have a Parliament of its own under the King of England who should also be crowned in India. India according to him requires a system of administration now obtaining in Austro-Hungarian Empire. He says that neither self-government as in the Colonies nor any other form of Government will do for India.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Sedition in Bengal.

80. In a leader under this head, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 16th December, states:—Lord Carmichael's generosity has won for him the loyalty of Bengal and there is only one thing that tarnishes the lustre of his rule, and it is the harsh application of the Defence of India Act, under which about 500 young men have been placed under restraint among whom are included students, teachers, pleaders, scions of noble families and editors . . . The fact that only the Police could see with their divine sight what the people were not able to find is incredible. The secret reports of the Police have somehow won the confidence of Lord Carmichael . . . A liberal statesman like him has placed under restraint 500 persons, solely confiding in the reports of the Police and not even consulting the leaders of the country; and he says that all these severe measures were taken for the safety of the country. One cannot help feeling this strange . . . It is statesmanship to grapple with

the various problems that present themselves with attention and sympathy and try to remove the root-causes of sedition. It is good neither for the people nor for the Government to rely upon the reports of the Police and have recourse, even without consulting the leaders, to repressive measures calculated to afford temporary relief. The present policy of the Bengal Government has been fostering discontent instead of establishing peace. Why is Bengal dumb when the whole India is glowing with a desire for *swaraj*? . . . Why has its enthusiasm cooled down? The repressive measures of the Bengal Government supply the answer. Political agitation has been dreaded in Bengal. The people have grown despondent in a way, and have been overwhelmed with a kind of despair . . . There is no wonder in this. Such social conditions have supplied the soil for the sprouting of the seeds of sedition, and the Government does not seem to have rightly comprehended the present magnitude and the future developments of this danger . . . Lord Carmichael sincerely admits that in Bengal there is a widespread disaffection in the people against the Government. To remove it, is there no other means than the Defence of India Act? Repressive measures do not diminish disaffection but increase it. For sometime it may work under-ground; but as it becomes chronic it proves fatal sooner or later . . . Harsh measures only betray the fear of the Government, they cannot show their courage. To uplift Bengal now, expert statesmen are needed, who are courageous, far-sighted and conversant with the secret springs of human nature. England does not seem to possess such statesmen at present. If she did why would she, in disregard of popular opinion, appoint as Governor, Lord Ronaldshay, a reviler of Bengal?

81. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 16th December, wishes that in regard to the recent floods, the Government will not merely afford temporary relief but also devise permanent means calculated to prevent a recurrence of such calamities in future.

Kistnapatrika, Machilipatam, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Floods.

82. The *Ravi*, of the 14th December, states:—The Secretary of the Gódávari District Association writes that the crops in the Delta tracts having been damaged by heavy rains, the ryots are anxious as to how they can maintain their cattle in the coming year, during which they cannot maintain themselves if remissions are not granted.

Ravi, Cocanada, Dec. 14th, 1916.

Fodder for cattle.

83. The *Hindusthani*, of the 16th December, refers to the advantages of permanent revenue settlement in Bengal, pointed out by Babu Bhupendranath Bose in his evidence before the Industrial Commission, and prays that now at least the Madras Government will introduce the system of permanent settlement in this Presidency.

Hindusthani, Bellary, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Permanent Revenue Settlement.

84. The *Ravi*, of the 14th December, has the following:—

Ravi, Cocanada, Dec. 14th, 1916.

Seditious leaflets.

Beware! Citizens!! Beware!!!

It appears that a distinguished citizen has learnt that some printed anonymous seditious leaflets have found their way into this town (Cocanada). Those in whose possession they may be found will come to trouble. So they must be destroyed at once. Some may keep them with an innocent mind. When the authorities find them, it will be well to kindly warn the possessors but not to harass them.

If innocent villagers should take them away from you, they may raise fantastic rumours. Therefore behave bearing in mind that care keeps off fear.

85. The *Bharatamata*, of the 29th November, says:—When the Morley-Minto reforms were introduced, the hope was entertained that happy relations will prevail between the rulers and the ruled and that the former will take the latter into their confidence in administering the country. But this hope has proved to

Bharatamata, Pithapuram, Nov. 29th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

be illusory as has been evidenced in the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council. It is the misfortune of India that the peculiar political policy followed by the Government in ruling the country, their policy of punishment, and their new war policy have all combined to blight the hope. It is to be regretted that most of the answers of the Government to the questions put in the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council are unsatisfactory. So also are the results of the resolutions to a large extent.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

Hawkers' licenses in South Africa.

86. Referring to the refusal of hawkers' licenses to Indians in South Africa, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th December, remarks that colour prejudice still prevails in that country in spite of the fact that the Indians there took part in the war, bravely endured many a hardship and earned the gratitude of some judicious persons in that country.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Madras, Dec. 13th, 1916.

Supplies to Collectors.

87. Referring to the question of supplies to Collectors moved in the Legislative Council, a correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th December, gives some instances of the hardship caused to the people on this account, and says:—It appears that the Government, who yielded when similar questions were moved in the Council by an able man of the type of Mr. Keava Pillai, are threatening a less able man, who now moved the resolution regarding supplies. Why should a Government so disposed to anger fear truth and justice? Why should they not fearlessly arrange to appoint a Committee to investigate the matter? I think it is the duty of the Government to ascertain the truth, that it is not right on their part to be high-handed, that this high-handedness creates discontent and dislike in the people, and that the Government should consider the matter deeply and make the necessary investigation.

KERALA SANCHARI, Calicut, Dec. 13th, 1916.

The Advocate-General, Madras.

88. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th December, expresses regret at the sudden death of the Hon'ble Mr. Corbet, Advocate-General of Madras, and hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the acting incumbent, will be confirmed in the post, instead of its being conferred on a European.

KERALA SANCHARI, Calicut, Dec. 13th, 1916.

The necessity of a dispensary at Payyanur.

89. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th December, dwells upon the necessity of establishing a dispensary at *Payyanur*, for which, besides handing over Rs. 300 and odd, the balance of the funds collected for the Delhi Darbar celebrations, the people are willing to contribute further, and hopes that the matter will receive the immediate attention of the District Board.

KERALA SANCHARI, Calicut, Dec. 13th, 1916.

The Madras Legislative Council.

90. In commenting further upon the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th December, dwells upon the necessity of increasing the pay of District Munsifs at the next earliest opportunity, so as to make it at least equal to that of the First-class Police Inspectors and the last grade Deputy Superintendents of Police and also the pay of Subordinate Judges and officers of other grades, regrets that though the salary of the low-paid clerks of the Registration Department has been raised, other necessary reforms should have been put off for want of funds, in spite of the fact that this department brings in considerable revenues to the Government, and pleads strongly for the introduction by Government of a measure to regulate the relations between the landlords and the tenants in Malabar, and for the appointment of a tenants' representative in the Legislative Council.

MANORAMA, Calicut, Dec. 13th, 1916.

Lord Carmichael's recent speech.

91. After pointing out that all Indians ought to read with care the recent speech of His Excellency Lord Carmichael, the *Manorama*, of the 13th December, regrets that such a well-wisher of the people as Lord Carmichael, should have been compelled by the ways of the anarchists, who are undoubtedly the enemies of India to have recourse to the Defence of India Act and to speak

in the strain he did, and calls upon the leaders of the people to act together and do all in their power to put down anarchism, in which case alone India can have a bright future.

Lord Carmichael's recent speech.

The *Keraladesam*, of the 19th December, makes an appreciative and detailed reference to the recent speech of Lord Carmichael, thinks that it is a disgrace to the Bengalis that such a sympathetic Governor should have felt constrained to speak in this strain in an open assembly, and hopes that they will render every assistance to the Government to put down anarchism, and that they will ungrudgingly give any powers to the authorities which they may demand for this purpose.

Keraladesam, Tellicherry, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The Governor-designate of Bengal.

92. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 15th December, draws attention to the unsympathetic attitude of Lord Ronaldshay towards Indian aspirations, as revealed by his speeches and writings, and to the cablegram sent by the Bengalis to the Secretary of State, requesting him to cancel the appointment, and observes that the British Colonies seem to have the right to protest against the appointment of a Governor who is not acceptable to them.

Yogakshemam, Tellicherry, Dec. 15th, 1916.

India and the new Cabinet.

93. The *Keraladesam*, of the 19th December, points out that, whatever may be its effect on the conduct of the war, the change of ministry is not likely to be of any advantage to India, as Mr. Chamberlain continues to be its Secretary, with Lord Curzon as his adviser.

Keraladesam, Tellicherry, Dec. 19th, 1916.

Trade after the war.

94. The *Manorama*, of the 19th December, comments favourably upon the trade arrangements which the Government propose to make after the war, and thinks that the first thing to be done in this matter is to establish factories for the manufacture of articles which formerly were imported from enemy countries.

Manorama, Cochin, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The Indian National Congress.

95. Referring to the letter sent by the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow to the Chairman of the Reception Committe of the Indian National Congress, the *Manorama*, of the 19th December, doubts whether such a warning was necessary at all, inasmuch as the Government have full power to do the needful, when any breach of the law is apprehended, and as most of the Indians who take part in the Congress are experienced lawyers, and thinks that the Government were wrong in thus gagging the mouths of the delegates at a time, when they have to acquaint the Government through their speeches with the views they hold on several matters connected with the administration of their country.

Manorama, Cochin, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The Membership of the Madras Executive Council.

96. The *Muhibbi-i-Dakkan*, of the 13th December, commenting on the impending vacancy in the Madras Executive Council, says:—We have been discussing this question ever since the resignation of the Raja of Bobbili. There now appears to be a difference of opinion among Muhammadans. One party wishes that a Muhammadan from this Presidency should be selected, as an outsider will not be acquainted with our affairs, whereas the general opinion is that any Muhammadan, irrespective of his belonging to this or any other part of the country, may be appointed, provided he is qualified. If a local man is insisted upon, the door for any other selection will be closed in future. Our Presidency is not yet in a position to furnish able Muhammadans for filling up every office in the Government. For the present, the responsibility should rest with Government alone so that it may nominate any Muhammadan fit for the office.

Muhibbi-i-Dakkan, Madras, Dec. 13th, 1916.

The editor, referring to the rumour of Sir Shamsul Huda's appointment, says that he is about to vacate a seat in the Imperial Council, and it will be better if the office is conferred on some other efficient Muhammadan. Fresh experience will produce new results, and there is no necessity for using experienced men over and over again. He further suggests the advisability of filling the vacancy by appointing an able Muhammadan from the Hyderabad State, *e.g.*, Mr. Hyderi, B.A., or Ahmad Husain Sahib, M.A., B.L., who

are closely connected with Madras. We are afraid, however, that our Government may not consider their appointment practicable or these gentlemen may not accept the offer as they are already holding responsible offices in the State.

Jasmine-e-Rozgar, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

A summary of the war news.

97. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th December, in giving a summary of the war news, says that King Constantine is not a reliable person. He did not remain true to the solemn promise he made to the Allies for which treachery the *London Times* advocates a strong line of action with regard to the King of Greece. The King of Greece has yet time to apologise and throw in his lot with the Allies, otherwise there is no knowing what commotion there will be in Greece.

Jasmine-e-Rozgar, Madras, Dec. 9th, 1916.

The Madras Executive Council and a Muhammadan.

98. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th December, referring to the approaching vacancy of a Membership in the Madras Executive Council, says:— When we observe the just and fair disposition of His Excellency the Governor of Madras we are led to believe that we shall be successful and our heart bears witness that some Muhammadan member will certainly be appointed on this occasion; for on previous occasions Hindûs have been successively favoured with this appointment. His Excellency the Governor will therefore not like to see the claims of Mussalmans ignored.

We here submit to His Excellency the Governor the three following names of Mussalmans, and trust that the Government will be pleased to confer the appointment on anyone of these, place the Muhammadans under a deep debt of gratitude and be sure not to disappoint us this time:—

(1) Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Prince of Arcot, whose loyalty is admitted and whose services rendered to Government during the present war, make him more entitled to have the honour conferred upon him.

(2) The way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim Sahib, the pride of the nation, has performed his duties as Judge and Acting Chief Justice and the efficient manner in which he served on the Civil Service Commission needs no description.

(3) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Azizuddin Husain Sahib Bahadur, the present Collector of South Arcot, a sympathetic member of the community, has striven his utmost to efficiently perform his duties. He has earned the encomiums of all the Hindus and Muhammadans of the district and is popular among them. In bringing the above names to the notice of the authorities we trust that the Government will not defer or disappoint the hopes of Mussalmans this time."

III.—Legislation.

Andhraprakasika, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

The Panchayat Bill.

99. In its leader on Legislative Councils, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th December, says:— We are pained to say that our countrymen are right in thinking that these Councils are so many theatres created to enact farces. Our Madras Government once used to treat the Honourable Members with regard. But now the Government disregard them and create discontent in the minds of the public. It is difficult to understand why the Government refused permission to introduce the Panchayat Bill. It is unfortunate that the Government have not yet realised the troubles that the subjects are put to for want of panchayats. It is undesirable that the Government should always withhold from the people all training in self-government. It is discreditable to the British Government under whom the Indians have been for about a century and a half, to say that they cannot as yet manage panchayats. However voiceless they may be, they cannot always be dependents. It is a sign of good Government and is advantageous to the Government to give the people some independence when they see proofs that they can manage their own affairs. The country that contains people without independence

is always weak. English education has given rise to new aspirations which it is not proper to suppress. It is not a good policy to create discontent. It is but fair that the Government at least should introduce the Panchayat Bill.

100. The *Manorama*, of the 15th December, comments favourably upon the *Chitty Regulation* proposed to be introduced by the Travancore Darbar, and dwells upon the necessity of introducing a similar measure in British Malabar, where all sorts of people start *chittics* or *kuries*. — Manorama, Calicut, Dec. 15th, 1916.

The necessity of introducing a law regulating kuries in Malabar.

101. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th December, referring to Lord Carmichael's able and interesting speech regarding the Defence of India Act, writes:— — Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

"Defence of India."

There is no doubt that at first the Defence of India Act was criticised in certain circles and was strongly opposed by a few uninformed persons. But experience very soon taught them that this Act was necessary for dealing effectually with the germs of sedition with which the polluted atmosphere of certain cities was impregnated.

It proved to be extremely useful, especially in Bengal, for combating the dangers of intrigue and suppressing it. His Excellency the Governor has testified to this fact in his great speech.

The editor would strongly impress this fact on people's minds and says whatever laws our benign Government enacts are beneficial both to the country and to the people. The Defence of India Act is in itself a sufficient example of something which appeared at the outset unnecessary but turned out to be something worthy of appreciation. It is true that—.

Kings know the secrets of their own kingdoms. Loyal subjects should under all circumstances continue to be loyal and obedient to the Government. They should not take part in any intrigue against the Government, on the contrary should help Government to arrest sedition-mongers.

IV.—Native States.

102. In an article reviewing the report on the Mysore Revenue Survey department, the *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 21st December, observes:—It is of the highest importance, in the interests of the Government as well as the people, that the survey demarcation and classification of land should be thorough and up to date, and to this end it must be revised every 25 or 30 years, so that all changes, such as the deterioration or improvement in the irrigation sources of any holdings and the division and sub-division of fields may be clearly entered in the records and the assessment equitably readjusted and boundary disputes easily settled. Although the work of the Revenue department in Mysore has, on the whole, been satisfactory, the Government admit that in parts of the province the work done is very limited owing to the curtailment of the establishment and the utilisation of the existing hands for other work. As this would affect the revenue of the State, it is to be hoped that the Government would provide for more adequate staff and ensure that the servants of this department who have ample opportunities for corrupt practices, do not injure the interests either of the Government or of the people and at the same time do their work vigorously and sufficiently. — Vrittanta Patrike, Mysore, Dec. 21st, 1916.

Revenue Survey in Mysore.

103. In reviewing the report on the administration of Pudukkottai during the year 1915–16, the *Navarasa Dewika*, of the 19th December, refers to the progress which the State has made in all directions, especially in education, agriculture, and co-operative movement, and pays a tribute to His Highness the Raja, for the care and sympathy with which he has been ruling over his subjects. — Navarasa Dewika, Pudukkottai, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The administration of Pudukkottai.

Errata.

Report No. 50.

Page 2182, paragraph 41, line 6, *omit* "to" *after* "attended".
" 2182 " 42, " 2, *omit* "British" *before* "Germany".
" 2193 " 80, " 12, *omit* "all" *before* "being".
" 2194 " 80, " 31, *omit* "the" *after* "that".
" 2195 " 80, " 3, *substitute* "excesses" *for* "excuses" *after* "those".
" 2195 " 80, " 6, *insert* "shelve" *after* "to" *after* "content".
" 2195 " 80, " 23, *substitute* "acrimonious" *for* "a ceremonious".

Report No. 51.

Article 40, paragraph 2, line 5, *omit* the first "has".
" 40 " 3 " 1, *insert* "of the Allies" *between* "the union" and "and".

[Issued, 27th December 1916.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 53 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th December 1916.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

European civilisation 2325
The German peace proposals .. .. id.
War and the peace proposals .. .. id.
A message of peace .. .. id.
Is peace possible? 2326

II.—Home Administration.

(c) *Local and Municipal*—

The milk of Madras 2327

II.—Home Administration—*contd.*

(b) *General*—

	PAGE
Damages caused by the recent storm in South Arcot	2327
The Colonies and the Empire	*id.*
The labour problem	*id.*
The Brahman-Non-Brahman split	2328
Proposed welcome to Lord Ronaldshay	*id.*
Employment of Indians in the Tata Iron Works	2329
India and the Prime Minister	*id.*
Post-war reforms in India	*id.*
The responsibilities of popular representatives in the Legislative Council	*id.*
Supplies to Government officers	2330
Thirty-first session of the Congress	*id.*
Slavery in Malabar	*id.*
British India and the Native States	2331
India's future	*id.*
"Financial difficulties"	*id.*

IV.—Native States.

The extension of the local self-government in Mysore	2332
Travancore Christian Succession Bill	*id.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, THE NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE, COCHIN AND PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Abhinavacaraevati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 45 years.	325
2	**Adyar Bulletin** .	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
3	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam.	Do. ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 43 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 40 years, Brahmans.	600
4	Agriculture	Telugu.	Published at Ellore, printed at Sagar & Co.'s Press, Cocanada, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Narayanaswami Nayudu, B.A., Sudra, 50 years.	255
5	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Balija, 41 years.	1,000
6	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'ingi-Deccan Press, Begum Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 41 years.	750
7	Akshayanjali	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Sri Kantayya, Brahman, 35 years.	600
8	Al-Mamun	Urdu ..	Alavi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Anwar-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Muhammadan, 36 years.	400
9	Ananda*	Canarese	Victoria Printing Works, Bantwal, South Canara district.	Fortnightly.	M. N. Kamath, Brahman ..	Not known.
10	**Ananda Bodhini** ..	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
11	**Ananda Chandrika.†**	Canarese	Gurevilas Printing Works, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	K. Sivarama Das	Not known.
12	**Andhra Advocate** ..	English.	Banai Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Ranganayakulu, Vysnava, 30 years.	450
13	**Andhra Chandrika**	Telugu.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Proddatur, Cuddapah district.	Do. ..	B. Narayanaswami, Brahman, 33 years.	600
14	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Brahman, 46 years, and G. Harinarayanama Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
15	**Andhraprabhasini.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu, Balija, 60 years.	500
16	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Do.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, 12 Arunachalla Mayalian Road, Chintadripet, printed at Parthasarathi Varadachari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Sarvia Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
17	**Andhra Samrakshini.**	Do.	Kamala Printing Works Cocanada, Godavari district.	Do. ..	G. Harischandra Rao, Brahman, 32 years.	500
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at Vasi & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 49 years.	500
19	**Antiseptic**	Do.	Published at No. 303, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Nayar, 46 years	400
20	Arogyam	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
21	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev D. Sewell, European, 54 years.	700
22	**Arya**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Aurobindo Ghose, Kayastha, 45 years, Paul Richard, 49 years, and Madame Richard, French.	700
23	**Arya Bala Samaj Magazine.**	Do.	Krishnamma Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Brahman, 33 years.	100
24	Arya Dharmam ..	Tamil ..	Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, Brahman, 48 years.	300
25	Arya Dharma Pracharam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilas Press, Nanjanad, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappaiya Venkappa, Brahman, 37 years.	400

* Started, 3rd April 1916. † Started, November 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26	Arya Mahila	Canarese	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Royal Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Brahman, 22 years.	250
27	Arya Vysya ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Weekly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 32 years.	350
28	Asha	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do. ..	S. B. Hotha, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
29	Atma Poshini ..	Malayalam	Abaharanatma Prakasika Press, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Rev. P. I. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years.	700
30	Bala Dutan or Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 48 years.	3,000
31	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	Christain Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 33 years.	9,500
32	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	G. E. Thadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	500
33	Baliyar Mittiran or Children's Friend.	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	7,500
34	Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 45 years.	6,500
35	Bear, Plantation and Pulpit.	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 39 years..	200
36	Basel Mission College Magazine.*	English and Malayalam occasionally.	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 52 years.	300
37	Bashabhimani † ..	Malayalam.	Raja Raja Varma Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	P. K. Kumara Pillai, Nayar, 22 years.	500
38	Bhakti Soudesha ‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Sri Dattatreya Krishna Bharadwaja	Not known.
39	Bhanu §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Ernakulum, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. K. K. Srinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 26 years.	500
40	Bharata Kesari ‖	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Vela Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,300
41	Bharatamata ..	Telugu.	Sri Vinayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Vorugunti Venkata Somayajulu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
42	Bharati ¶	Tamil ..	Published at 5, Colagappa Naistri Street, Chintadripet, and printed at the Vivekulathanana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Gramani, 27 years.	500
43	Bharati	Canarese	Vani Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	300
44	Bhéruti Vilás	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly ..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Brahman, 30 years.	300
45	Bhuloka Vyasan ..	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Valluvan, 53 years.	230
46	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
47	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 63 years.	725
48	Bodhini	Do.	Prabhakara Press, Udipi, South Canara District.	Do. ..	T. Mangesh Rao, 40 years, and M. N. Kamath, 38 years, Brahmans.	750
49	Brothers of the Star ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Dr. H. Roche, English, 49 years.	5,000
50	Carlylean	Do.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Brahman, 40 years.	200
51	Catholic Friend. **	Do.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. Mutha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 34 years.	..
52	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Deepika Press, Kuravilangad, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Nidhiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,200
53	Catholic Mitravanan or Catholic Friend. ¶	Telugu.	Published at the Luz Church, Teynampet, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. M. Mutha Vas, Singhalese Christian, 34 years.	..
54	Catholic Nesan or Catholic Friend.	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	..
55	Catholic Register.	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixeira, Portuguese, 36 years.	350

* Discontinued, April 1916. † Started, 8th September 1916. ‡ Started, August 1916. § Started, 21st May 1916, and discontinued in July 1916. ‖ Started, February 1916. ¶ Temporarily discontinued, April 1916. ** Started, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56	Catholic Watchman.	English.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
57	Chakravarthi ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Sudra, 30 years.	350
58	Chakravartini ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Kamalesvaran sthb, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 52 years.	200
59	Childrens' Friend ..	Anglo-Tamil.	St. Mary's School Press, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Amirdam Mudali alias Muruguan Mudali, Vellala, 28 years.	Not known.
60	Choudari *	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Garapati Anjaneya Choudari, Kamma, 30 years.	Do.
61	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Heiser, M.A., European, 40 years.	250
62	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	S. J. Crawford, M.A., European	400
63	Christian Patriot.	Do.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Dason, Indian Christian, 34 years.	600
64	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 50 years.	550
65	Cochin Argus ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 47 years.	300
66	Commercial World Advertiser. †	Anglo-Tamil—Telugu	Published at 41, Avadanam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Yadhuva, 38 years.	1,000
67	Commonweal ..	English.	Besant Press, New India Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	7,000
68	Conch ‡	Do.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.	Do. ..	Raman Pillai, Nayar, 40 years..	400
69	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	600
70	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	500
71	Criminal Law Reporter.	English.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	P. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 54 years, good.	Not stated.
72	Criminal Law Review..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	600
73	Daily Post ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European, 58 years.	3,000
74	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Jam Bagh, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
75	Deenbhimani ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Brahman, 31 years.	465
76	Do. ..	Telugu.	Deenbhimani Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	D. Sitabchalapathi Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	300
77	Do. ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Ezhava, 30 years.	1,000
78	Deenmata	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Brahman, 44 years.	700
79	Deenoppa Missionary Prabhatike.	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Coconada.	Once in two months.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
80	Deenoya Missionary Patrike.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	H. Sumitra, Indian Christian ..	500
81	Dhanurdhari ..	Do.	Sachchidanandha Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardikar, Lingayat, 31 years.	400
82	Dhanvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Variyan, 46 years.	305
83	Dharma Poshini.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Gunithan, Nayar, 38 years.	250
84	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A Mahadeva Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	300
85	Dharmaprakasini. †	Telugu.	Sita Vilasa Press, Tenali, Guntur district.	Fortnightly.	B. J. Suryaprakasam, Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	250
86	Dharmasodhini ..	Do	Scope & Co.'s Press, Coconada.	Do.	P. Narasimham, Brahman, 29 years.	500
87	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
88	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 68 years.	2,000
89	Divyavaanee Pinthe or Organ of Theosophy.	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 50 years, and J. Srinivasa Rao, 24 years, Brahmans.	1,200

* Started, June 1916.

† Not published for the last two years.

‡ Started, 16th August 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90	Dravidabhimani ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,000
91	Educational Review.	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Brahman, 61 years	600
92	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimhamyudu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,500
93	Eththalacotiyam or Present Truth.*	Malayalam.	Published at the South Indian Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk, and printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. S. James, European, 37 years.	Not known.
94	Everyman's Review,†	English.	Kanara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Suryanarayanamurti, Brahman, 50 years.	100
95	Findlay College Magazine.	Do.	Published at Mannargudi, Tanjore district, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Quarterly.	S. Narayana Ayyangar, M.A., and Kadaji Rao, B.A., Brahmans.	400
96	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 63 years.	1,000
97	George Gazette ..	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Hasith, Muhammadan, 30 years.	600
98	Gopala Krishnan ..	Malayalam.	M. V. Press, Palghat	Monthly ..	P. Chippa Kutty Nayar, Nayar, 28 years.	400
99	Gospel Witness ..	English.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 41 years.	350
100	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjugani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Cholapati Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
101	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	645
102	Hindu . ..	Do.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly & weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 51 years.	6,100
103	Hindu Nesan ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, 13, Namasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Brahman	1,500
104	Hindu Sundari ..	Telugu.	Vidyavatini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	S. Seshamma, 37 years, and M. Chaddamma, 32 years, Brahmans.	500
105	Hitabarini	Tamil ..	Published at 14, Kennedy street, Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Vimalambi Ammal, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
106	Do.	Telugu.	Hitabarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Brahman, 33 years.	400
107	Hitavadi	Do.	Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 65 years.	550
108	Humanity	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Brahman, 29 years.	600
109	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Record.	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Brahman, 44 years.	1,400
110	Indian Advertiser.	French, English and Tamil.	Jagannatha Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	N. Rajalu Reddi, Reddi, 67 years.	100
111	Indian Christian.	English.	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	W. C. Irvine, European, 41 years.	1,100
112	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European, 44 years.	800
113	Indian Church News and Review. ‡	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian Christian, 43 years.	300
114	Indian Emigrant ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 34 years.	300
115	Indian Engineer.	Do.	Published at 3 and 5, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. N. Venkatesa Ayyar, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
116	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. W. Meyrick, M.A., 67 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, B.A., 44 years, Europeans.	600
117	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Hilsey", San Thomé, Mylapore, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. E. Satthianadhan, Indian Christian, 44 years.	300
118	Indian Law Gazette.	Tamil ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Punnaiya Mudali, Vellala, 46 years.	150

* Started, July 1916. † Started, January 1916. ‡ Discontinued, January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
119	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at 14 and 15, Lee Church Road, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	500
120	Indian Patriot ..	Do.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Nayar, 56 years.	900
121	Indian Railway Journal.	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Pavar & Co.'s Press, Patter's Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Brahman, 47 years.	150
122	Indian Review ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.R.S., Brahman, 47 years.	3,000
123	International Police Service Magazine.	Do.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Brahman, 56 years.	500
124	Janabhimani or People's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 48 years.	750
125	Janamukulam ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Vellala, 47 years.	1,000
126	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Samantan, 47 years.	330
127	Janopakari* ..	Tamil ..	Record Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	V. R. Vaidyananda Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
128	Jnana Bhanu ..	Do. ..	Published at 8, Pichu Pillai, Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Do. ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Brahman, 36 years.	350
129	Jaridah-i-Rozgar ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 37 years.	300
130	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	D. Ananda Rao, Indian Christian, 34 years.	350
131	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 5, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Husan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
132	Journal of the Tamil Scientific Terms Society.‡	Anglo-Tamil.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	C. Rajagopala Achari and R. G. Venkatesubba Ayyar, Brahmans.	100
133	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Canarese	Royal Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Brahman, 28 years.	400
134	Kairali†	Malayalam.	Published at Ernakulam, printed at the Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Sankara Menon, M.A., B.L., Nayar, 33 years.	600
135	Kalabhimani‡ ..	Canarese	Caxton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Raghupati Achari, Brahman, 46 years.	1,000
136	Kala Chintamani ..	Tamil ..	Published at 4, Maliswaran Koil Street, Mylapore; printed at the Sivabhimani Vilasam Press, Choolai, Madras.	Do. ..	T. V. Kalyana Sundara Mudali, Vellala, 35 years, good.	1,000
137	Kalai Magal ..	Do. ..	Imprimerie Louis Simaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Kammalan, 42 years.	400
138	Kaliyuga Varthamani.	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganesha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti Vaiya, 38 years.	100
139	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. N. Sanjivi Rao, Brahman, 35 years.	750
140	Kannada Kogile§ ..	Canarese	M. T. A. Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	P. Bhoja Rao and M. Thimmappaya.	Not known.
141	Karnataka	English.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Brahman, 29 years.	350
142	Karnataka Chandrika ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	600
143	Karnataka Granthamala.	Do.	Graduates Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	300
144	Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Nrisimha Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Brahman, 51 years.	350
145	Karnataka Nandini¶ ..	Do.	Published at the Sati Hitaishini office, Nanjangud, Mysore State; printed at the Sri Krishna Press, Hubli, Bombay Presidency.	Do. ..	N. Tirumalamma	Not known.
146	Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike.‖	Do.	Published by the Kannada Academy, and printed at the Irish Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. Raghunatha Rao, Brahman ..	Do.

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, February 1916.
‡ Ceased to exist January 1916.
§ Started, April 1916.
‖ Started in 1916.
¶ Started, October 1916.

No. (1)	Name of publication. (2)	Language of publication. (3)	Where published. (4)	Edition. (5)	Name, caste and age of editor. (6)	Circulation. (7)
147	Kotha Batmarasam.	Tamil .	Published at 162, Coral Merchant Street; printed at the Swadesamitiran Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Nallappa Mudaliyar, Vellala, 30 years good.	400
148	Kavita	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godaveri district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 30 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 27 years, Brahmans.	250
149	Kerala Deepika ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 27 years.	300
150	Keralabasari ..	Malayalam.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	W. Ikkanda Puthuval, Ambalavasi, 25 years, good.	350
151	Keralam *	Malayalam, English, Sanskrit and Tamil.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Puthenchandai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	R. Mahadeva Sarma, Brahman, 28 years.	500
152	Kerala Patrika ..	Malayalam.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Nayar, 57 years.	1,250
153	Kerala Sanchari ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Nayar, 53 years.	1,150
154	Kerala Vyasan † ..	Do.	Published at Lokamaleswaram, Cranganore, printed at the S. P. Press, Paravur, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. Padmanabha Menon, Nayar, 28 years.	1,000
155	Keralasogabhimani.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Keralasogabhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 30 years.	750
156	Keralodayam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 57 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 41 years, Nayars.	925
157	Kistnapatrika ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
158	Kolar Gold Fields News.	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 64 years.	300
159	Konkani Dirvem ..	Konkani in Canarese character.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 26 years.	600
160	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 45 years.	250
161	Lakshmi Bhai .. .	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
162	Lakshmi Vilasam .	Do.	Lakshmi Mahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Samantan, 47 years.	350
163	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Vanasu Vilas, Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Brahman, 53 years.	450
164	Light of Music	Tamil ..	Sri Gana Vidya Press, Pavanasam, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahman, 36 years.	500
165	Literary Journal. ‡	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane; printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Brahman, 24 years.	250
166	Ziya-ul-Islam § ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Mirza Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 30 years.	750
167	Local Self-government Gazette.	English.	Published at No. 7, Bentinck Garden Street, Georgetown; printed by Higginbotham, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Acharya, 46 years, and P. Varadaswami Ayyangar, 44 years, Brahmans.	800
168	Lokamitran ‖ ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Brahman, 36 years.	207
169	Lokopakaram ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokopakaram Printing Department, Jnanaprakasi Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
170	Lokasangini ¶ ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundaresa Ayyar, Brahman, 36 years.	500
171	Lokopakari	Do. ..	Sivachidambaram Press, Kumbakonam, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Vania, 42 years.	1,100
172	Lutheran Sunday Lesson Book for children.	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Monthly ..	Mrs. H. C. Cannaday, B.A., European.	350

* Started, January 1916.
† Started, March 1916.
‡ Discontinued, May 1916.
§ Discontinued, 12th January 1916.
‖ Ceased to exist in June 1916.
¶ Ceased to exist, 20th January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
173	Madar Bodhini	Tamil ..	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	700
174	Madras Manonmani or Tamil and School Lessons Magazine.	Do. ..	Published at 12, Thambuchetty Mudali Street, Triplicane; printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Brahman, 40 years.	450
175	Madras Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	700
176	Madhuravani ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass alias Hanuman, Brahman, 34 years.	250
177	Madhva Siddhanta Prabasini.‡	Do.	Published at the Madhva Siddhanta Prabasini Sabha, Mysore, and printed at the Jayalaya Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Y. Srinivasa Rao and H. Narasinga Rao, Brahmans.	Not known.
178	Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.	English, Tamil and Telugu. (separate editions).	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
179	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D. F.R.G., European, 66 years.	300
180	Madras Economic Journal.*	Do	Published at the Lady Wenlock Park, Chepauk, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Annually.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., Brahman.	..
181	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Brodie's Road, Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Brahman, 41 years.	1,750
182	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown; printed at P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Brahman, 43 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 45 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Nayar, 36 years.	800
183	Madras Mail ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	T. E. Welby, European, 34 years.	5,413
184	Madras Times ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years.	3,200
185	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Royapetta High Road; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 38 years.	2,000
186	Madras Young Men.	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Road, Georgetown; printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 34 years.	1,000
187	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	300
188	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	900
189	Malai Vilasa Nesan.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 53 years.	1,050
190	Mahilamitri	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Thorpe, European ..	350
191	Malabar Herald ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 60 years.	750
192	Malabar Islam ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Haidros, Muhammadan, 37 years.	1,000
193	Malabar Quarterly Review (formerly the Monthly Review.)	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
194	Malayala Manorama.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathuh Mappillai, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 43 years.	4,500
195	Malayali	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Kalpa Pillai, B.A., Nayar, 32 years.	1,550
196	Manavasava† ..	Telugu.	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Vysya, 34 years.	400
197	Mangalodayam	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 46 years and K. Sankara Menon, 39 years, Nayars.	650
198	Mangalore Advertiser.	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Do ..	A. A. Pereira alias Robson, Anglo-Indian, 37 years.	300

* Started, April 1916. † Not published since 7th September 1914. ‡ Started, October 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
199	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	E. Coelho, Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
200	Manju Bhashini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Brahman, 44 years.	300
201	Manorama	Malayalam.	Kannanpanammba, Chalayam, printed at the Nishcha Printing Works, Calicut.	Bi-weekly.	P. Krishnan Nayar, Nayar, 26 years.	1,500
202	Maraj-i-Khiyal ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayar Sahib Street, printed at Nasrabib Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 63 years.	150
203	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,500
204	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 44 years.	600
205	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Darling Press, Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	J. A. Ambudayam, Indian Christian, 47 years.	2,100
206	Mission News ..	Telugu.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 51 years.	600
207	Mission News for Women.	Do.	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	300
208	Mitavadi	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Tiyya, 44 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 46 years.	330
210	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 50 years.	1,200
211	Muhammadin Prasangam Monthly (formerly the Islamia Prasangam News) *	Tamil ..	Riyayath-ul-Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. M. Mustafa Labbai, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
212	Muhibbir-i-Deccan.	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 47 years.	800
213	Munshir-i-Deccan.	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubgunj (Govilguda), Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Brahman, 48 years.	1,100
214	Muslim Dutan ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 43 years.	900
215	My Mother †	English.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, printed at the St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Once in two months.	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 30 years.	Not known.
216	Mysore Patriot ..	Do.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	250
217	Mysore Star ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Lingayat, 42 years.	3,000
218	Nagai Neelalochani	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Kalla, 55 years.	250
219	Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 46 years.	1,700
220	Nallasiriyan or Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Canton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Ramanivayam Mudaliyar, Vellala, 40 years.	900
221	Nayar Samudaya Parishkari.‡	Malayalam.	Published at Tellicherry, printed at the Spectator Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	K. C. Narayan Nambiyar, Nayar, 41 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. C. Heasman, B.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattuchottai Vaishyan.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Vellala, 37 years.	1,500
224	Nazrani Deepika.	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Sudra, 30 years.	1,500
225	New India ..	English.	New India Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 69 years.	6,000
226	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published at "Newington," Tuticorin; printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 23 years.	50
227	New Reformer ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown; printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Sonai Thuluvar, 45 years.	500
228	Nirupakkalagattuvam or The Prudent Truth.	Tamil ..	Published at the South Indian Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, Kilpauk; printed at the Athisian Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. G. James, European, 37 years.	5,000
229	Noble College Leader ..	English.	Church Missionary Society Home Press, Masulipatam.	Do.	T. V. Narasayya, 24 years, and V. K. Viraswami Rao, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1916. † Started June 1916. ‡ Printer declared on 6th May 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
330	Wan-Brahman [formerly the Advertiser's (Free) Manual].	English.	Published at the General Advertising Co. and printed at the Mercury Press, George town, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Sarangapani Mudaliyar, Vellala, 31 years.	2,000
331	Noor*	Urdu ..	Qaumi Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	Not known.
332	Northwich Observer ..	English.	Published at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Boarding School, Royapuram; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 31 years.	400
333	Our Little Paper †	Do.	Published at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, Travancore; printed at St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	R. P. Kulandaiswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	650
334	Outlook †	Do.	Published at the Y.W.C.A., Coonoor, printed at the Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund.	Quarterly.	Miss E. A. Waugh, British, 34 years.	Not known.
335	Pandia Nesan ..	Tamil ..	Krishna Vilasam Press, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 43 years.	400
336	Penkalvi or Female Education.	Do. ..	Published at 27, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revee Tayarammal, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
337	People's Opinion (formerly the People's Weekly).	English.	Nandanam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Vellala, 43 years.	500
338	Pfleiderer's Chronicle.	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 53 years.	1,000
339	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Gnanothia Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 40 years.	500
340	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Duvedau, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 28 years.	300
341	Prabandhakalpavalli. ‡	Telugu.	Bharati Vilas Press, Narasaraopet, Guntur district.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Brahman, 50 years.	150
342	Prabodhini ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kammala, 40 years.	300
343	Prajamitran ..	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam; printed at the Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Balija, 29 years.	300
344	Prapanja Mitran §	Do. ..	Sachchidanandu Press, Kamalapuram, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Shanmuga Mudaliyar, Vellala.	Not known.
345	Prarambha Vidya.	Telugu.	Rama Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 24 years, and V. Jayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Brahman, 26 years.	600
346	Prayer Circular ..	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. H. J. Ward, European, 73 years.	1,000
347	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown; printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 39 years.	300
348	Progress	Do.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,000
349	Promptuarium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Ligory, European, 40 years.	1,000
350	Puna Chandrodayam.	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Ranganayaki Ayyar, Brahman, 43 years.	1,000
351	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Hameed Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	787
352	Qaumi Report ..	Urdu ..	Qaumi Press, Pycroft Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
353	Ravi	Telugu.	Anjaneyanjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. M. E. Smith, European, 43 years.	1,250
354	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district; printed at the Evans Industrial Printery, Rajahmundry.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 40 years.	250
355	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., 15, Patter's Road, Madras, printed at the Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 43 years.	1,000

* Printer declared on 16th May 1916.
‡ Not published for the last two years.

† An old paper not previously reported.
§ Started, 23rd June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
266	Risala-i-Albadi ..	Urdu ..	Published at Darisha Bhowra; printed at Ansaria Press, Kamratta, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years.	800
267	Risala-i-Hifzat-e-Parwarish-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura (Govligunda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. Ramachandra Joshi, Brahman, 41 years.	125
268	Risala-i-Ifada	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Deccan Press, Mahbubpura (Govligunda), Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mirza Nizam Shah Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	800
269	Risala-i-Mulgundri ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazir Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,250
270	Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Musalmin.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, Gun Foundry, Hyderabad, Deccan.	Do.	John Kenny, European, 54 years.	750
271	Risala-i-Taj	Do. ..	Musfd-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafa, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
272	Risala-i-Tarah-i-Usmanin.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 54 years.	150
273	Risala-i-Zahhira ..	Do. ..	Musfd-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Saiyed Nasur-ul-Husain, Muhammadan, 30 years.	800
274	Sadguru	Tamil ..	Published at 87, Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	800
275	Sadhvi	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	1,200
276	Sahaya	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 40 years.	300
277	Sahifa	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,500
278	Sahridayi or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	S. Krishnasva Acharya, M.A., Brahman, 47 years.	500
279	Saiph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmad Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
280	Saivam	Do. ..	Published at the Chennai Sivanadiar Thiruhoctam, Georgetown; printed at the Saiva Vidyanupalana Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	I. Adimula Mudaliyar, Vellala, 53 years.	750
281	Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.	Anglo-Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M.S. Lakshmana Rao, Brahman, 40 years.	500
282	Samudaya Deepika ..	Malayalam.	Edward Press, Cannanore ..	Monthly ..	K. Kuttiappa Nambiyar, Nayar, 43 years.	500
283	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Do.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	A. P. Nayar, Nayar, 32 years ..	1,000
284	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	500
285	Sangita Prakasika ..	Tamil and Telugu.	Published at 13, Manibanda Mudali Street, Georgetown; printed at the Chandra Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Audikesavulu Nayudu, Balija, 30 years.	500
286	Sangita Sampradaya Deepikai.	Do.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 30 years.	250
287	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
288	Sastrabha	Telugu.	Nasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Brahman, 37 years.	600
289	Satyabadi	Uriya ..	The Asha Press, Berhampur, Ganjam district	Monthly ..	Gopalandu Das, Brahman,	500
290	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 64 years.	4,000
291	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., B.D., Indian Christian, 66 years.	2,300
292	Satyavandam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Hilaverath, Indian Christian, 39 years.	1,000
293	Satya Vahini	Canarese	Published at Hiddegere, Chamarajanagar Taluk, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. H. Perkins, European ..	600
294	Savinudi	Do.	Sharada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
285	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 36 years.	600
286	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 42 years.	1,000
287	Self-culture	English and Tamil (separate editions).	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 33 years.	700
288	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Brahman, 50 years.	600
289	Sentamil Selvi ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Nagapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Agamudaiyan, 46 years.	500
290	Shimoga Vrittanta	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Anantayya, Brahman, 40 years.	700
291	Siddhantam	Tamil ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Vellala, 61 years.	1,000
292	Sirsuba Jungle Pioneer.	English.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Quarterly.	Miss N. E. Tailer, European ..	250
293	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	Vaghedanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Tiyya, 37 years.	1,000
294	Social Reform Advocate.	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Chetti, 48 years.	1,000
295	South Indian Mail.	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Nundanam Ayyar, Brahman, 31 years.	600
296	South Indian Trade Journal.	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown; printed at the Madras Times Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
297	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 42 years.	600
298	Sowrashtrabhivirdhini.*	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Salem.	Monthly ..	V. K. Nannayya, Sowrashtra, 26 years.	150
299	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Rhambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 37 years.	300
300	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 43 years.	600
301	Sri Krishna †	Canarese	Kshetra Sagara Press, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopala Sarma ..	Not known.
302	Sri Krishna Raja Vijetana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit D. Ganda Sastri, Brahman, 47 years.	400
303	Sri Krishna Sookti.	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, 52 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, 32 years, Brahmans.	1,000
304	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prabaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 43 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 43 years, Brahmans.	300
305	Sri Sankara Acharya.	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keralapachimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Brahman, 27 years.	410
306	Sri Savitri	Telugu.	Savitri Press, Jagannayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamma, Brahman, 38 years.	500
307	Sri Vani Vilasini.	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly dist.	Do. ..	T. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Brahman, 43 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Maldrum, European, 34 years	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at the Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 44 years.	300
310	Students' Own Magazine. ‡	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown; printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Brahman, 24 years.	3,000

* Started, 6th May 1916. † Revived, August 1916. ‡ Revived February 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
311	Subhashini	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Nayar, 41 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Asad, Muhammadan, 26 years.	450
313	Sudarsini	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswanathapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	Not known.
314	Sujanamitram ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. P. K. Raphael, Indian Christian, 27 years.	600
315	Sukhabi Vridhini.	Tamil ..	Sukhabi Vridhini Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	Venkatachella Nayakar, Vanniya, 50 years.	100
316	Sukhadaya Bodhini	Do. ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 60 years.	250
317	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu (separate editions).	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss H. McGregor and Mrs. Owen, Europeans.	4,000
318	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 54 years, and A. Venkatamayya, 49 years, Brahmans.	1,000
319	Suvarnalekha ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Brahman, 34 years.	625
320	Swadharmaparipalini.	Do.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	K. Kotesvara Sarma, Brahman, 37 years.	500
321	Swadesamitthiran ..	Tamil ..	Swadesamitthiran Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	T. Visvanatha Ayyar, Brahman, 27 years, and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Brahman.	5,000
322	Swadesha Bandhu.	Do. ..	Mathuharuvani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	600
323	Swadeshabhimani.	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
324	Swadeshi (formerly the Bhaggodayam).	Anglo-Malayalam.	Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Palpu Pillai, Nayar, 53 years, and A. Padmanabha Ayyar, Brahman, 46 years.	800
325	Tamilian	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 31 years.	500
326	Do.	Do. ..	Bhashara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Vellala, 36 years.	600
327	Tamil Peramatti * ..	Do. ..	Published at 486, Mint Street, Georgetown, printed at the Sri Subrahmanya Vilasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. R. Gaekwad alias Vasudeva Rao Gaekwad, Mahratti, 30 years.	Not known.
328	Taylor High School Magazine. †	English.	Published at the Taylor High School, Narsapur, Kistna district, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	A. Jayaram Rao, B.A., L.T., Brahman, 40 years.	Do.
329	Telugu Baptist ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. M. E. Gullison, American, 49 years.	700
330	Telugu Churchman ‡ ..	Do.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Guntur.	Quarterly.	Gondi David, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 33 years.	400
331	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Brahman, 50 years.	300
332	Telugu Officer	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Tweedman, European, 45 years.	150
333	Temperance News. †	English.	Published at "Bonaly", Nungambakkam; printed at Thompson & Co.'s, Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Scotch.	Not known.
334	Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Fencers & Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Brahman, 42 years.	400
335	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. R. S. Berry, European ..	250
336	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Kalpadruman Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. J. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Brahman.	900
337	Theory and Practice in Engineering. †	English.	Horsfall & Co.'s Press, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, Vellala, 43 years.	1,000
338	Theosophist ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	3,500
339	Travancore Abhimani.	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 30 years.	150
340	Travancore Times.	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
341	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60

* Publisher declared on 29th May 1916. † Started, April 1916. ‡ Started, October 1916. § Started, September 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
342	United Church Herald.	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lesser Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. J. Banings, American, 38 years.	1,000
343	United Church Herald.	Anglo-Telugu and Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	625
344	United India and Native States.	English.	Albion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Indian Christian, 50 years.	350
345	Uthal Madupa	Uriya.	Sri Ganapati Bhima Deo Press, Digapadi, Ganjam district.	Monthly ..	Neelamoni Sidyaratna, Brahman, 49 years.	1,225
346	Uttara Thavaka.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Nayar, 27 years.	1,200
347	Vaidyakalanidhi.	Tamil ..	Published at 7, Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawalkam; printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Damiswami Ayyangar, Brahman, 32 years.	400
348	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Canton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Brahman, 44 years.	3,000
349	Vaisya Mittiran ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Weekly ..	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Nattukottai Chetti, 43 years.	450
350	Vannikula Mittiran.	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, (Koorpet); printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Vannia, 36 years.	1,000
351	Varnasrama Dharmam.	English and Tamil (separate editions.)	Published at the Varnasrama Dharma Rakshini Sabha, The Law, Teynampet; printed at the Sivanchariyan Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	Managing Editor:—P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
352	Vartakamitran or Merchants' Friend.	Tamil ..	Commercial Press, Triplicane Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Ratna Ayyar, Brahman, 38 years.	..
353	Vedanta Dipika ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Acharya, Brahman.	600
354	Vedanta Kesari. ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda (Bengali), Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
355	Vedisr Vilabha or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Anglo-Tamil.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 40 years.	400
356	Vidya Bhanu ..	Tamil ..	Dhana Vaisyan Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	S. Swaminatha Ayyan, Brahman, 53 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramania Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, 24 years.	700
357	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Brahman, 45 years.	1,761
358	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Canton Branch Press, Fort, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Anantanarayana Sastri, Brahman, 31 years.	400
359	Vidya Nidhi	Telugu.	Published at N. Venkatarayulu & Sons, 271, Ramaswami street, and printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	N. Appayya, Brahman, 36 years.	600
360	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Paramadiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Musad, 58 years.	150
361	Vijaya Vilasam.* ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vilasam Press, Rayavaram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. R. Kathiravelu Nadar, Nadar, 36 years.	700
362	Vihata Pratapa † ..	Canarese	Kolar Town Press, Kolar, Mysore State.	Quarterly.	B. M. Chakrapanayya, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
363	Vihata Vinodini ..	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Avlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Brahman, 44 years.	600

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th September 1916. † Not published since 30th September 1916.

No. (1)	Name of publication. (2)	Language of publication. (3)	Where published. (4)	Edition. (5)	Name, caste and age of editor. (6)	Circulation. (7)
364	Vira Kesari ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at 2, Ramanayar Street near Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Dass, Brahman, 42 years.	900
365	Virabharma Kulopakari.	Tamil ..	Virabhadrapuram Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Kanniappa Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	400
366	Vivekaraman * ..	Do. ..	Published at the Vivekaraman Kalothsava Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Kammala, 44 years.	600
367	Viveka Bodhini ..	Do. ..	Published at the General Supplies Co., Mylapore; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
368	Viveka Chintamani.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore; printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, 60 years.	700
369	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 36 years.	1,250
370	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Kumaran Asan, Ezhuvan, 41 years.	600
371	Vokkaligara Patrike.	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Vokkaliga, 37 years.	2,500
372	Vrittanta Patrike, or The News. †	Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, 196, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Brahman, 35 years.	200
373	Vrittanta Patrike.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	7,000
374	Vysya Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at 34, Thyagaraya Pillai Street, Mint Buildings Post office; printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. A Tirugnanam Sambanda Chetti, Vaisya, 30 years.	300
375	Vysyasanya Mitram	Malayalam.	Tellicherry; printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Nayar, 50 years.	600
376	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 31 years.	1,500
377	Wealth of India ..	English.	Published at 3 and 4, Kondi Chetti Street, Georgetown; printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Brahman, 46 years.	750
378	Wednesday Review.	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Najarum Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	500
379	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. O. Brown, European, 46 years.	350
380	West Coast Bulletin.	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kaikaraheri, Indian Christian, 30 years.	800
381	West Coast Reformer.	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
382	West Coast Spectator.	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. R. Damodaran Nayar, Nayar, 33 years.	800
383	Western Star ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore state.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 34 years.	600
384	Yatharthavachani	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam; printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, and the India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Brahman, 33 years.	650
386	Yogakshemam ..	Malayalam.	Kalpadruma Press of the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Pamyil Raman Nambutipad, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
387	Young Men of India.	English.	Published at No. 96, College Street, Calcutta; printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
388	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Venkatam, European 45 years.	600

* Revived, January 1916.

† Temporarily discontinued, July 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. In a leading article under this heading purporting to draw a contrast between the modernities of civilized life and the simplicity of rural folk, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 27th December, says that although the western nations are to be admired for their wonderful inventions, some of which are as destructive to human life as others are conducive to its comforts, the huge devastation caused by the present war, which is the outcome of an inordinate thirst for dominion, shows how western civilization at the present day is totally bereft of the spiritual side of human nature, which is so conspicuously present in the unlearned rustic mind. The paper finally exhorts the Indians to guard against this fault of being too materialistic like the west.

European civilization.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 27th, 1916.

2. Referring to the attitude of the leading statesmen among the Allies towards the German peace note, the *Mysore Star*, of the 24th December, says:—Seeing that the Allies are determined to carry on the war to a victorious end and fearing the consequences that would follow her defeat, Germany, in order to take advantage of the impression that she has been victorious hitherto, is now offering to make peace of her own accord with great pretensions to magnanimity so as to win the sympathy of the neutral world and make the Allies seem responsible for the continuance of the war. Those who know Germany's past can scarcely believe that these ideas of humanity have really dawned upon her so suddenly. When the whole world knows that she is a tiger in a cow's skin it is impossible that the Allies can be taken in by this trick to gain time for further equipment. It is impossible that peace will be concluded at this juncture. Germany will find herself compelled to prepare for further fighting during the ensuing summer.

The German peace proposals.

Mysore Star, Mysore, Dec. 24th, 1916.

3. Most of the Malayalam papers refer to Germany's peace proposals which they think have been made with a view to gaining time and creating an impression among the neutrals that she is only fighting in self-defence and that she wishes for peace, and rejoice at the resolution of the Allies to carry on the war till Prussian Militarism is completely crushed. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 20th December, adds that by these proposals Germany hopes to weaken Russia by making Poland and Lithuania independent kingdoms, and to bring all the Balkan States and Turkey under her control, so that after becoming practically the mistress of all the territories as far as the Indian Ocean, and with a few years' preparation, she may fight England and wrest from her the British Empire—the only obstacle to the achievement of the Kaiser's ambition which is to become the Emperor of the world.

War and the peace proposals.

Malayala Manorama, Kottayam, Dec. 20th, 1916.

4. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 19th December in a leader on Germany's peace proposals says:—There is no doubt that peace is a precious thing worthy of being purchased even at the cost of destruction, ruin and defeat. But how can the people of that world over whose homes the black pall of mourning has spread, whose populated places have been devastated, whose eyes shed tears of blood, whose hearts ache for clan and country and who are giving their lives for national existence, be pleased with such a peace?

A message of peace.

Qaumi Report, Madras, Dec. 19th, 1916.

The world is changing its garb. It is restless. It is revolutionising its civilization in order to lighten its burden and its material and temporal pride is becoming etherealised. Eventually there will remain that rare principle which was evolved for the world; for the world is for it, and that is the principle of Truth, and Truth is the spirit. The sovereignty of the spirit in every guise, hue and shape will be supreme. But until then, peace is impossible and friendship out of the question.

In the end all this obscuring of the blue vault heaven over vast expanses of the world, all this raging of sea and ocean, all this tumult and turmoil in the civilised places of the earth will cease and a peaceful calm will prevail. Then, in the words of Zafar, will real peace be established.

"Thousands of birds will tune their lays and pass away
"But this paradise will abide for ever."

Qasim Report, Madras, Dec. 26th, 1916.

Is peace possible?

5. The *Qasmi Report*, of the 20th December, writes:—The mention of the word "peace" is sending the blood coursing along the veins of the world and every one acquainted with the events of the war asking the question: "Is peace possible"? This is a coquettish question which can only be answered by having recourse to a little amorous presumption.

He who now makes an offer of peace and says that it is possible, is like a lover whose friendship is not devoid of enmity.

Germany proudly thinks, because she has France, Russia and Italy by the throat and because Serbia, Belgium and Roumania are under her heel and she is unable to reach Britain. She can spread her peaceful snare and make an end of her sanguinary hunt.

If indeed the fiend of selfish greed is speaking in Germany that country ought to have been content with the sacrifices of so many hundreds of thousands of lives and the devastation of thousands of cities and towns. If she is fighting for God, as she claims to be, this much of bloodshed should give her sufficient assurance.

But, after all, she is not fighting for the propagation of a particular faith, or for the demolition of a heathen temple, or for the purpose of civilising some savage nation.

The men whose heads are being cut off by her sword are her brethren. Who can this God be that wishes to lay waste his whole world?

God knows which unfortunate creature's prayers are strengthening her hands and arms with a power not to be found in either her clergy or her churches.

Supposing the Allies accept her iron conditions, what will it mean? Will the former prosperity, wealth, freedom for care and happiness be possible in the future? Even after peace is made, the ruin of Belgium, the desolation of France, the devastation of Serbia, the catastrophe of Montenegro, the calamity of Russia, and the agony of Roumania will not be changed all at once. These are the wounds of the heart which time alone can heal.

Therefore where is the necessity for the people to make peace in haste? They are cowards who tremble after the first blow and dread the second. In ruin or devastation, in hardships or calamity, the distinction between more or less affords little satisfaction. A brave man prefers honourable death to dishonourable life. After the initial calamity the extreme calamity is a blessing to the hero.

"Happiness is but a drop which is lost in the ocean of delight,
"Excessive pain is its own remedy."

If Germany desires to destroy the whole world, she may do so with pleasure. It will simply mean the ruin of a few countries and the destruction of a few families, but Germany's soul will not obtain eternal consolation thereby. Eternal consolation belongs to the soul; but, at the present moment, Europe's body seems to be soulless. The idols of science are destroying the earthly temples. An Iconoclastic Mahmud is needed to destroy that chief idol, which is the real tyrant and wicked one, and to break the talismanic charm of selfishness.

God's promise is sure and that day will surely come.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

6. The *Juridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th December, referring to the lecture delivered by Major Hingston at a meeting held under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, regarding the increase of infant mortality in India and Madras City compared with that of Great Britain in which the lecturer attributed the principal cause to the want of good milk, cordially appreciates the remarks made by the learned President who said that in fact it was the dishonest milkmen who sold adulterated milk and were responsible for the death of so many children.

The milk of Madras.

Jaridah-e-Rozgar, Madras, Dec. 18th, 1916.

The editor observes that the Health Officer should act energetically in the matter and he hopes that this long standing grievance will very soon be removed.

(k) *General.*

7. The *Leswasul Islam*, of the 14th December, writes on this subject:—More damages than we are aware of have been caused by the recent storm in this district. But not one Member of the Executive Council went there to find out the extent of the damages and the relief needed. As the Collector is an Indian, he is afraid of asking the Government for money. We trust the Government will now at least take steps to afford sufficient relief to the people.

Damages caused by the recent storm in South Arcot.

Leswasul Islam, Madras, Dec. 14th, 1916.

8. Referring to the recent speeches of Mr. Polak in Madras on the condition of the Indians in South Africa, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th December, observes in its leading article as follows:—Among the more important points which Mr. Polak has been urging for consideration is the fact that South Africa seeks to bear a share in the administration of India by England. South Africa has been given self-government before it was able to realise its responsibilities as a self-governing Colony of the British Empire. It, therefore, fails to see to what extremities the Imperial Government might sometimes be reduced. While it is thus unable to understand the Imperial responsibilities, how can it hope to be entrusted with greater responsibilities. Do those that advocate this increase of power to the Colonies think that India is unfit for self-government, or that the Colonies themselves have understood their responsibilities well? How can they be given a share in the administration of India when they fail to act in consonance with the Imperial policy and hinder the Indians, who are as much British subjects as the Colonists themselves, from the enjoyment of just rights and equal privileges? Are they fit for self-government who subject India to ill-treatment even in the present time of war? Or are the Indians fit for it when they have so far realised their responsibilities as to come forward to serve England in all ways, forgetting their own wrongs? May the British Cabinet and the Colonial Governments answer this question of Mr. Polak!

The Colonies and the Empire.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 15th, 1916.

9. In a leader on this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st December, says:—The Government is contemplating to replace the system of indentured labour by that of impressment now in force in India. According to a report published by the Behar Government on the working of this system in that province, the number of labourers impressed for service during the last twelve months was more than double the number impressed during the previous year, and more than three times that of the year before it. The *Bombay Chronicle* argues that this increase is due chiefly to the rigorous way in which the Government collects the land revenue. That the "sirdars" of this system, who correspond to the kanganis, have recourse to improper ways in impressing labourers is apparent from the fact that 91 of them have been convicted and punished, in spite of the fact that they are controlled by the agents of the planters and

The labour problem.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 21st, 1916.

the supervisors appointed by the Government. It appears that the planters made representations to the Government against the orders of certain magistrates that the planters should send back the coolies to their own places. In consequence of this, the Behar Government has warned the Magistrates to assure themselves in such cases as to whether the coolies do not bring false complaints in their own interests, as they are likely to change their mind and wish to get out of a genuine contract. Some Magistrates may interpret this warning as a hint that the Government does not wish them to decide the cases in favour of the coolies. Why should the Government issue such a warning, instead of leaving the Magistrates free to act as seems just to them? If it be true, as the Government says, that the coolies go to distant places, because they have no means of livelihood at home, why should they change their mind after entering into a contract with the planters, and wish to go back to their homes to be starved? The best course that can be adopted by the Government is to open an office of inquiry in each district or taluk for giving information to those that seek it, regarding the places where the coolies can find employment and under what conditions. All other methods are bound to show a one-sided interest in favour of the planters.

Hindu Nesan, Madras, Dec. 21st, 1916.

10. Under this head the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 21st December, has a leading article in the course of which it observes:—A manifesto has been issued by Rao Bahadur P. Theogaraya Chettiyar containing an advice to the Non-Brahman sections of the people of this Presidency that they should endeavour to improve their condition. We see no reason why such a movement should be started at this juncture when the Hindus and the Muhammadans have united together to ask for self-government for India, and the Government has begun to respect their wishes and to recognise that it is bound to fulfil them. We wish to lay stress on the fact that this agitation is not conducive to the welfare of the country.

The Brahman-Non-Brahman split.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 27th, 1916.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 27th December, writes:—Some people are raising an outcry that in the event of the grant of Home Rule to India the Brahmans would be all-powerful. Those who raise this controversy about Brahman and Non-Brahman interests in political matters can scarcely be credited with any sense of patriotism. Millions of non-Brahmans are on the most friendly terms with the Brahmans in the field of politics. It is deplorable therefore that caste considerations should have any place in the public s . Do rulers and Governments belong to any particular caste? Have ll castes an equal claim to their protection? Does God make any differ between caste and caste? Does He not bestow His gifts of rain and shi.. and wind equally on all? It is most regrettable that this sense of equality should be lost sight of, and that third parties should be helped to profit by these caste differences. There can be no doubt that those who create these differences are our enemies.

Brahmans and Non-Brahmans.

Desabhimani, Trichur, Dec. 22nd, 1916.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 22nd December, refers to the rivalry between the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans, as revealed by the manifesto of the non-Brahmans and by the speech of Dr. T. M. Nayar at a meeting of the Dravidians, and doubts whether there is any leader in Madras who is capable and influential enough to reconcile "Home Rule" and this sectarian quarrel.

Brahmans and Non-Brahmans in Madras.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 22nd, 1916.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd December, has the following:—We learn from the *Bengalee* that the British Indian Association of Calcutta has resolved to present an address of welcome to Lord Ronaldshay. The *Bengalee* observes that the resolution of this association to do honour to Lord Ronaldshay deserves no recognition, considering that it was started by eminent patriots of the province and that it now pretends to be ignorant of the strong feeling prevailing among the general public against the appointment of this gentleman as the Governor of Bengal.

Proposed welcome to Lord Ronaldshay.

12. In suggesting the employment of the Indians on a larger scale to the higher posts in this institution, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd December, observes:—Whenever the Indians apply for industrial training being given to the educated section of them, it is usual for the Europeans to say that the Indians consider such work to be disrespectable, and to take the necessary measures for keeping the industries a close secret.

Employment of Indians in the Tata Iron Works.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 22nd, 1916.

13. With reference to the message sent to the Viceroy by Mr. Lloyd George, expressing the hope that India will continue to give its co-operation and help to England until the war is brought to a successful issue, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd December, says:—It will not suffice to state merely that Mr. Lloyd George who spoke ever so much in praise of the help rendered by the colonies has caused disappointment and regret to the people of India by forgetting to say a few words to the Members of Parliament and to the British public about India which has helped England with men and money beyond its means. It was not expected by anyone that India would be forgotten so soon as this. The words of the Premiers sufficiently show that he does not bear in mind that, like the colonies, India also deserves to take its place in the re-modelling of the British Empire. It is the duty of the Indians to work hard for self-government under any circumstance.

India and the Prime Minister.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Dec. 23rd, 1916.

14. In a lengthy leading article under this heading, in English, the *Samyad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th December, dilating upon the reforms urged in the memorandum recently submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the non-official members of his Council, observes:—"The termination of the war is bound to be followed by a great advance in the ideals of Government all over this world. We have no reason to think that the British Indian Empire will not have her own share in them. India entered into the struggle in defence of the liberties of the weak and smaller nations of Europe, and has been pouring forth its richest blood and treasure in upholding the cause of justice and humanity in the international interests of the world. India has borne her part so splendidly and has acted so loyally that her claim for a large share in the political blessings that follow can never be denied . . . The Indians have no real part in the direction of the government of the country. They are placed under very great and galling disabilities from which the other members of the British Empire are exempt. They are reduced to a state of utter helplessness. . . . She has a right to expect that the want of confidence on the part of the Government should now be a thing of the past and that she should no longer occupy a position of subordination. They want an assurance that England is ready and willing to help them to attain self-government under the ægis of the British Crown and thus discharge the mission which she had undertaken, and to which she has so often given voluntary expression through her Ruler and her statesmen. What is wanted is not merely good Government but Government that is acceptable to the people. This is the great object of the educated Indians. If the position of India remains the same after the war, it will cause bitter disappointment and great discontentment in the country."

Post-war reforms in India.

Samyad Abhyudaya, Bombay, Dec. 26th, 1916.

15. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 22nd December, in an article under this heading, observes:—Those officers of Government who were wont to exercise unrestrained power are very much put out by the interpellations criticising their administration. Further, it is generally presumed that the Indian Civil Service is infallible. Any attempt therefore to expose their shortcomings evokes their anger. Hence the replies to the interpellations are sometimes unsatisfactory. Again, many of the appointments monopolised by the Civil Service slip out of its hands as a result of popular clamour. This causes a deal of heart-burning. Many of these officers think that this agitation for higher appointments is like the children's clamour for toys and can never cease. The Civil Service

The responsibilities of popular representatives in the Legislative Council.

Swadeshabhimani, Bangalore, Dec. 22nd, 1916.

would not be convinced that these popular demands are only the outcome of a natural desire in every nation, as in the west, to have some share in the administration of their country. This accounts for the haughty replies which are given to some of the interpellations that the "Government have no information on the point" or that "the Government do not think it advisable to give the information," etc. There was an answer of this kind at the last sitting of the Council. In reply to the enquiry as to the extent of the damage done by the floods in the Kistna and the Tungabhadra rivers the Government first answered that they had no information on the point, and when asked whether they would get the information, they replied that they did not think it necessary to do so. In giving this reply on behalf of the Government the Honourable Member does not, in truth, seem to have realised the consequences of such an answer. The popular leader, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, then stood up and moved a resolution for the adjournment of the Council till the necessary information was obtained. The main object of this resolution was to make it clear to Government that it was regrettable that they had not found time to enquire into the extent of damage done even after so many days after the flood. This opened the eyes of the member. When he immediately assured that he would speedily get and publish the information, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao withdrew his resolution for adjournment.

Swadesabhimani, Mangalore, Dec. 22nd, 1916.

Supplies to Government officers.

16. Referring to the discussion which took place in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution on the subject of supplies to Government officers, the *Swadesabhimani*, of the 22nd December, writes:—We wonder what harm there could be in accepting the resolution. In many cases, it is well known that if the supplying officer fails to grease the palm of the *duffedar* and the butler, the supplies don't reach the officer or their quality is loudly decried. Sometimes the officer is confident that his subordinate will arrange for the supplies unasked and is annoyed if he should be asked about his particular requirements. In other cases, the officer never thinks of paying, because he believes that the supplies were got from the people for nothing and that the price thereof even if it is paid would not reach the hands of the true owners of the articles. There are also cases where the officer, having correct information regarding the current prices, pays according to his own account disallowing excessive charges, and even this the subordinate is deprived of by the *duffedar*. Though there has been some improvement in the state of things of late, we can confidently affirm that the evil has not disappeared altogether. But if anyone should ask us to prove this grievance, we must answer that it can never be possible. Instead of making Government servants take the responsibility of providing supplies and giving room for complaints, it would be well to consider the advisability of appointing licensed contractors for supplies wherever this can be done. Travelling allowance, in that event, will have been used for the purpose for which it is granted instead of being made an addition to the pay. Payment according to prescribed rates will leave the contractors no room for deceiving.

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, Dec. 20th, 1916.

Thirty-first session of the Congress.

17. In a long leader under the heading "The thirty-first session of the Congress", the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th December, dwells upon the importance of this year's congress due to various causes, the hearty co-operation between the Hindus and Muhammadans among others, rejoices at the assistance given to it by Government officials, but regrets that the Deputy Commissioner or the District Magistrate should have felt it necessary to inform the Chairman of the Reception Committee that legal proceedings would be taken against those who employed violent language in their speeches.

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, Dec. 20th, 1916.

Slavery in Malabar.

18. Referring to the conviction and sentence by the Sessions Judge of North Malabar of two Mappillas who had been charged with slave trade, the *Kerala Sanchari*,

of the 20th December, points out that such cases do not come to light, because the people do not care to take action thereon and congratulates the authorities concerned on their successful efforts in the present case.

Yogakshemam, Trichur, Dec. 22nd, 1916.

19. In its leader under the heading "British India and the Native States", the *Yogakshemam*, of the 22nd December, points out that inasmuch as the Native States form one-third of India and their population one-fifth thereof, any changes in the administrative machinery which ignore the claims of these States, are neither practicable nor advisable, and that when "Home Rule" is granted to India and when the Viceroy and the Governors as His Majesty's Representatives begin to carry on the administration according to the wishes of the people, an "Upper House" composed of the Rulers of these States, will have to be constituted, for otherwise a Viceroy with a large staff will have to be appointed solely for the supervision of the affairs of these States. It then refers to the existence of three classes of Native States and to the treaties between them and the British Government, and says—

British India and the Native States.

"It remains to be seen how these treaties and 'Home Rule' can be reconciled and the administrations carried on. The views of Indian leaders may, perhaps, be revealed at the sittings of the ensuing congress."

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Dec. 16th, 1916.

20. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th December in drawing the attention of its readers to an article on this subject published in a previous issue writes:—We are proud of our nation and assert with pride that the people have proved themselves to be worthy sons of India. The foolish Kaiser and his accomplices were under the impression that, as soon as the war began, there would be unrest in India and accordingly spies were sent out in all directions to stir up the people. But we remained firm on the path of loyalty.

India's future.

We may be sure we shall receive a very valuable reward for our services. Britain is observing our conduct with appreciative, affectionate, admiring and kindly eyes and in the words of the Bishop of Madras, "after the war our every wish will be granted by the Imperial Government. We must patiently and manfully wait."

Qaumi Report, Madras, Dec. 23rd, 1916.

21. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd December, writes:—War is the parent of all sorts of difficulties which are fed with its dreadful nourishment. Its evil offspring does not hesitate to plunder peaceful homes.

"Financial difficulties."

At present the mart of financial difficulties is brisk and many people are greatly concerned as to what is going to happen in the future, but we have no hesitation in saying that all will be well, provided we make use of our spiritual power.

In the present financial difficulties the fact is, India is a borrowing country and our trade is dependent upon the Bank of England. For example we export cotton and hides to Japan and America and these countries pay their payments to England which, in turn, pays us through the Bank of England, sometimes in advance and sometimes in arrears.

But this unfortunate war has upset everything. Japan and America purchase cotton and hides from India and pay England in munitions. The result is that England has to pay us our dues.

This difficulty has ruined our trade. England cannot pay promptly as the supply of gold, silver and paper is limited. The export of gold has already been prohibited. The Government of India made a mistake in not buying more silver in time, currency notes being mere vouchers for money have also become limited owing to the scarcity of gold and silver.

The Secretary of State, with a view to dealing with this difficulty, has remitted Council Bills which are Exchequer bonds, and it is a well-known fact that British paper fetches a good price in the financial world.

Thus it is evident that the financial difficulty which now confronts us will very soon be removed. Some people suggest the issuing of one or two

rupee notes, but this proposal is the outcome of their not understanding the situation. The British Government would never make such a mistake, for, in the first place, it would mean denuding the country of cash and, in our opinion, the country people would begin to suspect that the Government had become insolvent. The difficulty will not last long, and we hope the commercial problem will soon be solved.

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, Mysore, Dec. 24th, 1916.

The extension of local self-government in Mysore.

22. Referring to the changes proposed to be introduced by the Mysore Government regarding the extension of local self-government in Mysore, the *Mysore Star*, of the 24th December in an article congratulating the Government on their solicitude for associating the people more closely with the administration of the State, laments the dearth of selfless public-spirited men even among townsfolk to undertake the larger responsibilities proposed to be entrusted to local bodies and tries to bring home to the minds of the public the necessity of realising the advantages accruing to the people from a conscientious discharge of these duties.

Mitavadi Malayala Manorama, Kottayam, Dec. 23rd, 1916.

Travancore Christian Succession Bill.

23. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 23rd December, rejoices at the passing of the Travancore Christian Succession Bill into law, and observes that though there are no doubt some portions to which exception may be taken, it is far better to have passed it in its present shape than to have left things as they are.

Deshabhimani, Quilon, Dec. 23rd, 1916.

Writing on the same subject the *Deshabhimani*, of the 23rd December, also approves of the passing of the Bill into law.

Errata.

Report No. 52.

Article 36, line 24 *for* "Government" *read* "Government".
Page 2291, article 36, line 4, *for* "Caubal" *read* "Chaubal".
" 2294 " 45 " 17, *for* "know the phase" *read* "know this phase".

[Issued, 2nd January 1917.]